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Big Three Will Meet Near Berlin in July

Churchill Reveals

JUN 16 1945

BIG 3 TO MEET IN BERLIN; NO DATE NAMED

DOANE

Attlee Lets Cat Out Of Bag In Letter; Confirmation Is Then Given

London, June 15 (AP)—The Big Three victory meeting will be held in Berlin, ruined capital of the dead German Reich, an announcement from Prime Minister Churchill's official residence at No. 10 Downing street said tonight.

A spokesman said a date had not been fixed for the meeting, but Brendan Bracken, First Lord of an Admiralty, said in a speech tonight that the meeting would be held "at the very time votes are being counted" in Britain's general election.

NIGHT

That would place it between July 5, the date of the election, and July 26, when the results are to be announced.

Date Not Revealed

The first revelation that Churchill, President Truman and Marshal Stalin would meet in Berlin came in an exchange of letters between Churchill and Britain's Labor party leader, Clement Attlee.

The White House in Washington later confirmed that the meeting would take place in the vicinity of Berlin. White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross, who made the announcement, said he could not give out anything on the date of the meeting.

Attlee, in accepting Churchill's offer to attend the conference as a "friend and counselor," let out the secret of the parley site by using the phrase "prospective conference Berlin" in his letter to the Prime Minister.

Not Before July 26

While the date of the meeting remained a secret, Churchill stated yesterday that it would be before July 26.

Attlee, former Deputy Prime Minister in Churchill's coalition Government, lifted the lid in a letter which was the result of a question raised as to his role in the Big Three discussions.

Harold Laski, Labor party chairman, said last night that Attlee should attend only in the role of observer without binding the Labor party on any decisions taken.

Churchill, who previously had announced in Parliament that he was inviting Attlee to accompany him to the meeting, in a letter to Attlee today made plain that the Government would "of course bear responsibility for all decisions."

Come As A Friend

"But my idea was that you (Attlee) should come as a friend and counselor and help us on all the subjects on which we have been so long agreed and have been known to be agreed by public declaration.

"In practice I thought the British delegation would work just as they did at San Francisco, except that, as I have already stated, you would not have official responsibility to the crown otherwise than as privy counselor."

Attlee accepted the invitation "on the basis which you have set out" and added "there was never any suggestions that I should go as a mere observer."

Laski greeted the agreement with the statement that "everything has now been satisfactorily cleared up."

The obvious reason for the careful delineation of Attlee's position in the discussions is that if the Labor party wins in the current political campaign he might be the Prime Minister to whom would fall the task of carrying out the Berlin parley agreements. Attlee also was a member of the British delegation to San Francisco, but he then was a member of the Government.

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Big 3 Meeting Will Be Held In Berlin

London, June 15 (AP)—Major Clement R. Attlee disclosed today that the Big Three meeting will take place in Berlin.

Attlee, former deputy Prime Minister and present leader of the labor opposition, made the disclosure in a letter to Churchill accepting the Prime Minister's invitation to attend the "prospective conference in Berlin."

[The White House in Washington declined to make any comment on Attlee's disclosure.]

Following are the texts of the letters in the exchange between the Prime Minister and Attlee:

Churchill's letter to Attlee:

"My Dear Attlee—I now send you a formal invitation to come with us to the forthcoming tripartie conference in the near future.

"Since I announced this intention to Parliament, I observe that a sttaement was made last night by Prof. Harold Laski, the chairman of the Labor party, in which he said, "It is, of course, essential that if Mr. Attlee attends this gathering he shall do so in the role of an observer only."

Asked To Give Advice

"His Majesty's Government must of course bear the responsibility for all decisions. But my idea was that you should come as a friend and counsellor and help us on all the subjects on which we have been so long agreed and have been known to be agreed by public declaration.

"In practice I thought the British delegation would work just as they did at San Francisco, except that as I have already stated you would not have official responsibility to the Crown otherwise than as a privy counsellor.

"Merely to come as a mute observer would, I think, be derogatory to your position as the leader of your party and I should not have a right to throw this burden upon you in such circumstances.

"I hope, however, I may have your assurance that you accept my invitation.

Yours very sincerely,

"WINSTON S. CHURCHILL"

Offer Accepted

Attlee's reply:

"My Dear Prime Minister—I thank you for your letter of today's date.

"I had already, on your formal intimation to me of your intention to invite me as the leader of the Labor party to accompany you to the prospective conference in Berlin, consulted my principal colleagues in the House of Commons. They agreed with me that the offer should be accepted on the basis which you have set out in your letter.

"There was never any suggestion that I should go as a mere observer. I have, therefore, the pleasure of accepting your invitation.

"There seems to me to be great public advantage in preserving and presenting to the world at this time that unity on foreign policy which we maintained throughout the last five years. I do not anticipate that we shall differ on the main lines of policy which we have discussed together so often.

Willing To Consult

"I understand, of course, that responsibility must rest with the Government, but I take it that we should consult together upon the issues that arise in order to present a policy consonant with the views of the great majority of the people of this country. The parallel which you draw to the arrangements at San Francisco are, I think, opposite.

"I appreciate that you have made this offer in view of the special conditions existing at the present time and that I should not base any claims to a precedent on the fact of its having been made.

"Yours very sincerely,

C. R. ATTLEE."

Confirmed in Washington.

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—The White House confirmed today that the forthcoming Big Three meeting will take place in the vicinity of Berlin. The White House press secretary, Charles G. Ross, told a specially summoned news conference: "In view of the British announcement, I will say that the meeting of the Big Three will take place in the vicinity of Berlin."

When asked about the date, he replied: "I can't give you anything on that."

Parliament, Lady Astor Close Unique Tenures

STERLING

London, June 15 (AP)—Britain's unique wartime Parliament ended its 10-year tenure today, and Virginia-born Lady Astor closed her 25-year career in Commons.

The first woman member of Parliament did not seek re-election, but her son, Lieut. William Waldorf Astor will continue the family name in Commons.

Proroguing Parliament, King George VI said his people's sacrifices "will not have been in vain if they lead to the establishment of a new world order based on justice and respect for human rights and equipped to crush any future attempt to disturb the peace of the world."

Without Parliament

Britain will be without a Parliament until the results of the election are announced some time after July 25. In the interim the country will be governed by Prime Minister Churchill's "caretaker" administration, in which the Labor party has refused to be represented.

The new Parliament has been summoned to meet August 1, a proclamation published tonight said.

The united political front which Britain presented during the critical days of the European war when Churchill rallied this island for its historic stand now is broken. But the split is domestic and does not involve major foreign policy.

To demonstrate this, Churchill has announced he has invited the Labor party leader, Clement Attlee, who was Deputy Prime Minister in the coalition, to attend the forthcoming Big Three meeting with him.

Churchill apparently made this move to insure that any decisions reached by himself, President Truman and Premier Stalin would hold in Britain whatever the result of the first national election in ten years.

However, Harold Laski, chairman of the Labor party, made clear last night that Attlee's attendance would not necessarily bind the party to any Big Three decisions.

Attlee An Observer

Laski said in an interview it was necessary that the Big Three be aware of this position—that Attlee would be present as an observer but that he "can hardly be responsible or accept responsibility for agreements which from British aspects will have been concluded by Churchill as Prime Minister.

The windup of the longest Parliament since the seventeenth century was accomplished in preparation for the July 5 election, which neither the dominant Conservative party nor the Laborites profess to want—and it came even as Britain was marshaling forces for the decisive phases of the war against Japan.

An Associated Press dispatch from Bombay said later that Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Moslem League president, pledging the Mohammedans' co-operation and good will, had asked that the conference be postponed for two weeks to permit fuller discussion of the situation by the league's executive committee.

Acceptance Seen

Jinnah, first Indian political leader to comment on the British offer, said he hoped the Mohammedans would contribute to any just interim settlement of the Indian problem. It was generally believed that Simla conferees would accept yesterday's British White Paper proposal, which the British termed a step "toward Indian self-government."

In New Delhi, it was said the British Government might agree to a different plan, or even to a final solution of the constitutional problem if the Simla conferees unanimously agree on one.

'Utmost' Says Amery

L. S. Amery, secretary of state for India, promised today that the British viceroy would not use his veto power on important policy decisions which might be made by the proposed new executive council.

The White Paper, which offered the Indians control of their domestic and foreign affairs as its major point, represented the "utmost we can possibly give," Amery told a press conference. But he added that the plan was not a "take it or leave it" proposition and said "the Indian people have a broad field in which to move."

A report from Lucknow said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, released from three years imprisonment, declared today that the fundamental objectives of the Congress party still were "Indian independence and freedom."

Avoiding discussion of the British proposal and Indian internal affairs, Nehru said he did not think "Indian independence can function by itself in a world where there continues to be domination of one nation by another."

"Nor do I think," he added, "that it is conceivable that any stable world order can be evolved unless

British-Indian Parley Arranged

London, *Saturday*, June 16 (AP)—The British Government announced today that a British-Indian conference has been set for June 25 at Simla to discuss Britain's offer of additional posts for Indians in the Indian Government.

the 400,000,000 people of India are really free."

Indian correspondents were anxious to know how greatly the veto power, which the viceroy will retain, would limit of a new council's freedom of action. Amery said the veto had not been used for five years and that it existed primarily to protect minorities and balance of the interests of the various Indian states.

Hopes For Next 5 Years

A formal constitution is not yet in immediate sight, Amery said. He added that he thought the proposed new council would not last the regular five-year term "because I hope within the next five years India will have her ultimate constitutional governments."

The secretary said the proposed new executive council, made up almost entirely of Indians, would have great power in shaping India's future, including decisions on industrial and agricultural policies and what ministers would represent her in foreign nations.

Nationalist leaders expressed dissatisfaction that Maulana Abdul Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, two of the eight Congress party working committee members freed yesterday by Viceroy Wavell, had not been invited by Wavell to a conference on the British offer.

Gandhi Steps Down

Amery said the list of invitations was not rigidly fixed and that there was nothing to exclude Nehru or anyone else from participating in the talks or being nominated to the new council, if it is accepted.

A Bombay dispatch said Mohandas K. Gandhi took the freedom of the committee as an occasion for him to step down as a leader and let them "take up the thread" of independence plans.

Gandhi said he telegraphed Wavell that Kalam Azad, Congress president, was the only person who could speak the party's views with authority.

Soviet Exodus Is Asked Again

London, June 15 (AP)—The Polish Government in exile urged the western democracies tonight to insist on the immediate withdrawal of Russian troops and political police from Polish soil.

The exile Government also expressed the hope that Britain and the United States, at the forthcoming Moscow conference on Poland, might persuade Russia to release the sixteen Polish underground leaders she imprisoned.

The Government's statement was issued during a delay in the beginning of the Moscow consultations, designed to effect a reorganization of the Polish provisional Government.

Mikolajczyk In London

Representatives of the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw Government and other Poles were in Moscow, but Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Peasant party leader and former Premier of the London Government, was still in London awaiting air transportation.

The British Foreign Office announced tonight that he would leave by plane tomorrow, accompanied by Jan Stanczyk, his former Minister of Labor. They reportedly deferred their departure upon learning that Wincenty Witos, aged Peasant party leader in Poland, would not attend. Witos ascribed his refusal to ill-health.

Claims "Terrorism Reign"

The exiled Government said British and American spokesmen at the conference should require that the Russans liberate all Polish citizens "arrested and deported" since 1939.

If the imprisoned underground leaders are brought to trial, the statement said, "it would frustrate any attempts at genuine Polish-Soviet understanding and would hamper organizing of collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United Nations." Moscow announced yesterday the prisoners would be tried "within a few days."

A "reign of terrorism" now exists throughout Poland, the statement alleged, and no "legal and independent government of national unity" can be created "as long as Poland is cut off from the Allies and the whole civilized world."

Moscow Radio Pictures Need Of Co-Ordination

London, June 15 (AP)—The Moscow radio acknowledged tonight "inevitable differences of administration in various occupation zones in Germany, and said no one would deny the necessity for co-ordinated efforts among the four powers to achieve a common aim as outlined at Yalta and in the Berlin declaration.

"Since the Allies do not have the aim of exterminating the German people," the broadcast said, "normal conditions of life and work must be created and the people will have to be introduced to democratic life. . . . Eradication of fascism and the destruction of its remnants would be senseless without encouraging the initiative and activity of the German people."

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Repatriation Suspended

London, *Saturday*, June 16 (AP)—A statement by the Russian news agency Tass, broadcast by the Moscow radio, today said repatriation of Swiss citizens liberated by the Red Army has been suspended by the Soviet Government until "precise information" has been received from Switzerland that steps have been taken to improve conditions for Russians in that country and repatriation of Russians has been hastened.

O'Kelly Is Elected President of Eire

DUBLIN, June 15.—(AP) The election of Sean T. O'Kelly as president of Eire was believed certain today with complete results tabulated from 22 out of the 30 Irish election precincts.

O'Kelly, government party candidate backed by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, polled 439,950 votes to 279,257 for Sean Maceoin, leader of the opposition Fine Gael party, and 166,590 for Dr. Patrick McCartan, Dublin physician.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, 85-year-old incumbent, declined to seek re-election.

O'KELLY LEADING IN IRISH RETURNS

Dublin, June 15 (A. P.).—Sean T. O'Kelly, backed by the political organization of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, took a lead today in the counting on the first returns of Eire's presidential election. Perhaps 60 per cent of the eligible voters went to the polls yesterday after a listless campaign, and about 1,000,000 votes were cast.

O'Kelly was opposed by Gen. Sean MacEoin, leader of the opposition Fine Gael party, and Dr. Patrick McCartan, a former New York physician.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, 85-year-old President, elected without opposition seven years ago, declined to seek re-election because of his age.

First returns gave O'Kelly 25,896 votes, MacEoin 19,148, McCartan 9,575.

London, June 15 (A. P.).—L. S. Amery, secretary of State for India, declared today that the proposals made in the British White Paper yesterday represent the "utmost we can possibly give," but added: "In the filling up of the picture the Indian people have a broad field in which to move."

The new Executive Council made up almost entirely of Indians, which Britain proposed, would give the Indians great powers to decide India's future, her industrial and agricultural policies, and what ministers would represent her in foreign countries, he continued, adding: "I agree with the Times of India that the proposals, if accepted, will be 'dominion status in action.' Our hope is that our offers will not only give India an immensely wide scope of power in action, but will form the basis of a constitution."

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Eugene L. Eubank of Port Arthur, Tex., has been named commander of the Third Air Division, succeeding Brig. Gen. Norris B. Harbold, who becomes chief of staff of the division, United States Eighth Air Force headquarters announced today. The Third Division is made of fifteen flying Fortress groups.

General Eubank, formerly commander of our heavy bombardment aircraft in the Philippines, has been deputy commander for Eighth Air Force operations.

Predigested Food Used

London, June 15 (AP)—The Royal Air Force is rushing to liberated areas specially designed packages of predigested food to save the lives of starving people who are unable to assimilate normal foods. The packages are known as "F" Treament Packs—"F" for famine.

French Honor Seen At Stake In The Levant

Paris, June 15 (AP)—Foreign Minister Georges Bidault told the Consultative Assembly today that the honor of France was at stake in the Levant and asserted Britain had exceeded her authority by ordering the evacuation of French troops there.

"But we have fought together in two wars," he said. "Common sense demands that we continue working together."

With General de Gaulle sitting by, Bidault said the "Big Five" nations should make an impartial investigation and: "If we've been wrong, let them say so. If we were right, let them tell us."

DE GAULLE PREPARES TO LEAVE FOR U.S.

PARIS, June 15—(AP) It was said in official quarters today that Gen. deGaulle has cancelled all engagements after June 18 in order to be able to leave for the United States. He was said to be hoping to fly to Washington as soon as President Truman's schedule permits him to discuss some of France's problems.

An authoritative informant asserted that the recent American note told France that the United States government was prepared to discuss the Syrian and other problems at the earliest possible moment. (Paris informants have reported an American note replying to France's invitation to a five-power conference on middle eastern problems.)

It was said that no formal American invitation has been sent to deGaulle to go to Washington. But since Foreign Minister Georges Bidault returned from the San Francisco conference nearly a month ago bringing word that President Truman hoped to meet the French leader for personal discussion, de Gaulle, it was asserted, has been awaiting an opportunity to go to Washington.

AIR COMMANDS ASSIGNED

Brig. Gen. R. C. Sanders, 29, to Head 9th Bomber Unit in Europe

PARIS, June 15 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Richard C. Sanders, 29, one of the youngest general officers in the United States Army, has taken command of the Ninth Air Division, formerly the Ninth Bombardment Division, the United States Ninth Air Force reported today. General Sanders, of Salt Lake City, succeeds Maj. Gen. Samuel E. Anderson of Greensboro, N. C., who has returned to the United States for another assignment.

Paris Regains Winged Victory

PARIS, June 15 (AP)—One of France's art treasures, the ancient Winged Victory of Samothrace, is being returned to its lofty perch in Louvre Museum. The celebrated headless, armless marble statue was one of more than 4,000 important nationally owned art works hidden in 1939 before the German invasion.

4TH AND 8TH DIVISIONS COMING TO U. S. SOON

PARIS, June 15 (AP)—The Fourth and Eighth Infantry Divisions have been ordered home, bringing to eleven tonight the number of American divisions redeployed from Europe to the United States.

Other divisions ordered home—all of them earmarked for the Pacific—are the Eighty-sixth and Ninety-seventh, which are en route, and the Second, Fifth, Forty-fifth, Eighty-seventh, Ninety-fifth, 104th Infantry and Thirteenth Armored.

European Theatre of Operations did not disclose whether the Fourth and Eighth would be sent on to the Pacific. Both divisions will by-pass the assembly area at Reims and proceed directly to Le Havre. The Eighth is due there within four days and the Fourth is expected at the Channel port around June 26.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Blakeley commands the Fourth Division, which landed in Normandy on D-Day at H-hour, was in the capture of Cherbourg and participated in the Battle of the Ardennes. The Eighth Division landed in France last July 4 and plunged immediately into the hedgerow fighting around La Haye du Puits. It fought four bloody weeks in the Huertgen forest.

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, now commanding both the Sixth and Twelfth Army Groups, will leave for the United States on June 22 in a group including Gen. Joseph T. McNarney and Maj. Gen. William H. Kepner. General McNarney had commanded American troops in the Mediterranean theatre and General Kepner is Acting Chief of Staff of the United States Eighth Air Force.

France Termed Ogre To Arabs

Paris, June 15 (AP)—A woman delegate told France's Consultative Assembly today that recent bloody conflicts in Syria and Lebanon had brought upon France a reputation as "public enemy No. 1" in the Middle East.

The debate was called to review events that caused the Middle East fighting and to give the assemblymen a chance to vent their opinions on the Government's handling of the situation.

Madame Andre Vienot, delegate from Ardennes, whose husband was one of the signers of the Franco-Syrian treaty, leveled the sharpest criticism, and called for a British-French treaty as the first necessity of settling the problem.

Madame Vienot said she agreed with Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, who previously told the assembly that Britain overstepped its authority in administering Syria after the British forces took over from the French early this month.

But, she said, "we now are considered as public enemy No. 1 by the Pan-Arab League, and it would be childish to put on Britain the responsibility for this state of affairs. I suggest that we have made some mistakes, too."

Ike Believes Hitler Is Suffering, If Alive

Paris, June 15 (AP)—General Eisenhower expressed belief today that even should Adolf Hitler be live, his punishment is worse than death—that of "being hunted in disguise and underground."

The supreme commander told correspondents that the Russians informed him "we have grave doubts" that Hitler is dead. Eisenhower added:

"The Russians agreed with me that if Hitler is not dead, he must be undergoing the worst possible punishment for a man who has exercised arrogant and arbitrary power over 250,000,000 persons who trembled over his approach, and now to be hunted in disguise and underground.

"I can imagine no worse punishment for a man of that kind. It would seem to me that a man of that kind, with what he faced, would choose death."

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Eisenhower Forecasts Harmony with Russians

Allied Commander Reviews War, Discusses Prospects for Peace.

BE HARMONIC

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 15—(AP)—General Eisenhower today forecast continued harmony with Russia, and told a press conference there was nothing in his experience with Russians that led him to doubt the western Allies could cooperate with them perfectly.

"The individual Russian," the supreme commander added, "is one o fthe friendliest persons in the world."

NIGHT

Eisenhower gave his longest review of the war, and also discussed prospects for the peace, in talking to correspondents at his headquarters here before he left by plane for his Frankfurt headquarters.

He told the correspondents:

1. The Allied Control council will be a success as the over-all governing body of Germany, although peace problems are slow of solution;

2. Adolf Hitler, "if not dead, must be undergoing the worst possible punishment x x xto be hunted in disguise and underground;"

3. The Allies were justified in wiping out German cities by air bombardment;

4. Marshal Von Rundstedt was the best German commander the Allies met;

5. The Allied armies were the best equipped in the world, although the Germans had superior tanks until the American Pershings arrived, and the Germans' 88 millimeter guns and jet planes were outstanding weapons;

6. The chief characteristic of Eisenhower's command was the cooperation of ground, sea, and air forces, which was fully as important as integration among the Allies;

7. The Germans "knew the jig was up" three days after their Ardennes offensive began, but they still held out in hopes of splitting the Allies;

8. Air supply planes, which flew in 2,000 tons a day, made possible the continued advance into the Reich after the crossing of the Rhine;

9. Germany is unrepentant, with the majority of her people denying her war guilt;

10. The punishment should be made to fit the crime in dealing with war criminals.

Says His Men Tired of War

Eisenhower said his men were tired of war after winning a peace they earnestly hope will be preserved.

"I have no doubts, myself, that the control council is going to work," he said. "It will take some little time, but all the arrangements are made. They don't even have to wait for my return. Whoever is senior United States theater commander here will be my alter ego and go ahead with the job."

He denied reports that American troops already had started withdrawing behind the Mulde river to make way for the Russians, and said arrangements were not yet complete for the movement of American troops into Berlin. The supreme commander did not say so, but he indicated that final troop shifts for the ultimate occupation would be delayed until after the next meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin, or, until after Eisenhower himself returns to Europe.

(In Washington, action Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said today that German zones of occupation assigned to Russia would be vacated by American troops by June 21. Grew said the final lines of demarcation between the Allied forces were still being negotiated.)

Eisenhower, talking of the occupation arrangements, said:

"Everything we have to do to get this thing started has been discussed in a friendly atmosphere. We are all attempting to get out plans made up so that they can be brought together, coordinated, and agreed to by everyone, so that the movement can start.

Little Things Ironed Out

"There have been certain little—not misunderstandings—little things to iron out. Little arrangements that have slowed things a bit. But they will be done. I am perfectly confident of that."

He said his occupational boundary negotiated with the French had been finished "to my complete satisfaction."

Replying to questions on how long the occupation of Germany would last, Eisenhower said he was "an American executive of policies that will be laid down by the heads of governments."

"I am now pro-consul for my government in a region where I am going to do what I am told," he explained.

"I don't know what the governments are going to find it necessary to do, and wise to do.

"My policy-making job ended when the last shot was fired."

The general said that in the treatment of Germany, the continued application of the non-fraternization rule—except for small children—would depend upon the attitude of the German people, and how soon Nazi remnants were destroyed.

Remarking that the German nation as a whole has "no sense of war guilt," Eisenhower added that "while many Germans closed their eyes to atrocities, many others did not."

About Nazi elements, Eisenhower said that while there would always be "some fanatics" loose in Germany, no organized German underground had appeared, and he doubted that any could under present occupation conditions.

Concerning German commanders, Eisenhower said Marshal Rommel was bold and dangerous, but not too sound as a general, while Marshal Von Rundstedt was the most accomplished commander the Americans opposed.

Text of Eisenhower's Interview on High Spots of His Road to Victory

PARIS, June 15 (AP)—Following is the text of General Eisenhower's press conference remarks:

I am not so certain that I have anything worth while to talk to you about this morning, but I am going away on a short trip and I thought that, in view of the many things that happen to newspaper men, many of you would be gone and I have been with you quite a while, and really it's just my chance to say goodbye to you.

However, it does give me a chance to clear up one or two points that have been bothering me just a little.

One was that I sent word down, instructions regarding censorship, that I thought were perfectly clear. Later I found that some people didn't understand what I meant.

Fundamentally, there is no censorship. Here is the only point: I cannot hand back to my bosses my own responsibilities. I cannot say that nothing would happen which I wouldn't censor. It might be that some little difficulty could arise somewhere, where keeping it quiet a day or two would solve the situation.

I had something like that in mind. I don't know what it could be, but that was what I had in mind. I merely said that there could be no censorship unless the officers coming in contact with the story felt that it had such importance, to bring it to me.

Doesn't Expect It to Happen

Well, I thought every newspaper man would understand that. I could see nothing misunderstandable about it. I knew there would be few things which it would be necessary to bring to me, and so far none have been brought to me. So I won't expect any to happen in the future.

If there are any questions lurking in your minds about that, before I go further, I would like to have the questions right now.

Okay. We understand that, then.

There is going to be a lot written about this war. Many of you people here present are going to analyze various methods through your acquaintanceship with staff officers, and with what has happened you are going to know much about the basis of decisions, when they were taken, why they were taken and other things that others people don't know. You will then unquestionably write much that will be useful to the military student of the future. If I could urge upon you one thing to study carefully, it is this: the value of integrated tactical power in war.

Now, I don't mean to use fen-dollar expressions. What I am trying to get at is this: There is no such thing as a separate "air" war, as a separate "ground" war, or as a separate "sea" war or "logistic" war or any other branch.

Great nations determine the political purposes of war. The Governments determine the general areas in which they choose to apply their tactical power, and then they begin to make resources ready of the general nature needed; they turn the problem over to a commander and his staff and subordinate commanders, and they fill out the resources on the recommendations of those people in the field who have a chance to study the problem at very close range.

But in all cases it is the integration of all types of those powers and forms of war that bring you your answer in the quickest possible way.

Unity "Multiplies" Powers

It is perfectly true that your air, for example, has to wipe the other fellow's air off the earth before he can go ahead and use his full power in an offensive way. That is merely the job he does in order to do his main task of advancing your own cause. When you put sea, ground and air together, the result you get is not the sum of their separate powers. You multiply their power rather than add.

The whole basis of thought that led to the attack across the Channel was this: That air power in overwhelming strength applied to a particular area could paralyze traffic, could immobilize the enemy, could soften up his defenses, could make possible operations that would otherwise be and remain in the realm of the fantastic.

Many experienced soldiers did not believe that the attack across the Channel was feasible. We had in the Mediterranean some chance to prove the point that air could prepare the way and could sustain you after you got there in a very, very effective fashion.

Pantellaria was not a good test because the defenders of Pantellaria wanted to quit. But Salerno was a very good test. Not so much in the preparatory phases there as in the supporting capacity after we once got ashore. We had few landing craft and our turn-around was very slow so that our build-up was slow. We knew there was going to be a very dangerous period, running from Sept. 13 to Sept. 18, and it was faith that the air and Navy together could render the support necessary that made that attack reasonable.

That lesson was derived with only a fraction of the air power we had available in England, and we believed that it could do the same thing in the preparatory and, let us say, the sustaining steges.

Coordination Uppermost

All through the campaign from June 6 of 1944 to the date of the final collapse, the chief characteristic in my mind was the complete and constant coordination between the air and ground, not only in its physical side, but in its—you might say—mental and moral side.

Air and ground officers got to studying problems together, and they took great delight, each in pointing out where he could help the other fellow. I have heard many air officers chuckling about the "ground support" for the air arm, and we finally abandoned the phrases "air support" and "ground support."

It is an air and ground battle. As you people can find instances or new arguments or new approaches to the proof of that proposition, you will be doing a service; you will be at the very least spreading accurate information.

The great tactical power of the whole Allied force on the day we crossed the Rhine was not represented merely in its great number of very large divisions, which, as you know, are twice the size of ordinary ones—British, American, French divisions are all organized roughly the same and are twice the size of all other divisions—but it was in the integration of ground and air, with the air capable of intervening effectively at any point, even to that of supply.

For many days from the time after we crossed the Rhine the thing that made possible the advance was air supply. Most of our freight, it is true, was going by train, but the 2,000 tons a day that we averaged flying by air left us the margin that let the advance go with the speed that it did. The air and the ground together knew the supply details for the plan.

As you know, the double envelopment of the Ruhr was by a direct speedy thrust to cut Germany in the heart into two portions and then to turn toward the flanks, with the next job that of cutting the southern half into another two parts so that there could be no so-called "fortress" or "redoubt" and to join the Russians again in the Austrian area. After that, we had them completely isolated, without any contact with one another. It was not much work to clean up the remnants.

Service Integration Vital

I have talked so often about Allied integration that I am afraid it would merely be a bore to you to listen to my story on that again. I merely wanted to say that the service integration is fully as important as is Allied integrations in waging a war.

From the standpoint of the soldiers, they are tired of the war. They are tired of it, of course—all of them—British, American and French. They are not articulate about it, but I know one thing: They have got an earnest hope for peace. It is my conviction that they believe that if the same forbearance and good-will is applied all through our countries, the United Nations, in meeting the problems of peace, we ought to be fully as successful in peace as we were in war.

Now there is one thing you have in war that you do not have in peace. You have unification, compelled by a very threatening danger. In other words, Franklin's old saying, "If we don't hang together, we'll hang separately," applies in war more definitely than it does in peace.

But if he can, he will express to you—in dozens of different ways—that he really believes he has won a peace that he is certainly praying will be preserved.

I have been in Europe since May, 1942, something over three years. During that time, of course, I have been party to a great many incidents, some of them most controversial. This may be the last chance you people will have with me, and it may be you have got some curiosity about those three years. If you want to attack me, I shall tell you about any one of them or answer any questions on anything that I can possibly throw any light upon over those three years. I am ready to try to do it.

Africa Landing Most Trying

Q.—What was the most worried night you had in the last three years?

A.—Well, to tell you the truth, I believe it was the night we first attacked in North Africa. There were so many confusing factors involved.

Remember, we went in there as friends. We hoped to make an ally. But we had to go prepared to fight if necessary for us to make a great show of strength. We hoped that if we made a show of overpowering strength the Germans would not hold that part of France that was then unoccupied and would let it alone. In other words, if the French could show that it was impractical for them to made a great fight down there, it would give them an out.

That was one thing. The next, it was the first amphibious operation I undertook and all of us were more nervous about it, I think, than later we became.

Likewise we were trying to do a

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lot with very little and the weather on the west coast was abominable, and we did not know what we were going to run into over there. And a fourth reason, communications were so poor. In the Mediterranean we found that the radio practically does not work. I should say the most worried night I spent during the war was the night of Nov. 7 or 8—Nov. 7, I believe, 1942.

Q.—You spoke of Salerno. If you had it to do over again would you go in there again?

A.—Yes, indeed, in spite of the fact that we knew the Germans could pick out almost the exact spot we'd have to come. When we went up into Italy there were two places to go. Just jumping across the Messina Strait was one. The other was to go as far up the coast as we wanted to.

If you are going to make one of these so-called "left hooks," then you could go as far as the fighters could cover. At that time we only had short-range fighters. Salerno was indicated. If you merely put your troops into the toe of Italy the enemy could see that you could come no farther, that you were committed. He could have blocked us there, and we probably would not be to Naples yet.

There was not any question in my mind that the Salerno attack was absolutely necessary. It was a good formation. There was one American division taken somewhat by surprise and, due really to no fault of its own, that suffered more losses than it should have.

The losses were heavy on the 13th. But it was unquestionably necessary to attack. As a result of it, look how rapidly south Italy fell, and we got things we needed for carrying on the campaign—Naples and Foggia. Naples for our port and Foggia we wanted so desperately to make our bombing of Europe effective. I think we had very good reasons.

Importance of Foggia

Q.—Do you think getting Foggia was the prime consideration in the invasion of Italy?

A.—At that stage it was Foggia we were going after. You must remember that for many parts of the year the British base is not too good because of weather and, in addition to that, there were many important targets that could not be reached. Now we had these additional air forces. We built up the Fifteenth Air Force after that. I think until you began to get things industrial in the north, the earliest prize before that was the Foggia airfield.

Q.—What effect on the campaign would have been the throwing back into the sea of the Anzio forces had they been thrown back into the sea?

A.—I was not there then, but the Allies do not attack to be thrown back. It would have been a very, very sad thing. In anything of that kind, its morale value is as important as its physical value, and it would have been very bad. I never considered it because I do not ever let my mind think upon it that way.

Q.—From the enemy's viewpoint which day and what event would you say constituted the last straw that broke the camel's back? When was it perfectly obvious that the jig was up?

A.—From everything that we can find, from their own statements, they knew it—the professionals knew the jig was up—on the third day after the Rundstedt offensive had started in the Ardennes. He knew then that he could not go where he intended. If he could not get complete surprise and drive clear through to Liége and drive on behind Antwerp, then there was not much he could do.

At the end of the third day we found that he still hoped then, according to their own statements, that he might get to Liége, where there was a terrific supply base, and cause us embarrassment and loss, and loss of time. From that time on, and when they found their forces destroyed in the Eiffel and in the Saar with that terrifically swift movement down from the north, they knew that it was confirmed. Then they knew they could not even fight a defensive battle.

I have searched and searched to find their reason for prolonging the agony after they knew, and I think there are two reasons: Hitler, with his determination to stay on and the influence he still wielded, and the one hope that in this coalition of four powers working together they could still devise some rift, create some rift whereby they could turn to one of them and say: "All right. What do you give us to go in with you?" They had that desperate hope, unquestionably. Otherwise there was no sense in taking the last month of pounding.

Normandy Timing Critical

Q.—When weather postponed the invasion of Normandy and you finally decided to go, did you have any more time left to play with?

A.—This is a thing that is going to be historical, so don't quote me. [The answer was passed later.] Purely from memory; if we did not go the next day after the day we did, then we would have had to postpone for a minimum of twelve days and that would have put us in the wrong phase for our airborne operations and it would have been pretty bad.

Then of course had we postponed it—I'm not claiming to be good enough to predict weather sixteen days ahead—we would have run right square into that gale. But it was serious enough at the moment that they landed. Even the prospect of trying to hold up that mighty thing fourteen days was bad. On the other hand, you could not risk it without conditions reasonably favorable for its success.

Q.—That ranks pretty high among the difficult decisions?

A.—Yes. In a decision like that, of course, there is one thing a commander faces. Sooner or later you have got to make it and you know it. You have got to say yes or no. That does something, I think, to prepare your mind for the thing. Decisions sometimes that are suddenly presented and there has not been time for all the cold-blooded analysis, or to go around and see your subordinates and chat it over with them—that is sometimes a little soul-shaking, too.

Q.—Would you be good enough to comment on the contribution Negro soldiers made to the European theatre of operations?

A.—To start with, I would like to say this: That I do not differentiate among soldiers. I do not say white soldiers or Negro soldiers, and I do not say American or British soldiers. To my mind I have had a task in this war that makes me look upon soldiers as soldiers. Now I have seen Negro soldiers in this war and I have many reports on their work where they have rendered very valuable contributions and some of them with the greatest enthusiasm.

In late November, when we were getting short of reinforcements, replacements, some 2,600 Negro soldiers volunteered for front-line service and they did good work. All my commanders reported that those volunteers did excellent work.

But their major job has been in Services of Supply, engineer units, quartermaster units, ordnance units. There, so far as I know and certainly as far as any official reports, they have performed equally with every kind of ordnance battalion, quartermaster battalion and engineer battalion. They have done their job and they have done the job given them.

Terms Ardennes a Gamble

Q.—To return to the Ardennes offensive, we have from time to time been given an estimate of the German aim behind that offensive. Has there been any clarification or any change since we have come into the possession of further information?

A.—I'll tell you that whenever you attack, you have got dreams, then you have got hopes, then you have got expectations and then you have got just what you have got to get. I mean there are many things.

Let us take an example: When we went into Africa, as I say, in the desperate hope to make friends immediately, one of our great hopes was that the French fleet would sail out of Toulon and say: "Hello, come on. Let's have a good time."

In the Ardennes, you will find that one or two of the commanders said they had so-and-so or no success. Others believed they could go somewhat beyond that. Unquestionably, Hitler's determination was to make a complete break-through and get to Antwerp, which, of course, would have completely isolated troops to the north, and anything like that would have been a decisive blow for them.

Their real soldiers knew they could not do it. There is evidence all the way through that certain of the commanders went in knowing that it was just a desperate gamble, but just hoping for the best, that's all.

Q.—Did the German Command make any requests to you for a parley before von Friedeburg came through the lines in May?

A.—Not directly. As you saw in the papers, Count Bernadotte was running back and forth. No doubt the first proposal was the one by von Friedeburg.

Q.—From high ranking professional soldiers now in your possession on the enemy side, what impression do you gather of the actual military capacity of Hitler from a military standpoint?

A.—They unquestionably don't respect his strategic brain very highly. No question about that. Jodl was his personal chief of staff. Some were quite loyal. I think Jodl guided him some.

You will find definite evidence that, for example, in 1943, Hitler's intuition ran the '43 campaign, and that includes his actions in Africa, which we have talked about, I think; the attempt to reinforce his Tunisian garrison after it was useless; the action in Italy, where he hung on and sent in additional troops and all through the Russian front. They said 1943 was Hitler's completely. At other times, he listened a little more to his general staff.

Q.—You said, "They don't respect Hitler's strategic brain" instead of "didn't." Do you think Hitler is still alive?

A.—Let me answer that in a generality. I told Colonel Dupuy that as far as I was concerned there was no censorship on anything I said today. I do want to ask all of you to pass through him any direct quotes so that you can correct any errors I might make, at least in grammar.

I know nothing about Hitler. I'm not trying to be facetious. I accepted as a fact all the evidence which seemed to me to be fact, but I have met my Russian friends who were right there and they definitely said: "In our High Command, we have grave doubts." But, on the other hand, the Russians agreed with me that if Hitler is not dead, he must be undergoing the worst possible punishment for a man who has exercised arrogant and arbitrary power over 250,000,000 people who trembled over his approach, and now to be hunted in disguise and underground. I can imagine no worse punishment for a man of that kind. It would seem to me that a man of that kind, with what he is faced with, would choose death.

Q.—Could we go from the past to the future? When do you expect to meet with the Control Council?

No Date for Control Meeting

A.—Of course someone would bring that up. I can't say exactly. Let me say, in meeting all these problems of peace, these things do move slowly. You people who have been at war all these times, you read your own papers and you find that day after tomorrow we are going to launch an attack from Algiers clear up to Marseille and you get a bit of a chuckle and say: "That fellow knows nothing about it."

These problems of peace move slowly, too. Without the incentive of compelling danger, people want to sit back and look over the idea and examine it carefully and see what we are doing.

I have no doubts myself that the Control Council is going to work. It will take some little time, but all arrangements are made. They do not even have to wait for my return. Whoever is senior United States Theatre Commander here will be my alter-ego and go ahead and do the job.

I cannot set you such a day and hour. I am certain things will go ahead. I honestly believe that what I say about the desire of peace by the soldiers concerned is shared by every single United Nations soldier in the world.

Q.—Is there any time set for movement of American troops into Berlin?

A.—The exact timing is not set for any of the arrangements that we are going to make. Again we come into all the logistic things, difficulties of moving troops on particular lines and through particular places and under different controls. Let me cover the whole thing again in a generality: Everything that we have to do to get this thing started has been discussed in a friendly atmosphere. We all are attempting to get our plans made up so they can be brought together, coordinated and agreed to by everyone so that the movement can start. There have been certain little—not misunderstandings—little things to iron out, little things that have slowed things a bit. But they will be done; I am perfectly confident of that.

Q—There has been a considerable campaign recently since German hopes of splitting the Allies. There seems to be a large campaign from a number of places to talk about a "Russo-American war." There is nothing in your experience with the Russians that leads you to feel we can't cooperate with them perfectly?

A.—On my level, none. I have found the individual Russian one of the friendliest persons in the world. He likes to talk with us, laugh with us. He loves to laugh, and I have talked to many British officers and they find him the same way. He likes to see the humor of life, and I am sure they like the Allies and were darn glad to see us.

In an atmosphere of that kind, it has its effects. The peace lies, when you get down to it, with all the peoples of the world, not just for the moment with some polit-ical leader who is trying to direct the destiny of a country along a certain line. If all the peoples are friendly, we are going to have peace.

I think the Russians are friendly. I know all the officers I have met are. I have stopped and talked with interpreters and with some of the men. I found them wanting to grin and wanting to enjoy life. You could not enjoy life in the war when crawling through mud, snow, sleet and rain. That's no way to enjoy life.

Q.—Have your negotiations with the French been concluded yet on occupation boundaries?

A.—All my negotiations are not only completed, but to my complete satisfaction.

Q.—The French occupation zone has been set?

A.—As far as I know. There have been certainly little talks on the governmental level, and as far as I know they were purely about technicalities. But I have no bitter word from anybody about them—none. Again, there are certain technicalities, such as they want a particular place because it is sitting on a mountain, or something else. It has all been technical, so far as I know.

Q.—There was a remark yesterday over the Luxembourg radio that American troops are now withdrawing west over the Mulde River to make room for the Russians.

A.—From the Mulde? No. I'm sure it is a mistake.

Q.—How do you consider Germany's future?

A.—Once when I was in the Kasserine Pass show, there were some rather discouraged soldiers pulling backward. One fellow picked up the whole squad by saying: "There's no future in this kind of thing." I do not see where Germany's got any future at the moment. What they have got to think about is the present.

All the German problem is, from my viewpoint as a soldier, divided into two parts. The first and most important part is that of the emergency problem. We should not begin worrying about long-term government and rules and methods that we are to apply to Germany until we can get the critical emergency problem settled. This is going to reach its height this winter.

So my own idea is that their future vision should try to pierce no further than next spring, when they can begin to plant crops in the proper way. They are planting with the delayed months this year. Their future should be centered on this next winter.

Q.—Will records and files of Allied operations in this theatre be made available to correspondents—records, orders, files of correspondence, etc.?

A.—You are asking me a question that I hesitate about because I am not quite sure about the procedure. You see, unquestionably there would be so many passed in secret codes that they would have to be paraphrased. I would know of no reason, offhand, myself, why everything that is of an official nature—and let's say that didn't involve personal arguments between me and another theatre commander down in the Mediterranean, where we were trying to arrange little details—anything that is strictly official, it would seem to me, should be made available to the public within a reasonable length of time.

I cannot answer the question specifically from the viewpoint of how soon you people can get the records and see what happened. I don't know. Therefore, I would hesitate to answer. It would seem to me that they belong to the public and will certainly eventually be made available to them in all their official detail.

Q.—Could you say anything at all about the probable duration of the occupation of Germany, and also of the possibility of using the Ruhr, for example, for the assistance of other countries as well as for Germany?

A.—Certainly I could say nothing on it except my own ideas, because I don't know what the Governments are going to find it necessary to do, and wise to do. Now, while I have my own little pet schemes for promoting and, let us say, maintaining peace, they are mine only and they are no better than yours and possibly not so good. I just have those that any other citizen has. Outside of that I am the American executive of policies that will be laid down by the heads of Governments.

Q.—Have you any opinion, as commander, whether there will be any amelioration of nonfraternization, such as the British are now letting soldiers pat children on the head, and also your views on the value of the France?

A.—The order to United States troops was issued five or six days before Field Marshal Montgomery's to British forces. I had determined long ago that the exact non-fraternization orders that carried us through the operational phase had to be somewhat modified. To my mind, a very young child is really of no nationality. A person achieves his

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nationalistic bent, let us say, through education or propaganda, but he achieves it after he is beyond, let's say, the age of mere childhood.

Therefore, from that viewpoint, it would be better, as I see it, to place before them an example of kindliness and ordinary human feelings than it is to pretend that you can make the American, British or French soldiers kick children around. That would be just impossible anyway and I, for one, certainly would not want it.

So that order was merely held up in its issue while we examined its language very, very carefully, because you have some people in the world who are extremists and, particularly the further away they are from the scene, they think they can solve the problem with greater facility. So it was held up in order to get the thing clear and unmistakable, but so worded that it did not appear that because I wanted to allay nonfraternization in respect to children, that at the same time I wanted to free Goering or to give him a banquet.

With respect to the two-cent franc, I don't know anything about it. I am not an economist. I should say again it is a problem for the Governments to solve. There are greater issues involved here, if I have any inkling of international finance. There are greater issues involved than as to whether a soldier can buy champagne at a low rate, or any other thing he wants, than at a high rate.

Both armies, American and British, are bringing every possible thing into this country to give their soldiers entertainment, recreational facilities and every kind of social life that we can so they don't have to spend their money here.

Still the soldier wants to spend his money here. How could you help having high prices here? Just the mere revaluation of the franc will not help. There are no goods here to sell. This country has been blockaded. It needs everything it has got, so there is bound to be high prices.

I have very definite views on it. I doubt whether just the mere shifting of the value of the franc with respect to the dollar or the pound right now would have a marked long term effect.

Q.—As a British subject, may I ask you if you will stop in Bermuda on your way home?

A.—I hope to stay there at least twelve hours, and will sleep all the time I am there.

Evaluates Enemy Chiefs

Q.—Would you care to go back to 1942 and give some evaluation of the German commanders who opposed you?

A.—I have studied these people. I have studied the book "Hitler's Generals." I have talked to every British officer who knew anything about them. My G-2, General Strong, knew most of them personally. I have talked to him. Every commander likes to see what is in the brain of his opponent.

The trouble is, you never could tell with that group how far they are independent and to what extent goes their authority for independent decision. Now the bosses for whom I worked, and I think to their eternal glory because there were some very touchy decisions, their policy is to put into the hands of their generals in the field a maximum of authority. I don't believe that was German policy.

To my mind and from what I can get out of it, General von Rundstedt was the most accomplished soldier we met. Now that is purely from what I can try to analyze.

Personally I think Rommel was one of their topflight people. He was bold and courageous. But he was not a Lee or a Marlborough or anything like that. Von Rundstedt was unquestionably the most highly trained, educated and thorough soldier that we met from what I can dig out of records and from talking to my friends.

Q.—What is the logical or practical basis for deciding that it is to our interest to be firm to Germans, say ten years old, but not to our advantage to be friendly to Germans 11 years old? How can you draw a line?

A.—I'd say young children. I did not say 10-year-olds. Again it is a matter where some little judgment has to be used by local commanders, and I hope by the local individuals concerned. The fine line sometimes between wickedness and good is not too clearly drawn.

When you bring soldiers out of battle, it is unquestionably a great thing for them. They will relax and go to sleep and rest. But if you pour enough cognac into them to get them started, they are going to get no rest. I think the same thing is in this question you raised. There has got to be judgment exercised, and I would not draw an arbitrary line.

I saw two or three youngsters the other day trying to play baseball. Our soldiers were so frightened of hurting them that they would pick them up and were as careful as they would have been of their own. The soldiers carried them off to the side and said: "You stay here." They did not get annoyed about it, even though it interfered with the baseball game.

What is a proper non-fraternization policy depends on many things, including the attitude of the Germans themselves. If the German shows he wants to work for himself and is ready to accept orders, it may be wise—if we once know he has gotten rid of the Nazis and poison—it may be very proper for our governments to say: "Let's don't be silly about this thing and do it this way or that way." In those things, I am an executive. My policy-making job ended when the last shot was fired. I am now proconsul for my Government in a region where I am going to do what I am told.

VON RIBBENTROP BEING QUIZZED BY MILITARY EXPERTS

Report Nazi Foreign Minister Taken to Eisenhower's Headquarters.

DELUGE

CAUGHT IN HAMBURG

'Certain Hitler Is Dead But I Might Be Wrong,' He Says.

MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, Germany, June 15. — (AP) Long-hunted German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who knew thousands of Nazi secrets, was being questioned tonight by Allied military experts as his captors recounted the details of his arrest.

The silver-haired former champagne salesman, whose capture resulted from a tip by the son of a Hamburg wine merchant who refused him haven, was taken yesterday in the Hamburg apartment of an attractive landlady, dressed in a pair of pink and white pajamas and with a vial of poison on his body.

Taken to Airfield

An officer said Ribbentrop spent the night at Hamburg and was moved today to Luneberg air field for a distination "somewhere in Europe." He was reported to have been taken to Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Frankfurt on the Main, for questioning by the most skillful examiners in the Allied Supreme command.

The once-dapper foreign minister, generally credited with having "sold" Hitler on the idea that he could invade Poland without interference from Britain, was identified to british authorities by his sister, Frau Doctor Marie Jenke, also taken into custody. Several days ago Ribbentrop's son, Rudolf, was discovered in an American prisoner of war cage.

Ribbentrop told his captors he was on "a mission from the dead Fuehrer," it was said officially, when asked whether Hitler was really dead, Ribbentrop is said to have replied, "I am certain he is but, of course, I might be wrong."

Lt. J. B. Adam of Paisley, Scotland, who led the arresting detachment, was interviewed by telephone tonight from 8th Corps headquarters and gave this colorful account of Ribbentrop's capture:

Prepared to Break Door

"We called at a very unpretentious block of flats about 9 a. m. and knocked on the door of the top floor, but getting no answer we nearly decided to break it down when a lady in a dressing gown appeared. She was dark-haired and very attractive and we learned later she was 35 and divorced.

"We brushed her aside, saying we'd come in and search. My Belgian sergeant, two British sergeants and I split up, going into separate rooms. The Belgian sergeant, a strong-armed sort of a fellow, shouted 'there's a man in here' in French, so we converged on his room.

"Ribbentrop was just beginning to realize something was doing. He was lying prone when the Belgian grabbed him by the shoulders and said in German, 'get up.'

"Ribbentrop kept muttering in German, 'what's the matter?' He was dressed in pink and white pajamas of ordinary looking cloth, nothing fancy."

Adam said, "we searched him from top to bottom while he kept muttering 'what's the matter?' Then he started putting on his clothes as we asked him questions like how long he had been here, where he had come from. He replied, 'a few weeks. From up north'. And I told him, 'these are bloody vague answers'."

Admits Identity

The lieutenant said Ribbentrop was nearly finished dressing when he confessed his identity and added, "I prefer to speak in English."

The landlady, Adam said, was wearing a dressing gown when she opened the door of the flat on the top floor of the five-story middle class residential building. Ribbentrop was in a single bed. Earlier it had been reported that Ribbentrop was captured naked. The landlady was placed under arrest and her identity officially concealed.

Adam said she maintained she had not suspected Ribbentrop's identity but merely knew him under the alias of "Herr Riese." He said Ribbentrop adopted no disguise.

Except for a large stack of German paper money and a knapsack with toilet articles and a few other small possessions, Ribbentrop had no belongings in his room.

Apparently there was no second boarder in the apartment at any time during the month and a half, that Ribbentrop lived there, Adam said. That flat had been undamaged by air raids, he added.

The medical examiner found no second poison phial in Ribbentrop's mouth, the lieutenant declared.

On the way to British headquarters for a medical search, which revealed a poison kit taped to Ribbentrop's body, the Nazi official was "very thoughtful—very worried about his family whom he said were in south Germany," Adam said.

Kept Hands Clasped

"Ribbentrop, en route to headquarters, had kept his hands clasped in front of him," the lieutenant asserted. "We were taking no chances. Several times he referred to the 'dead fuehrer' and he was very ruminative, very thoughtful as he mentioned the separation from his family. He said he had left Berlin before its capitulation and talked mysteriously of his 'mission from the dead fuehrer.'"

It was officially reported that his sister, who broke down and wept when she confronted him at British headquarters, returned to this country several days ago in a ship bringing repatriated German civilians from Scandinavia and she was brought to Hamburg from Flensburg only yesterday.

Adam said Ribbentrop, while dressing, said in grammatical English, "you know who I am, all right, don't you? I congratulate you. If you had been two days later I would have given myself up voluntarily."

Two large buff-colored envelopes lay on the table with hand-written addresses to Prime Minister Churchill and Field Marshal Montgomery.

Ribbentrop declared, "I want to ask you a favor. You put that envelope addressed to the Prime Minister inside the one addressed to the field marshal and deliver them intact to your commander."

A staff officer here said tonight the letters expressed "the propaganda line one would expect Ribbentrop to adopt. He tried to pretend he never wanted war between Britain and the Third Reich."

In addition to these letters Adam said there was a third letter to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Looks Older, Puffier

Adam said also that "we found several hundred thousand reichmarks in his possession in big notes. I wouldn't recognize Ribbentrop from his photograph. He looked older, puffier, with bags under his eyes.

"There was not a trace of liquor in his room and I don't think he had been drinking hard lately. We took him and the woman in a jeep to headquarters. Both claimed he took the room in her flat just a few weeks ago without prior acquaintanceship.

"I checked that she slept apparently in another room. She said he had stuck close to the flat and had not gone for long walks and things like that.

"He put on a brown tweed coat, dark suit and felt hat. He had sunglasses but not reading glasses in his pocket.

"We took along his letters—they were handwritten and very bulky. At headquarters he answered a few questions put by my superior officer and then was placed in a waiting room under guard. Finally the medical officer gave him a thorough stripping and he was issued an entirely new set of clothing. I wasn't present at the examination so I can't say whether Ribbentrop voluntarily disclosed the hidden poison set. We believe just the woman and Ribbentrop lived in that flat. It was a very nice place inside but not much to look at outside."

British investigators said the son of the wine merchant became suspicious about the mysterious stranger who visited his father's shop so often and told British military police he believed he was Von Ribbentrop. The raid on the flat followed.

Allied correspondents reached Lueneburg air field too late to witness the departure of Ribbentrop.

A senior security officer said a man believed to have been Ribbentrop, dressed in a gray suit and wearing glasses and looking very pale, went off in a small plane in custody of a major and two military policemen. He had no luggage. Scores of Allied service men at the field did not notice the man whose capture accounted tentatively for the last top Nazi heirarchy.

Von Ribbentrop Captured In Hamburg

DELUGE

Field Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters, Germany, June 15 (AP)—Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was captured yesterday as he slept nude in a Hamburg boarding house. Thus was brought to a close the most intensive manhunt in Europe since V-E day.

Ribbentrop, understood to be wanted by the governments of at least ten nations to stand trial for war crimes, was the last top-ranking Nazi known to be alive who had eluded capture. A can of poison was found strapped to his body, but he surrendered this voluntarily.

There Since April 30

The dandified former champagne salesman who became the engineer of Hitler's arrogant foreign policy, had been hiding in Hamburg since April 30. The man who had imposed his diplomatic will on Europe had not a friend in that whole city—Germany's second largest—who would actively help him to obtain a place of refuge.

Ribbentrop volunteered the information that he had intended to hide until British feeling about him died down and then attempt to save his life in a trial. He went to a wine merchant friend, he said—a man who had known him 25 years. The merchant shunned him. Ribbentrop, using the name of "Riese," got lodging with an unsuspecting landlady.

Sister Identifies Him

The same wine merchant was brought to British intelligence headquarters late yesterday and there pointed out his erstwhile friend. But identification was made even more certain.

By keeping the arrest secret over night, British sleuths who had trailed Ribbentrop across much of western Germany managed to arrest his sister. Today in a tearful and hysterical scene she identified him.

DAY

Once Wore Disguise

Ribbentrop had first been traced to a north German district near the Danish frontier, where he was known to have passed in disguise. The story, as released today, did not disclose what had happened to him between the time he left Berlin and the time he arrived in Hamburg, nor was anything disclosed of what he might know about Hitler's death or survival.

Ribbentrop was taken under guard in an RAF transport plane from the Lueneburg airfield at 12.30 P.M. to be interrogated by supreme headquarters authorities. Correspondents will not be allowed to interview him.

Had Letters To British Heads

"I wanted to stay in hiding in Hamburg until British opinion was less hostile, and then intended to surrender for a fair trial which would spare my life," he was quoted.

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Found on Ribbentrop were three letters, addressed respectively to Field Marshal Montgomery, British Foreign Secretary Eden and to Prime Minister "Wincent (sic) Churchill."

Ribbentrop was aroused from his sleep and admitted his identity. He voluntarily produced the container of suicide poison that had been strapped to his body.

"Not A Bit Truculent"

He was described by his captors, Lieut. J. B. Adam, of Paisley, England; Sergt. Maj. R. C. Holloway, of London, and Sergt. J. S. Gibson, of Lancashire, as "extremely passive and not a bit truculent."

The Britons entered Ribbentrop's modest room at 9.30 A.M. yesterday. Their first aim was to prevent any suicide attempt, but Ribbentrop apparently was in no mood for that.

Poison Strapped Near Groin

Officers did not specify the nature of the poison he carried. However, it was believed to be the same kind used by Heinrich Himmler, who died in twenty minutes after taking it but would have died in one minute had not British guards tried to save him.

Himmler's poison was in a capsule carried in his mouth. A British officer said Ribbentrop's was strapped near his groin.

German Plants To Reopen

Fifteenth Army Headquarters, June 15 (AP)—Several hundred German industrial plants already have been permitted to reopen for production which the military government considers essential.

British Move 8,000 Germans

LIBBECKE, Germany, June 15 (AP).—Two-thirds of this town's 12,000 residents have been ordered away by the British to make room for the civil administration headquarters of the British occupation zone in Germany. A British staff of more than two thousand is expected to move within a month into this quiet country town unscathed by war. The German civilian families are being transported to new quarters in other communities.

Munitions Blast Kills 20 Germans

Flensburg, Germany, June 15 (A. P.).—Twenty Germans died and 380 were injured yesterday when explosives they were unloading from a German ship exploded.

British headquarters is only a few blocks from the scene, but no Allied soldier was hurt.

Moscow Talks on Poland Wait

Mikolajczyk Not Yet Arrived in Red Capital, So Parley Is Delayed.

Moscow, June 15 (A. P.).—Consultations on the reorganization of the Polish Provisional Government today appeared likely to be somewhat delayed.

Heavy rains and overcast skies in Moscow may delay the plane of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the Polish Government in London, whom the Americans and British are expected to support for a place in the new government. The aged Wincenty Witos, twice Premier of Poland and former leader of the Peasant party, also has failed so far to appear in Moscow. His absence was attributed to illness. He was among the delegates expected to represent the Poles in Poland but outside the present Warsaw government.

The consultations had been scheduled to begin today if Mikolajczyk arrived in time.

Mikolajczyk's secretary said today in London he did not know whether the Polish leader had left for Moscow to take part in the Polish consultations there.

JAPS ARE IGNORED IN RUSSIAN BIDS

Moscow, June 15 (A. P.).—Japanese scientists were not invited to the jubilee celebration of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, which opened today with 1,000 from Russia and the rest of the world attending. Some sixteen American scientists were among the guests.

OKINAWA END SEEN IN WEEK

Buckner Optimistic As Yanks Gain On Key Plateau

ERSKINE

Guam, *Saturday*, June 16 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., predicted today that the 77-day-old Okinawa campaign will be wound up by his advancing 10th Army within a week.

He expressed the belief as his divisions, tearing to pieces the last-stand line of the Japanese at the southern tip of Yaeju escarpment, overran a fourth of its plateau area.

A fleet communiqué today reported that Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Division, which captured 500-foot-high Yaeju Peak Thursday, overran several hundred yards in the plateau's center yesterday. Tanks and flame throwers led the way.

7th Gains 700 Yards

At the same time, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Infantry Division, curling in the eastern arm of a pincers behind the escarpment, moved ahead 700 yards through Nipponese strong points.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said the 10th Army, "irresistibly tearing to pieces the enemy's last-stand positions despite the rugged terrain, brought heavy pressure on the center and eastern flanks."

On the west, where the 1st Marine Division seized Kunishi Ridge, Japanese opposition held up the Leathernecks, who strengthened their positions under heavy fire from Yuza Hill.

No Suicide Attacks

Winding up their victory on Oroku peninsula, the 6th Marine Division took 145 Nipponese prisoners yesterday.

For the third straight day, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported a complete absence of the enemy aircraft suicide attacks which had hitherto been so persistent.

The Japanese, already quitting the hopeless fight by the hundreds—were raked today by ceaseless fire from naval guns, bombs and artillery as the Americans strove to sweep them from Yaeju Plateau and complete the subjugation of Okinawa.

Beginning To Break Up

Driven from Yaeju Peak, the island's highest, in a one-hour onslaught after flame-throwing tanks set the whole hill ablaze, the enemy clung stubbornly to Yuza Hill, a mile to the west.

The Japanese likewise held on to heights a mile or so east of Yaeju Peak, but battlefront dispatches declared there were unmistakable signs the enemy was beginning to break up under the pressure of infantry and the unceasing ordeal of fire.

Enemy suicides were increasing daily. Infantry charging over the hills and ravines strode across the bodies of scores of Japanese, many of whom had committed *hara-kiri*.

Once the heights on both sides of Yaeju Peak are cleared, the Americans can sweep down the slopes of the plateau toward the sea, for no good defense positions will remain.

Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle, commanding the 1st Marine Division assaulting the west flank, declared it was possible the end might come by Sunday "if we could hit their command post," from which orders apparently have gone to fight to the last.

Corsairs Try To Get It

Sixty-four Marine Corsairs tried to wipe out the command post. They attacked a ravine, where it was believed hidden, with 19,000 gallons of fuel jelly bombs that covered two acres with solid flame.

The capture of 500-foot Yaeju Peak was a heavy blow to the enemy, for some field officers estimated that no more than 200 Japanese were needed to defend its naturally formidable positions.

Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley sent tanks of the 96th Infantry Division crunching up the 20-degree grade of coral to the base of the peak, towering above the rest of the Yaeju Plateau.

In seven days 200,000 rounds of artillery shells had been poured into the cliff positions, driving the enemy from the face of the bluff and away from the rim of the plateau.

Only Jap Nucleus Left

The lead tank ground to a halt within 100 feet of the cliff and then the flame throwers opened up. The entire peak was ablaze. Caves from which the enemy had fought erupted smoke and flames.

Then the infantry came up, tossing hand grenades into the caves, and pounded up to the summit standing up. Driving on, they opened the assault on Yuza Hill.

Only a nucleus of seasoned infantrymen was believed left to the Japanese garrison, now possibly only 10,000 strong out of an original force of 85,000. The rest were thought to be laborers from naval construction and anti-aircraft units.

But despite the despair in their ranks as reflected in the rash of suicides and surrenders, they were fighting back hard from the rocks, caves and ravines on the top of the coral plateau, an Associated Press correspondent reported from the front.

Makaza Entered

Approximately 200 of them were slain less than a mile southeast of the peak, where Maj. Gen. Archibald D. Arnold's 7th Infantry Division fought into Makaza on the east flank of the front.

Heavy fighting also was reported by the Marines less than 2 miles west of the peak in the area southeast of Ozato, where the attack on the west flank is developing.

The Marines broadened their hold on Kunishi Ridge in this area but were forced to ward off Japanese counterattacks.

The Nipponese surrender pattern spread to the northwest on Oroku peninsula, where mop-up forces of Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd's 6th Marine Division took more than a hundred prisoners.

Other Japanese were chased out onto the mudflats of the Kobuba estuary, where they committed *hara-kiri*.

Amphibious forces which seized Senaga Island just off the peninsula further secured the important Naha airfield. The heights of the rocky island commanded the field.

stage for sweeping the enemy from the plateau and onto the slopes which lead toward the sea.

Japanese surrenders increased to the hundreds and advancing Americans counted the bodies of scores of others who had committed suicide rather than surrender or retreat again.

Maj. Gen. Pedro Del Valle, commander of the Marine 1st Division which holds Kunishi ridge on the right flank, pointed up the critical balance of the situation with the comment that the Japanese may be "crushed in two days—or two weeks. It all depends on how lucky we are.

Might Collapse Defenses

"If we could hit their command, the whole defense might fall to pieces," Del Valle told Associated Press Correspondent Alva N. Dopking.

Not long after the general talked with Dopking, 64 marine Corsair fighters, diving as low as 50 to 100 feet, spewed a ravine believed to house Japanese headquarters with 19,220 gallons of jellied gasoline and poured 465 rockets into caves where the enemy's top officers were believed quartered.

10th Army Seeks To Smash Jap HQ At Okinawa

Guam, June 15 (AP)—Tenth Army forces strove for a quick knockout blow on the supreme command post of the tottering Japanese defense on Okinawa today as signs pointed with increasing certainty to the folding up of the doomed garrison.

Doughboys of the 96th Division, supported by flame-throwing tanks which seared Japanese cave fronts and hill positions, captured Yaeju peak, the highest promontory of the Yaeju-Dake last-ditch defense escarpment, nicknamed "Big Apple" by the Yanks.

The hill overlooks the plateau which was the enemy's principal defense ground on the southern line. The capture of the peak may breach the last-ditch defenses as completely as the capture of Conical Hill opened up the defenses around Shuri.

Near Slopes Leading To Sea

Only the advance of the 7th Division, moving in from the east flank to high ground on the left of "Big Apple," remains to set the stage for sweeping the enemy from the plateau and onto the slopes which lead toward the sea.

A sheet of flame quickly covered two acres and smoke was so dense that it obscured some of the attacking planes. It was the greatest fire raid of the Okinawa campaign, now in its seventy-sixth day.

Suicides Increase

Capt. Arsene P. Bonifas reported that a company of the 96th Division found three Japanese with their bellies slit. "We have noticed an increasing tendency of the Japs to commit hara-kiri," he said.

Increased suicides also were reported by the 7th Infantry Division. From a 7th Division regiment came the story of an English-speaking Japanese approaching American lines with a white flag and telling the doughboys that if they ceased fire temporarily he would bring in eight or ten Japanese.

They stopped firing. He started toward American lines with a small group of Nipponese but one of them apparently got "trigger happy"—or the Japanese were faking.

The one Japanese began firing and the surrender plan failed.

700 Have Surrendered

Dopking reported that nearly 700 Japanese — mostly laborers — had surrendered and scores were killing themselves. Still others were reported slain by fellow Nipponese as they tried to give up.

A majority of the Japanese on Okinawa—perhaps 10,000 of an original garrison of 85,000—were believed to be naval construction or anti-aircraft personnel (laborers) with a nucleus of infantrymen.

Although hundreds quit the futile fight, other thousands of Japanese fought fanatically along the full length of their fortified Yaeju escarpment line.

On the western flank, Del Valle's Leathernecks were subjected to heavy fire from the area southeast of Ozato town. The 1st Regiment of this division widened its hold on strategic Kunishi ridge in a predawn attack, then was forced to repel counterattacks as the Japanese charged their positions after daylight.

Yaeju Hill Taken

The 7th Regiment moved up to help consolidate the 1st Regiment's positions.

The 96th Division also assaulted Yuza hill. It has only one more elevation to capture. That height is directly ahead and is commanded by both Yaeju and Yuza hills.

200 Killed At Nakaza

On the eastern end of the escarpment, the 32d Regiment of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Infantry Division killed about 200 Japanese as it drove inside Nakaza town, half a mile west of Hanagusuku.

NEW YORK NURSES ARE ON IWO JIMA

Iwo Jima, June 16 (A. P.).—A small group of Army nurses arrived recently—the first white women to be stationed on this bloodily won Volcano island, within 600 miles of Japan.

"It is a lot better than we had expected," said Lieut. Mary Cubranich of the Bronx, New York city.

The group, headed by the chief nurse, Capt. Suzanne L. Depeyster, 149 East 73d street, New York city, is stationed at the Army general hospital.

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OSAKA DONE FOR, U.S. AIRMEN HOPE

Le May Says Further Raids May Be Unnecessary

Guam, *Saturday*, June 16 (AP)—Osaka was in flames today from what may have been a knockout blow such as the commander of the Superfortresses says already has been dealt to two of Japan's five key cities.

After a near-record force of 520 Superfortresses unloaded 3,000 tons of incendiaries on Osaka Friday (Japanese date), Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May said further raids on this greatest of all Japan's industrial cities might be unnecessary.

The chief of the 21st Bomber Command declared that his giant raiders already were well on their way toward the destruction of the five cities which Gen. H. H. Arnold on his visit here said yesterday would have to be razed to rob Japan of the power to resist.

The Checkoff

Arnold, Commander of United States Army Air Forces, listed the five as Tokyo, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka, and this is how Le May checked them off:

Yokohama and Kobe are "gone" as far as industrial targets of interest to the bombardiers are concerned.

Osaka, with 15 square miles of its target area already in ruins from previous raids, might also be checked off.

Tokyo, with 50 square miles in ruins, has only about 10 more square miles in which the bombers have a destructive interest.

Nagoya has only a few more targets to be erased.

In addition, Le May said that Kawasaki, another industrial city southwest of Tokyo, had been rubbed from the list of vital targets.

"It is just a matter of time until we get everything of value in Japan," Le May said.

The damage done to Osaka was not immediately assessable because thick clouds forced the raiders to bomb by instrument. The Tokyo radio admitted that "a number" of fires were started. Near-by Amagasaki also was hit.

Osaka Set Afire By 520 B-29's

Guam, June 15 (AP)—Osaka, Japan's chief industrial city, was fired today by 3,000 tons of incendiaries dropped by 520 B-29's and Tokyo admitted conflagrations at "a number of points" without making the usual claim they had been checked.

The raid, which Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May said may have finished off Osaka's warring potentialities, was acknowledged by Tokyo to have lasted at least an hour.

The first enemy reports also omitted the usual quick claims of B-29's shot down. A later broadcast said the many fires were "in the process of being extinguished."

The Superforts fought weather so thick it broke up their formations and bombardiers released their incendiaries by instruments. Clouds were so thick they blotted out any view of the targets and resulting fires.

The weather was typical of what can be expected for the next several weeks in raids on Nippon. It was so thick the flyers "couldn't keep formations of more than two planes," said Capt. Charles B. Miller, Richmond, Va.

"The weather was so bad the Jap air force must have been grounded," added Lieut. Ollie A. Thacker, Pear Valley, Texas.

Only One Sees Flak

No airmen reported seeing enemy interceptors and Lieut. James B. McWeeny, Aurora, Ill., was the only flyer in the 314th Wing who reported seeing flak. He counted only three bursts.

"Instead of flak or fighters we had to fight weather half way to the target and back," said Sergt. Eugene O'Brien, gunner, from Wabash, Ind.

"We could just about see our hands in front of our faces," added Lieut. Joseph Leo, Bronx, N.Y.

Amagasaki Hit First Time

The first announcement of the raid was made by Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Force, at a press conference by way of emphasizing his warning to Nippon that within a little more than two weeks bomb loads dropped on Japan will average 5,480 tons a day.

The Marianas-based sky dreadnaughts unloaded their jellied gasoline bombs on steel, iron and precision works of southeastern Osaka and, for the first time, hit the industrial city of Amagasaki to the northwest.

It was an anniversary attack, delivered one year after B-29's took off from China for their first raid on Japan—at Yawata.

Tokyo, in conceding Osaka came under the bomb sights of a big force, said the B-29's were accompanied by "some smaller aircraft." Japan, since the American seizure of all but a fraction of Okinawa, 325 miles south, now is within range of all types of bombers and fighters.

At Amagasaki, the Superforts hit iron and steel plants, machine tool factories, aircraft parts plants and factories producing gears and chemicals.

2,000,000 TONS A YEAR SOON TO FALL ON JAPAN

Arnold Declares That Rate Will Be Attained by Our Bombers by July 1.

Guam, June 15 (A. P.).—The "complete and utter destruction" of Japan in air attacks that will reach the rate of 2,000,000 tons of bombs a year by July 1 was promised today by Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of United States Army Air Forces.

"If that is what Japan wants, by God, that is what she is going to get," Arnold solemnly vowed at an unusual press conference.

"It is going to be a terrible place to live in."

Giving immediate emphasis to his pledge, Arnold announced that while he was speaking, 520 Superfortresses were showering 3,000 tons of fire bombs on the great Osaka industrial region this morning. One year ago today, B-29s flew from China for their first raid on Japan.

Arnold's 2,000,000 tons a year forecasts 5,480 tons every day. The greatest single day's raid to date was a 4,500-ton onslaught on Tokyo May 24 by 550 Superfortresses.

"It is necessary to destroy five key cities—Tokyo, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka," Arnold stated.

Time Not Far Off.

Arnold made clear that this time was not far off. The results so far since regular operations began from the Marianas bases in November have been accomplished with about 75,000 tons of bombs, Arnold's figures showed.

The greatest month was May, when 24,000 tons were dropped, yet the rate he promised by July would be more than 166,000 tons a month—nearly seven times as great as in May.

"Starting July 1 we are going to drop 1,300,000 tons and forces of Gen. George C. Kenney (commander of the United States Far Eastern air forces) 700,000 tons," Arnold asserted.

"You know what will be left of the area from Tokyo to Nagasaki, which is all of Japan that counts industrially," Arnold told reporters.

"Japan has a thousand small targets in backyard workshops and homes. Suicide planes are cheap and can be made in a backyard. That is why we went into the destruction program to defeat Japan."

Treated Like Germany.

Detailing the destruction done in Germany—a much broader industrial area—Arnold said:

"We believe it is possible to do to Japan the same thing we did to Germany.

"We have established the same type of target evaluating group in the war against Japan. People who have lived and worked with the Japanese assist us in selecting targets. We use them to tell us what to bomb."

BOMBERS OF TOKYO GET AIR MEDALS

Saipan (Delayed) (A. P.).—The following Superfortress combat crewmen from the New York area, members of a Twenty-first Bomber Command unit on Saipan, have been awarded the Air Medal for participation in numerous successful aerial flights and combat missions over the Japanese homeland:

Lieut. Raymond A. Strada, 107 E. Gainsburg ave., White Plains; Sergt. Sam L. Kamerman, 341 E. Houston st., New York; Sergt. Samuel J. Bolinsky, 1741 Clay ave., Bronx; Sergt. Paul J. Privitera, 1827 Mayflower ave., New York; Sergt. Robert G. Schlaepfer, 60-89 69th ave., New York; Lieut. Joseph B. Dell' Arlo, 301 E. 104th st., New York; Lieut. Salvatore W. Bianchino, 550 W. 174th st., New York; Lieut. Herbert M. Feldman, 49-12 217th st., Bayside, L. I.; Capt. Arthur W. Dern, 60 Woodlawn ave., New Rochelle; Sergt. Arthur Holmes, 280 Woodbine st., Brooklyn; Capt. George R. Bishop, 90 6th ave., Brooklyn; Lieut. John F. Davitt, 1854 Haring st., Brooklyn; Lieut. Marshall J. Deutsch, Hollis; Lieut. Frank J. Danna, 633 Crawford ave., Brooklyn; Lieut. Jerome L. Epstein, 736 W. 186th st., New York. Lieut. Harry Fishman, 3343 166th st., Flushing, L. I.

Also Lieut. Otis A. Glazebrook, Dongan Hills, Staten Island; Sergt. Martin Berkowitz, 2198 Coney Island ave., Brooklyn; Sergt. Thomas M. Bromley, 24-16 40th ave., Long Island City; Sergt. Vincent J. DiFilippi, 1037 65th st., Brooklyn; Lieut. Howell K. Fresq, 104-24 211th st., Bellesaire, L. I.; Corporal James J. Galligan, 662 E. 21st st., Brooklyn; Lieut. William E. Wild, 340 W. 57th st., New York; Lieut. Alvin R. Goebel, 27 Hartsdale Rd., Elmsford; Lieut. William D. Alton, 86-06 148th st., Jamaica, L. I.; Lieut. James T. Doyle, 256 E. 9th st, Brooklyn; Lieut Lawrence J. Mayer, 4209 15th ave., Brooklyn; Lieut. Irwin S. Moskowitz, 1067 E. 27th st., Brooklyn; Lieut. Stuart R. Reichart, 1007 Gates ave., Brooklyn; Lieut. William Stoller, 106-32 95th st., Ozone Park; Lieut. Henry P. Vesley, Whitestone; Sergt. George W. Crisman, 26 Pratt st., New Rochelle; Harold W. Laplante, 1217 Harding Pk., Bronx.

And Lieut. Herbert R. Kaplan, 301 W. 108th st., New York; Lieut. Lawrence Luxenberg, 251 W. 97th st., New York; Lieut. Murray J. Moore, 715 St. Marks, Brooklyn; Sergt. Morton Berdy, 3226 Wilson ave., Bronx; Sergt. Arthur D. Masonheimer, 817 Halsey st., Brooklyn; Sergt. Herbert Small, 2157 Ocean ave., Brooklyn; Col. Edwin L. Hotchkiss, 5 Prospect Pl., New York; Lieut. Seymour Helpern, 928 Avenue R, Brooklyn; Sergt. Leo Miller, 702 Cleveland st., Brooklyn; Sergt. William H. Weber, 178-33 145th Dr., Springfield Gardens, L. I.; Capt. John H. Brewster, 45 St. Paul Pl., New Rochelle; Sergt. John J. Maguire, 419 W. 121st st., New York; Sergt. Frank A. Zoppo, 1909 Coney Island ave, Brooklyn; Lieut. Leonard Ramer, 269 Spring Pl., Babylon, L. I.; Sergt. Charles A. Lachmund, 431 W. 49th st., New York; Sergt. Sidney S. Rudnick, 1576 Ocean ave., Brooklyn.

YANK DIVISION GAINS 22 MILES IN LUZON DRIVE

Ohio Troops Sweep Into Cagayan Valley in Sudden Thrust.

LIBERATE TOWNS

Australian Forces Capture Timbalai Airstrip on Labuan.

MANILA, Saturday, June 16—(AP) The 37th Ohio division, in a spectacular smash out of the mountains of northern Luzon, rolled 22 miles deep into the broad Cagayan valley in a single day, while Australian troops pressing the invasion of Borneo cleared Labuan island and captured Timbalai airstrip.

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters disclosed the sudden thrust of the Buckeyes on Luzon as the highlight of successes on all the active southwest Pacific fronts.

At least free of the gorge-like confines on Highway No. 5, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's division raced 22 miles between Wednesday afternoon and Thursday night and liberated the important valley towns of Santiago and Echague, as 1,200 Japanese dead were added to the casualty list on all Luzon fronts.

Resistance Light

A headquarters spokesman said the 37th's advance did not meet determined resistance after it had been pressed through the heavily-defended Dalupag pass guarding the valley entrance.

There are now no major obstacles ahead of the veteran mechanized infantrymen until they reach the Cagayan river crossing at Naguilian, 27 miles northeast of their present positions in the broad, 100-mile valley that runs north to the sea.

The valley is the location where the Japanese have been expected to make possibly their last major stand on Luzon.

Simultaneously, elements of the U. S. Sixth division drove five miles north in the mountains along Highway No. 4, west of the valley, sealing tighter the enemy units caught in that wilderness.

The Sixth division, identified for the first time as the force conducting this cleanup drive north of Bagabag, killed 400 Japanese and captured 40.

The 33rd division, driving in the Tabio sector of the Agno river gorge above Baguio, also on Luzon, accounted for another 400 enemy dead, while in central Luzon east of Manila the 38th division counted 100 dead Japanese and the First Cavalry division and the 112th Cavalry regimental combat team disposed of nearly 400 additional.

Jap Casualties Heavy

The Japanese casualties were among the heaviest in the long Luzon mopping up drive.

On the southeastern Philippine island of Mindanao, the 24th division cleaned out a series of tough Japanese cave and pillbox positions in the Davao area and captured a supply dump of rocket-launchers.

The 31st division on Mindanao made progress south of the Talomo trail and killed at least 100 Japanese in bitter small scale actions.

At the same time, MacArthur announced that the Australian Ninth division had taken Timbalai airstrip on Lazuan island, Borneo—the third field they have won since they invaded there on Sunday.

The last known enemy positions of Lazuan were wiped out and the Japanese also were cleared out of positions north of the Australian-held mainland town of Brunei, the communique said, as all of north Borneo came under Allied control and martial law except for small pockets of resistance.

Associated Press Correspondent James Hutcheson reported from Borneo that 120 mistreated, emaciated American, British and Dutch "slave" workers were in the hands of the retreating Japanese on the oil and rubber rich island.

Martial law was proclaimed yesterday for all British North Borneo by Lt. Gen. Leslie J. Morshead, Australian corps commander, on authority vested in him by Gen. MacArthur as Allied commander-in-chief in the Southwest Pacific.

Occupation of the Timbalai airfield, on the island at the entrance to Brunei bay, would give the Allies all the fields in North Borneo. They already hold Lazuan field, also on the island of that name, and Brunei city field. Commandos were last reported half a mile from Timbalai field.

Capture of Brunei itself, 16 miles inland, was announced in MacArthur's Friday communique.

Hutcheson's eyewitness dispatch said the Japanese garrison, once numbering 400, abandoned the river port and Sultanate capital without a fight. The business section had been wrecked by Allied bombing but most of the residences were undamaged.

Another Associated Press correspondent reported from Mindanao that rains continued to hamper operations in the center of the big island, but that capture of Sirid by Lieut. Col. Leeter Wheeler's 34th Infantry Regiment on the west bank of the Talamo River marked the most westerly advance north of Davao City.

2 Bridgeheads Set Up

Col. William J. Verbeck's 21st Regiment, moving to the left of the 34th, esablished two bridgeheads across the Talamo but immediately encountered strong resistance.

Medium and fighter-bombers dropped 236 tons of bombs in support of ground operations on Luzon.

Formosa again was bombed, 268 tons being dropped on towns and airfields in the southwestern part of the island and a grounded enemy plane being destroyed on an islet off the northeast coast.

Shanghai Raided

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Six coastal vessels and six others that were under construction were destroyed in a night raid on the Shanghai water front, while a fuel train and four locomotives were wrecked in French Indo-China.

Long-range search planes made harassing attacks on Japanese airfields and troop areas in eastern Java, Bali, the Celebes, Halmaheras, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and the Bismarcks.

Five Japanese schooners were sunk by air attack between Kendari and Makassar.

of an organization "fashioned after the Japanese Special Attack (Suicide) Corps."

A front dispatch of Associated Press Correspondent James Hutcheson disclosed that an enemy garrison, once numbering 400, pulled out ahead of the Aussie 9th Division from Brunei city.

North Borneo Invasion Goals Virtually Reached

Manila, June 15 (AP)—Japanese troops abandoned Brunei city and the Australians have taken it without a fight, virtually completing conquest of all major objectives in the northwest Borneo invasion, now five days old.

Enemy forces, still avoiding a showdown fight, streamed south in scattered groups toward the Seria and Miri oil fields, but a few hundred Nipponese dug in on Labuan Island at the northwest entrance to Brunei Bay swiped at dismounted cavalry commandos. The commandos were less than half a mile from Timbalai airfield.

Saigon, Hong Kong Bombed

While Royal Engineers hurried work of converting Labuan Airfield into a bomber base within 800 miles of Batavia and Singapore, Philippine-based heavy bombers struck at Saigon, Indo-China and Hong Kong. Fifty Liberators dropped more than 455 drums of jellied gasoline on Hong Kong's causeway and small boat basin in the heaviest fire strike Hong Kong has yet suffered. Forty others bombed Saigon's railway transport warehouse.

Tokyo said others hit Borneo's oil refinery city of Balikpapan.

The Japanese radio said 46 Liberator bombers, with a fighter escort, blasted Balikpapan, on Borneo's east central coast, for an hour yesterday.

Admits North Borneo Falling

The Japanese-controlled Batavia radio also made a lefthanded admission that all North Borneo, invaded Sunday by Australia's famed "Rats of Tobruk" is falling. The enemy broadcast dwelt instead on South Borneo where, it said, natives have formed the "first group"

Survivors Of Shangri-La Crash To Quit Mountain

Manila, June 15 (AP)—The three injured survivors of a transport-plane crash in the rugged New Guinea mountains, near the hidden valley of Shangri-La, accompanied by two medical corpsmen and a paratroop commander, were expected to start their 10-mile trek down the mountainside today.

A delayed dispatch from Ralph Morton, Associated Press correspondent, reported from New Guinea that Capt. Cecil Walters, 24-year-old Oregonian who is leading the rescue attempt, advised by radio that they would be ready to start the descent to the valley floor today.

WAC Corporal Margaret Hastings, Sergt. Kenneth Decker and Lieut. John McCollum, the survivors, are convalescing from burns and cuts received when their plane crashed last May 13.

Hope Of Philippine Sugar Is Dashed

Manila, June 15 (AP)—Van Lear Woodward, chairman of the United States economic mission to the Philippines, said today there is no prospect of any shipment of sugar from the Philippines during 1945.

"All our investigations to date show it is absolutely impossible to ship sugar from the islands in 1945. We are not prepared to say yet what the prospects are for 1946," Woodward said in commenting on a recent statement of Representative Anderson (D., N.M.) that the American sugar shortage might be relieved by Philippine production.

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KURILES POUNDED BY NAVY GUNFIRE

Aboard a United States Destroyer in the North Pacific, June 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—United States naval units in the North Pacific pounded Japan's principal central Kuriles Island bastion—Matsuwa—twice in the last twenty-four hours in long - distance daylight raids far from friendly air cover.

Thousands of pounds of shells were dumped on the sombrero-shaped island, 480 miles northeast of the Japanese home islands, during the afternoons of yesterday and today.

Rear Admiral J. H. Brown Jr. of Washington, D. C., took the task force of cruisers and destroyers through heavy seas to close in shore in a pea-soup fog.

Destroyer decks were awash and gun crews drenched by the cold seas as they fired by instrument at the island they could not see. Several thousand shells were expended in the first twenty-minute bombardment.

The next afternoon the task force was back and as it formed the column for the bombardment run the fog lifted around towering Fuyo Yama Volcano and exposed the entire island.

Not a shot was fired from the shore in either of the attacks and there was no sign of enemy airplanes.

away by the Japanese soon after the Australians made their landing on Tarakan Island on the opposite side of north Borneo.

Java Natives Treated Poorly

The youth, beaming with joy because of his liberation, told of the miserable tratment of the 7,000 Java natives and the almost unbelievable death toll among them after the Japanese brought them here sixteen months ago to replace Brunei civilians who refused to work and fled to the hills.

The informer said only 2,000 of the Javanees remain alive of whom 1,800 are scattered in the hills and 200 are around Brunei. The inroads of disease and malnutrition caused them to die by the hundreds when their oppressors denied them medicines and then cut off the already scanty rations when illness prevented them from working more.

The Sumatran said he learned the facts working as a clerk in the Japanese Brunei headquarters to which he was brought from his former job as a clerk on an East Indies rubber plantation.

Hardly Able To Stand

Lieut. George Swenson, Flushing, Long Island, N.Y., said other natives corroborated the story.

"I can believe every bit of it after seeing about 30 of the Javanese yesterday," Swenson said. "They are so weak and emaciated they were hardly able to pick themselves up from the side of the road."

Swenson, who formerly was Sumatra resident, acted as interpreter for the group.

Knows Of 30 British, 4 Americans

The prisoner group includes about 30 Australians, 30 British and three or four Americans of whom he knew, the Sumatran said. Some Dutch likewise were in the group but he did not know how many nor the nationalities of the others in the group.

The Sumatran laughed as he told how the Japanese spent almost as much time building bomb shelters as in building roads.

Brunei natives, the Sumatran said, fled to the hills after the Japanese confiscated all rice and also demanded the lion's share of all vegetables.

In corroborative testimony, a ragged, Singapore-educated native declared: "Everybody hate Japanese. No clothes, very little food. They treat very bad."

Sumatran Tells Of 120 White Prisoners Held On Borneo

Brunei Bay, Borneo, June 15 (AP). The presence on Borneo of 120 mistreated, emaciated Europeans, Australians and Americans, who worked at forced labor in the Brunei vicinity until a month ago, was reported today by Sumatrans who escaped from the Japanese.

An educated young Sumatran who said he was one of 7,000 interned by the Japanese in the Indies and brought here for forced labor, said all 120 of the 120 white prisoners were from Singapore except three American flyers, who crashed near by last January.

The Sumatran said the whereabouts of the group was not known to him now as they were taken

Tokyo Disease Outbreak

San Francisco, June 15 (AP)—An outbreak of infectious diseases in Tokyo, where damage wreaked by Superforts has caused concern over sanitation, was reported today by Tokyo radio.

Japanese broadcasters, heard here, described the new outbreak as "comparatively small" as "compared to the outbreak of cases of diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis of last winter."

Roving medical units were reported inoculating the population against typhus. Everything, Tokyo said, is "being taken care of in good, smooth order."

ALLIES TO GROW TIRED OF WAR, JAPANESE SAY

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15—(AP) A news conference prediction by Premier Kantaro Suzuki that the Allies would grow tired of the war and be the first to say "let us stop fighting" was reported by Japan's Domei news agency today.

The dispatch, broadcast to occupied Asia and intercepted by the FCC, said Suzuki made the prediction at his conference with newsmen Thursday, when he urged the Japanese to "give full play" to their fighting spirit.

Other Tokyo broadcasts reported the situation on Okinawa was "truly difficult" and blamed this on a lack of aircraft. They reported that infectious diseases had broken out on a "comparatively small" scale in bomb-wrecked Tokyo and told of moves to make the homeland's eight administrative regions self-sufficient.

The enemy radio had little to say about the latest American fire raid on Japanese cities—the strike at Osaka. It admitted fires had broken out at some points but said these were "in the process of being extinguished."

REPORT ALLIED FLEET NEARING BALIKPAPAN

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—(AP) The American Broadcasting company (Blue Network) intercepted a Tokyo report tonight that an Allied fleet is approaching the rich oil refinery center of Balikpapan on the east central coast of Borneo.

The enemy radio said three battleships, a seaplane carrier, 16 destroyers and "other warships" comprised the armada.

Invasion forces of Australians, backed by the U. S. Seventh fleet, already have secured Tarakan island off the northeast coast above Balikpapan and a segment of the Brunei bay area on the northwest side.

Japs Bewail Plane Lack, Ask Stepup

San Francisco, June 15 (AP)—Japanese propagandists admitted today they were being beaten by lack of aircraft production, which has been wrecked by American bombing raids, as the home islands' eight regional superintendents were called to a conference on "enforcement of war measures."

Radio Tokyo, broadcasting from a war analysis in the Tokyo newspaper *Mainchi*, emphasized the serious threat posed by increased American air, supply and repair bases on Okinawa and asserted "his (American) preparations are not to be taken lightly."

"The enemy is admitting our planes are superior," the broadcast boasted even as it bewailed the lack of air force, and added:

"In order to smash the enemy seeking to invade our homeland, our only road is to make more of these superior aircraft."

The eighth area superintendents were called to conference next Tuesday with members of the Japanese Cabinet, Domei news agency reported. Means of continuing defense regionally, if areas are isolated by invasion, will be the theme of the meeting.

Domei also reported that the Cabinet had earmarked 69,000,000 yen for "defense measures" in Korea. Prewar value of the yen was approximately 24 cents.

JAPS QUITTING WENCHOW PORT

Aim Apparently To Strengthen Hold On Yangtze Line

Chungking, June 15 (AP)—Japanese forces in Chekiang province have begun withdrawing from Wenchow under the fire of pursuing Chinese troops who have launched an attack on the former treaty port 440 miles west of Okinawa, the Chinese high command said today.

Apparently the Japanese intend to extract their forces from Wenchow, a potential coastal death trap, to strengthen their hold on the vital Yangtze River line in the area between Hankow and Shanghai, 230 miles farther north.

A large part of the enemy forces in Wenchow have retreated northward out of the city across the Wu River estuary, the Chinese said. The high command added that Japanese units remaining in Wenchow are "being held and attacked by our forces."

Isham Recaptured

Other Chinese units 780 miles to the southwest in Kwangsi province recaptured the railway town of Ishan, 43 miles west of the former United States airbase of Liuchow early yesterday, the high command announced last night. Three hundred casualties were suffered by the enemy, a bulletin said.

Operations in the Ishan area are part of the offensive drive of the Chinese against the western flank of now-rptured Japanese land corridor leading from Korea to French Indo-China.

While the shattering of this corridor in South China has isolated an estimated 200,000 Japanese troops in southeast Asia, the land bridge still serves the enemy as a link between Hankow in the north and Canton and Hong Kong.

Kiennan Entered By Foe

Japanese troops, striving to strengthen the corridor's eastern flank and safeguard the approaches to Canton and Hong Kong, have launched drives in Kiangsi and Kwangtung provinces.

In a push from the south the Japanese entered the highway town of Kiennan, 125 miles northeast of Canton, the Chinese high command said, adding that fighting now was raging there. Kiennan is in the southwestern corner of Kiangsi Province.

Other Japanese elements, advancing 40 miles eastward in Kwangtung Province, took Hoping, 65 miles southeast of Kiennan, last Monday, then were hurled out of the town on Wednesday, the high command said.

Jap Drive Unchecked

If left unchecked the Japanese drive northward from the Kianksi-Kwangtung border area eventually would cut up behind the victorious Chinese units which have cleared the Japanese from all of the potential American invasion coast of Fukien province except for the small enemy pocket at Amoy and have herded the enemy 150 miles northward from Foochow to Wenchow.

Chungking observers pointed out that the Japanese could not have accomplished their withdrawal from Foochow to Wenchow if they had been seriously obstructed.

United States 14th Air Force planes destroyed 22 steamers and four large barges in the Hankow area in widespread air operations yesterday. Ten locomotives were [illegible] in sweeps of enemy-held

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Wenchow Under Attack, Ishan Rewon By Chinese

Chungking, June 15 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Chinese forces which have pursued the Japanese 175 miles from Foochow along the east China coast had attacked the Chekiang province port of Wenchow.

The Chinese said the enemy garrison at Wenchow, 220 miles south of Shanghai on the Wu River, already was beginning to retreat.

Observers here had expected the Japanese to evacuate Wenchow, a potential death trap, once the forces which had abandoned Foochow reached there.

Ishan Recaptured

Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure's headquarters in Kunming, meanwhile, announced that Chinese forces had recaptured the Kwangsi railway town of Ishan, 43 miles west of the former United States airbase site of Liuchow.

The Chinese previously had been driven from Ishan June 11 after holding it one day.

McClure's headquarters said the Japanese had withdrawn 2½ miles along the highway leading to Tatang, road junction 21 miles southwest of Liuchow.

"This creates the possibility that the Japanese force in this area will first move to Tatang and then northeast to Liuchow if the enemy withdrawal continues," the announcement said.

The reoccupation of Ishan was not immediately confirmed by the Chinese high command, which a short time earlier had reported fierce fighting in the suburbs.

3 Chinese Generals Executed

Kunming, China, June 15 (AP)—Three Chinese Army supply service generals have been shot after Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek confirmed their court-martial convictions on charges of extortion and graft in handling war contracts, the *Morning Post* said today in a dispatch credited to the Central News Agency.

Japs Counterattack In Southern Burma

Calcutta, June 15 (AP)—Japanese troops have thrown repeated attacks against British positions in the area east of Prome in southern Burma, and have been beaten off in each assault with heavy losses, a Southeast Asia communiqué announced today.

The attacks were supported by mortar and artillery fire. Japanese in the area were bombed by air force Mosquitos.

In the fighting along the Toungoo-Mawchi road toward Thailand, British troops occupied two more hill positions 21 miles east of Toungoo without opposition.

Provisional Head Picked In Panama

Panama, Panama, June 15 (AP)—Enrique Adolfo Jimenez, 57, a veteran politician, financial expert and diplomat, was elected provisional president of Panama today at the installation session of the Second National Constituent Assembly.

Earlier, Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia resigned the Presidency which he had held since October, 1941.

Jimenez was elected on the motion of 30 assembly members who also chose Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr., a distant cousin of the outgoing President, and Paul Jimenez, a cousin of the incoming chief of state, as vice presidents.

One of Jimenez's first official acts was appointment of Dr. Joaquin Vallarino, an X-ray expert, as Ambassador to the United States.

De la Guardia's resignation redeemed an earlier promise that he would resign when the assembly met on June 15 to pick a new President. He had held office beyond his regular term, which expired last January.

De la Guardia overthrew President Arnulfo Arias in October, 1941, when Arias refused to permit arming of United States merchant ships under Panama registry.

India Party Leadership Is Resigned By Gandhi

Bombay, June 15 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi said today the freeing of eight imprisoned members of the Congress working committee was the occasion for him to step aside as leader and let them "take up the thread" of independence plans.

Field Marshal Lord Wavell, the viceroy, announced the liberations last night. An Indian-British conference is to be held June 25 at Simla over Britain's new offer of two additional executive council posts to Indians as a step "toward Indian self-government."

Gandhi said he telegraphed Wavell to tell the Viceroy that he was only an adviser and had no standing as a recognized representative of the Congress party.

The aging leader said the name of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Congress president, had been omitted from the list of those to be invited to Simla, and that Kalam Azad was the only one who could speak with authority.

Kalam Azad was released from confinement early today. In Bombay it was believed the omission of his name from the conference invitation list was an oversight which would be corrected quickly.

Pandit Jawaharal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhai Patel, both former presidents of the Congress party, were among the others freed.

RESIGNS IN PANAMA

Panama, June 15 (A. P.)—President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia resigned today, thus fulfilling his promise to quit on June 15 when a Constituent Assembly was scheduled to meet to pick a new President. His term had been due to expire last January.

De la Guardia overthrew President Arnulfo Arias in October, 1941, when the latter refused to permit American merchant ships under Panamanian registry to arm. He suspended the 1941 Constitution last December in the midst of a political crisis, and called for a Constituent Assembly. The act automatically dissolved the National Assembly.

De la Guardia had been under fire since then, with the opposition bloc fleeing to the Canal Zone.

10% Boost Is Allowed In Canadian Newsprint

Ottawa, June 15 (AP)—Increase of ten per cent in the allocation of newsprint for Canadian consumption was announced today by the Prices Board.

The increased allotment is effective for the third quarter of the year—July to September—and follows a similar increase in the allocation of Canadian newsprint to the United States.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association, announcing the increased quota for the United States, said paper shipments from Canada and the United States to European publishers will be halted and the European supplies obtained from Scandinavian newsprint.

Forced Training Plea Made By Eisenhower

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower advised a House committee today that "fairness to the country and to the individual's chances of survival in war" demand universal military training in peacetime.

The views of the supreme Allied commander in Europe were set forth in a letter to Chairman Woodrum (D., Va.) of the Postwar Military Committee.

The letter was made public as Secretary of War Stimson testified in support of peacetime draft proposals.

Numbers Vitally Important

"In spite of all technological advances," Eisenhower wrote, "numbers (great strength in all arms, and, sea and air) are virtually important in war and America's approved military system must aim at the rapid development, after the beginning of any serious war, of the country's maximum potentialities in leadership, manpower, equipment, technique and industrial capacity."

In time of peace, he said, individuals subject to war service should have received "a thorough grounding in technique, discipline and understanding of the citizen's obligations in time of emergency."

Maximum Potential Needed

In a serious war, he continued, "the quicker the maximum potential can be converted into tactical power the surer the victory and the less the cost."

"The contrasting character of the performance of only partially trained troops on early battlefields of Tunisia and that of thoroughly trained ones on their first entry into the battlefields of Italy and France," Eisenhower said, "affords ample proof of the value of effective training prior to entry into battle."

Stimson Wants Law Now

Stimson urged enactment of universal military training legislation "now," instead of after the war.

In a statement prepared for his appearance before the House Postwar Military Policy Committee, Stimson advanced these arguments for prompt enactment:

1. The United States should be in a state of military readiness to implement by force its part in preventing future aggressions and preserving world peace.

2. The existing military institution, with its vast equipment and facilities, now is a going concern. To disband and then later re-establish it for universal training "would involve our country in a cost comparable with that incurred in preparing for this war."

3. "I tell you that we owe it to the next generation, and those who will follow them, that we shall this time make decision while the lesson of experience is fresh upon us."

Required By Obligations

Stimson said the United States should retain its capacity to discharge its obligations under the world peace organizations now being formed.

"The ideals which inspired the world plan now being framed in San Francisco," he asserted, "must be supported and made to work by methods of known efficacy—by the use of force in the last analysis, if necessary, to prevent the depredations of an aggressor.

"I speak from personal experience. From my service as Secretary of State during a period of national isolationism and irresponsibility for world affairs, I realize only too well the futility of what the Chinese call 'spears of straw' and 'swords of ice' when the first steps of a new war are seen approaching. In this disordered world, for decades to come, the success of a program for peace will depend upon the maintenance of sufficient strength by those who are responsible for that peace.

1919 Course Recalled

"To advocate any Dumbarton plan and then shear ourselves of the power to carry it out would be even worse than our refusal to join the attempt at world organization in 1919. . . .

"This is no counsel to act during a time of war hysteria," Stimson said. "Who dares say that the solemn conviction which now animates this nation after the bitter experience of four years of war is 'hysterical'? It is only resolution and common sense for people to come to their decision while they are well informed and mindful."

Dr. Poling's Indorsement

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, of Philadelphia, editor of the *Christian Herald*, also called today for enactment of compulsory peacetime military training.

"No plan now proposed within religious groups offers so large a hope for strengthening of America in her moral and spiritual life," Dr. Poling said in a statement prepared for the committee.

The minister-author-editor added that such training "will make our young men physically stronger and healthier, morally more self-reliant and better disciplined, socially more dependable and it will add to their overall stature."

The committee, nearing the close of two weeks of hearings on the issue, also invited high army and navy officials expected to urge approval of the universal training proposal.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, Gen. George C. Marshall and others will appear tomorrow. On Monday the committee will hear members of Congress before considering whether to recommend to the House adoption of a peacetime draft.

Dr. Poling, urging this country to be realistic in international affairs, said that "if we fail to make America strong and adequate in her defenses, we shall be lightly regarded when we speak for world peace."

"Peace has a price," he continued. "Wars are won by sacrifice and daring and the peace will be won by sacrifice and daring. We shall again lose the peace if again we take the easy way of isolation and unpreparedness, of weakness and denial."

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Arms Cutback Plan Outlined

Washington, June 15 (AP)—The Army is ready in the event of a sudden Japanese surrender to cut back 90 per cent of its contracts within 48 hours, Director of Materiél Howard Bruce said today.

At a news conference, in which he reported that army procurement will be pared 32 per cent from two-front war levels during the last eight months of 1945, he said this probably would be the lineup for cut backs in the case of a sudden Japanese capitulation:

1. Production of munitions, such as big guns, etc., will be halted immediately.

2. Contracts for food and subsistence items will be continued since the Army must be maintained for a time.

3. Contracts probably will be continued on new products, involving research and development.

The 32 per cent slash in procurement, he said, will amount to $6,100,000,000—from a projected two-front war level of $27,700,000,000 to $21,600,000,000.

Tank Output To Be Cut

The Sherman M-4 tank, the powerhouses in the Army's drive into Germany, is the hardest-hit item in the reduction, with production scheduled to be halted completely within two months. Bruce explained that the Army already had large quantities of Sherman tanks and the future production would be merely the assembly of parts already made.

Light-tank production will be cut 76 per cent from March levels by next December, but the output of the General Pershing medium tank will be stepped up slightly.

More Fire Bombs

Other items which will be cut sharply by December include Garand rifles, 95 per cent; jeeps, 76 per cent; heavy field artillery, 78 per cent; 105-mm. howitzers, 81 per cent, and light-heavy trucks, 75 per cent.

Production of some items, on the other hand, will be given a big boost. Significantly, the production of incendiary bombs—the biggest weapon against Japan now—will be increased 172 per cent over March levels by next December.

At Satisfactory Level

Other items, needed in the Pacific war, which will be increased, include cotton shirts, 139 per cent; 60 mm. mortar ammunition, 65 per cent; weasels, an amphibious vehicle, 42 per cent, and amphibious "ducks," 63 per cent.

Bruce said that munitions production is now up to satisfactory levels, although there are a few tight spots in other items notably wood, textiles and sheet metal.

Efforts are being made, he said, to substitute aluminum for those three items. As an example, he said that huts are now being partly made of aluminum instead of sheet steel and cotton duck.

Problem Explained

Bruce said that in cutting back Army contracts the most important objectives were to relieve tight labor situations in some localities and at the same time avoid making "ghost towns."

He said a survey indicated that only about eighteen communities would be seriously affected by the reductions and that, actually, only one community — Detroit — would be badly affected. He pointed out that Detroit's automobile industry had been almost wholly converted to war production and that there will be somewhat of a lag before civilian production there could take up a slack.

$38,015,000,000 Spent In 5 Months

Washington, June 15 (AP)—War spending in the first five months of 1945, the closing days of Germany's struggle, amounted to $38,015,000,000, the War Production Board reported tonight.

The sum was only 1.5 per cent less than Government outlays in the same period of 1944, when the invasion of Europe was being planned.

Total war expenditures since the start of the defense program on July 1, 1940, were reported as $282,500,000,000 on the basis of figures compiled by the Treasury.

May expenditures were $8,166,000,000, an increase of $1,120,000,000 over April outlays. May thus became one of the two heaviest spending months of the war, being exceeded only by March, 1945, when outlays were $8,318,000,000.

The daily rate of spending last month, based on the 27 days in which the Treasury cleared checks, was $302,000,000, a daily average 7.5 per cent higher than in April.

DE-NAZIFY NAZIS

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—The Army is trying to de-Nazify German prisoners of war in the United States by telling them the truth about the American way of life.

Brig.-Gen. B. M. Bryan Jr., Assistant Provost Marshal-General, outlined the re-education of the 370,000 prisoners at a meeting of McGraw-Hill Company executives yesterday.

He said that the Army doesn't expect that every one of the prisoners is going back to Germany and spread the word that America and its people are the greatest in the world.

"But if even one prisoner of war understands our way of life we are ahead of the game," he said, adding that he could give assurance that already there were more than one.

Army Suspends Rotation Plan

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—The Army has suspended its rotation plan in all theaters of operations "now that Germany has surrendered."

The War Department, however, has provided that military personnel stationed in active theaters may be returned to this country on temporary duty for recuperation.

This was disclosed today in a letter from Major-Gen. J. A. Ulio, Adjutant-General, to Representative Philbin (D.-Mass.).

Ulio said that theater commanders may return any individual they can spare for forty-five-day visits at home plus the travel time involved.

"The selection of the men to be returned is entirely within the discretion of the theater commanders who alone are in a position to determine the status of the soldiers concerned," he added.

Medical Supply Surplus To Be Sent to Hospitals

U. S. to Distribute Goods at 'Almost Cost of Shipping'

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—The Surplus Property Board advised Congress today that it expects within a month to begin distributing surplus medical supplies to hospitals throughout the country "at almost the cost of mailing or shipping."

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Heller, board member, read to a Senate military subcommittee a memorandum which said the board also has programs under way for:

1. Expansion of the school-lunch program by making available "at nominal prices" cooking and kitchen equipment to serve 12,000 children.

2. Conversion of surplus military electronic and radio equipment to schoolroom use.

Yanks To Quit Red Zone By June 21

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew today said American troops will withdraw by June 21 from German zones of occupation assigned to Russia.

Grew, at a news conference, declined to go further into the matter, saying it was primarily a military affair.

Asked if the final lines of demarcation between the Russian, British, American and French zones had been drawn up, Grew said that was still being negotiated. He indicated an announcement might be made soon.

On June 5 the four Allied powers issued a declaration assuming supreme authority in Germany and announcing that four zones would be established, one for Russia in the east, a British zone in the northwest, an American zone in the southwest, and a western zone for France.

Currie Quits; Truman Aide

Washington, June 15 (AP)—President Truman today accepted the resignation of Lauchlin Currie, $10,000-a-year presidential administrative assistant.

Currie, one of six administrative assistants provided for the President, and specializing in the international economic field, called on the President and submitted his resignation because of what he described as "urgent personal considerations."

He was a holdover from the Roosevelt Administration.

TWO RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED BY TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) President Truman accepted the resignations today of two high ranking administration officials who had served in the government since early New Deal days.

Abner H. Ferguson gave up his post as head of the Federal Housing Administration, effective June 30, to return to private law practice in Washington. Lauchlin Currie gave "urgent personal considerations" as his reason for stepping out as one of the president's $10,000-a-year administrative assistants.

Currie, who headed an economic mission to China in 1941 and returned to that country the next year as the personal representative of the late President Roosevelt on another economic assignment, long has been known as an expert on international economics. He has specialized in that field throughout his nine years in the federal government.

Ferguson, a widely known lawyer and a native of Paris, Va., also came into the government under President Roosevelt back in 1934.

U. S.-to-Britain Mail No Longer Is Censored

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—The censoring of mail between the United States and the United Kingdom ended today.

Brenden Bracken, then British Minister of Information, informed Parliament a month ago that this phase of wartime control over United Kingdom-United States communications would end in about thirty days, as a result of the conclusion of hostilities in Europe. It was confirmed at the Office of Censorship that the termination had been made effective this morning.

Other international mail censorship continues.

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Truman Pins Congress Medals On 4 Heroes

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Three Marines and an army private received the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Truman today in a White House ceremony.

The Marines, all honored for heroism in the Pacific, were Major Everett P. Pope, of Wollaston, Mass.; First Lieutenant Carlton R. Rouh, of Lindenwold, N.J., and Pfc. Luther Skaggs, of Henderson, Kentucky.

The army man was Pfc. Geno J. Merli, of Peckville, Pa., who distinguished himself in Europe.

High Officials Present

The quadruple ceremony took place under a burning sun on a sloping lawn outside the President's office. High Army, Navy and Marine officials were present, as well as a score of relatives and friends of the heroes.

After fastening the last medal, Mr. Truman turned to the four and congratulated them again. He remarked that he had said time and again that he would rather have that medal than be President of the United States.

"Peleliu" Stumps Him

The President had difficulty in pronouncing two of the battles in which the heroes participated. In reading Major Pope's citation he hesitated when he came to the name of Peleliu Island and told the major he couldn't pronounce it. The major accommodated him and the President read on.

Mr. Truman stumbled on the same name in reading Lieutenant Rouh's citation, commenting that that was the same island he tried to name a while ago.

Pope Foiled Suicide Attacks

Major Pope, 26, won his medal for leading his men in an assault on a strategic hill on Peleliu Island in September, 1944. With rocks and bare fists, Pope held the hill after his ammunition ran low, despite Japanese suicide attacks.

Pope was commissioned a second lieutenant November 1, 1941. He took part in the landing and action at Guadalcanal as a leader of a machine-gun platoon. After three Pacific campaigns he returned to the United States in November, 1944, and is now studying Japanese at Yale University. He was promoted to major last January.

Rouh Took Grenade Blast

Lieutenant Rouh, also 26, was awarded the decoration for risking his life to save two comrades from a Japanese grenade on Peleliu on September 15, 1944. It was during the first few hours of the assault on that key island in the Palau group.

Rouh's body was pock-marked by the grenade blast. One fragment passed through his left lung and lodged near his heart. Other fragments sprayed his chest, left side and arm. Rouh has been at the naval hospital in Philadelphia recently.

"Tough Little Skaggs"

Private Skaggs is 22. As a squad leader with a mortar section in the 3d Marine Division, he was critically wounded when a Japanese grenade exploded in his foxhole the night of July 21, 1944, on a Guam beachhead.

Instead of summoning a corpsman and revealing his outfit's position, he calmly applied a tourniquet to his shattered leg and for eight hours continued to return the enemy's fire with his rifle and band grenades.

Skaggs, who is 5 feet 8½ inches tall and weighs 136, was referred to by his buddies as a "tough little guy." He entered the Marines October 6, 1942.

Merli Tricked Nazis

Private Merli received the medal for repeatedly feigning death under probing German bayonets and then continuing to fire his machine gun on the Nazis who overran his position during a night battle September 4-5, 1944, near Lars la Bruyere in Belgium.

Merli was born at Scranton, Pa., May 13, 1924. He entered the Army November 28, 1942, and in the fighting of the 1st Infantry Division in France last August 25 was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroism. He also wears the Purple Heart for a wound suffered in action in Germany October 10, 1944.

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Goering's Diamond Baton Given Truman by Patch

7th Army Chief Says Marshal Yielded It Reluctantly

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch left Hermann Goering's brilliant baton with President Truman today to the President's delight.

The diamond-studded baton, pride of the German field marshal, was taken from him at Augsburg headquarters following his surrender to the Allies, General Patch told reporters.

"I might say he gave it up reluctantly," the general added.

He said the trophy later will be given to the national military museum now under consideration.

The 7th Army commander was accompanied to the White House by Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott jr., commander of the 5th Army, and Major General James M. Gabin, commander, 82d Airborne Division.

General Patch, who arrived last night, said he would be in this country for at least fifteen days and that his next assignment has not been determined. He does not plan to return to Europe.

'Corruption' Is Alleged On 2 Military Roads

Senators Ask Study of Alcan, Pan-American Highways

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—Chairman James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, said today the Senate War Investigating Committee has asked the Army and the Attorney General to investigate charges of "corruption" in letting contracts for the Pan-American and Alcan military highways.

The charges were made in the Senate yesterday by Senators Edward V. Robertson, Republican, of Wyoming, and Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan.

Senator E. A. Moore, Republican, of Oklahoma, said that Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell, supply chief, told him in a letter that the Army "did investigate itself" but would be glad to "reinvestigate."

Senator Robertson, in his speech, said information on the contracts was made public by radio commentator Fulton Lewis who later was interviewed privately by a group of a dozen Senators.

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He asked that the Mead committee inquire into the complaints that some contracts enabled the contractors to make as much as 40 per cent profit. Senator Ferguson charged that the instances were called to the attention of Attorney General Francis Biddle and he did nothing about it.

With Mr. Biddle being replaced by Tom C. Clark, Mr. Ferguson said, he hopes "for a new dawn."

Chesapeake Bay Twice Closed By Nazi Mines

Navy Reveals U-Boats Bottled Up Major U.S. East Coast Ports In Parts Of 1942 And 1943

Washington, June 15 (AP)—German submarines ranging the United States east coast at the peak of the U-boat campaign in 1942 and 1943 planted mines so effectively that major ports, including New York city, were closed to ocean traffic for brief periods.

Revealing this today, the Navy said five mines were swept from the entrance to New York harbor between November 13 and 31, 1942, and from November 13 to 15 the port was completely bottled up, with no traffic moving in or out.

Baltimore Traffic Affected

The entrance to Chesapeake Bay, gateway to the ports of Norfolk and Newport News, Va., and Baltimore, was twice closed to traffic, once June 16 and 17, 1942, and again from September 12 to 14, 1942. Before the Chesapeake Bay area was closed the first time, four vessels had been damaged or sunk by what were believed to be submarine-placed mines.

Also closed at various times as a result of enemy-planted mines were Jacksonville, Fla.; Charleston, S.C., and Wilmington, Del. These were all closed for brief periods in the fall of 1942, and Charleston was closed again for two days in September, 1943.

Destroyer Damaged

The destroyer Bainbridge, while making a depth charge attack against a submarine outside the Virginia Capes, June 14, 1942, was damaged by a heavy explosion astern. It was believed one of her depth charges detonated a mine.

The next day three merchant vessels were mined in the same area, two of them, the tanker Robert C. Tuttle and the Kingston-Ceylonite was sunk. The third, the tanker Esso Augusta, was damaged.

The day Chesapeake Bay traffic was reopened, June 17, 1942, the medium-sized United States merchant ship Santore was mined in the same area and sank.

10 From Panama Entrance

Five enemy mines were swept by mine craft outside Chesapeake Bay in June, 1942, and seven in September, 1942.

Four were swept outside Delaware Bay in June, 1942, and a fifth was exploded in that vicinity by the large tugboat John R. Williams, which was so badly damaged it sank.

In addition, the Navy disclosed, ten enemy mines were swept at the entrance to the Panama Canal in the vicinity of Colon, and four were swept off Port Castries, Santa Lucia, British West Indies.

No ships were damaged or sunk in either of these areas, although a native canoe and a small motor launch were shaken by a mine explosion at Port Castries.

WHEELER FOR FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) returned from Europe today with three other members of a special Senatoral committee which investigated communications problems in Europe and North Africa.

Wheeler, who is chairman of the committee, said, "We've got to do something about communications over there," but he declined to give the committee's views until the members report to President Truman. He said only: "We should have American communications every place and at the peace table we should see that American interests are protected."

As an example, he said that in Saudi Arabia all American communications except War Department memoranda must clear through the British. With him on the trip were Senators Hawkes (R.-N.J.), Capehart (R.-Ind.) and McFarland (D.-Ariz.).

Asked his opinion of a move to obtain Senatorial ratification of the San Francisco charter by July 15, Wheeler declared: "I have felt all the time there ought to be a lot of straightening out of European problems before we vote on the charter."

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Truman Hopes to Address Conference Next Saturday

WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) President Truman hopes to address the United Nations conference closing session Saturday, June 23, the White House announced today.

In a statement released simultaneously by the White House and the United States delegation at San Francisco it was said that the conference "is making a real effort to wind up its business by end of next week and it is hoped that President Truman will be able to address the conference on Saturday, June twenty third."

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said the President will fly to Olympia, Wash., next Tuesday or Wednesday, probably Tuesday to be the guest of Gov. Mon C. Wallgren, and fly from Olympia to San Francisco the day before his speech.

He will return to Washington on June 24, if the conference closes the day before, and remain here until June 27 when he will fly to Kansas City to attend homecoming celebrations at nearby Independence that afternoon and at Kansas City the next day.

"The day before the closing plenary session," the joint announcement asserted, "the President will arrive by airplane in the early afternoon at Hamilton Field. At the field the President will be met by Mr. Stettinius (Secretary of State), conference dignitaries, the Governor of California, the mayor of San Francisco and high ranking Army and Navy officials.

"Following the rendition of the usual Presidential honors, the Presidential party and the reception committee will drive to the headquarters hotel of the United States delegation in San Francisco.

"Shortly after his arrival at the hotel, the President will meet the delegates of the 50 nations participating in the conference at a reception in his honor.

"That evening, the President will attend a small dinner given by Secretary of State Stettinius at which the United States delegation will be present."

The President's tentative plans call for his address to the conference between 5 and 5:30 p.m., Pacific War Time, Saturday, June 23. On that day he will attend a small reception at which he will meet Mayor Lapham's United States conference committee made up of San Francisco citizens.

His address will be made at the closing session in the Opera house.

Families May Go Abroad Later

War Department Likely to Let Fiancees Travel to Europe for Marriages.

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—The War Department promised today to allow the families and fiancees of service men in occupied Europe to join them "when conditions permit." In a letter to Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R.-Me.), John W. Martyn, administrative assistant to Secretary of War Stimson, said:

"You may be confident that the War Department is fully aware of the desirability of dependents and fiancees proceeding to Europe and will certainly relax the present restrictions when conditions permit."

Mrs. Smith, in a previous letter, had suggested that wives be permitted to join husbands assigned for an indefinite stay, or a period of one year or more. She said that her proposals would include fiancees who would go to Europe for the purpose of marrying and remaining with their husbands.

Reason for Proposal.

The Congresswoman said that her proposal was prompted by her desire "to prevent further disintegration of the American home and the American family life." "The absence of these men has already placed a severe strain upon the preservation of American ideals," she added.

Martyn said: "I assure you that Mr. Stimson is deeply sympathetic to the situation facing husbands and wives who must be separated by the exigencies of war. The present War Department policy prohibiting the travel of civilians to Europe for the purpose of joining military personnel upon whom they are dependent is made necessary by reason of the shortage of transportation caused especially by acceleration of operation in the Pacific; the shortage of food outside the continental United States which necessitates shipment of food to personnel overseas; the shortage of housing facilities, and unrest in occupied areas."

Later, Mrs. Smith suggested in a letter that the number of men with families assigned to Germany and other countries be "cut to a bare minimum." This policy, she said, "carried to its maximum, would obviate the necessity of my first suggestion."

Direct Quiz Of Roosevelt On Loan Being Sought

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Representative Knutson (R., Minn.) said today he would propose that Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt and John Hartford be summoned before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Knutson said he wants a "complete explanation" of published reports that Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, loaned the late President's second son $200,000, recovered only $4,000 and listed a $196,000 "bad debt" for tax deduction in his 1942 income-tax return.

Doughton To Act

Knutson, the ranking Republican member of the committee, made his assertion after Chairman Doughton (D., N.C.) announced ...s to call the committee together, probably Tuesday, to decide whether to investigate the matter.

Doughton disclosed in a House speech yesterday that Hartford's 1942 income-tax return is under scrutiny by the Internal Revenue Bureau and that the bureau has not yet approved a $228,500 "bad-debt" item in it.

As chairman of the committee that initiates all tax legislation, he became concerned about the reports and sent a special messenger with a letter asking Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau for the facts in the matter.

Treasury's Statement

In reply, Doughton told the House, he received a letter from Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr., Acting Secretary, saying:

"Our records show that in 1942 Mr. Hartford claimed losses from 'uncollectible notes' of $228,500, but none of the items has been allowed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as a proper deduction. To the contrary, the bureau has questioned the propriety of the deduction, and on May 30, 1945, in connection with its pending examination of Mr. Hartford's returns for 1945, requested its field office to investigate this item."

Doughton told the House he did not know whether Hartford's return specifically lists a loan to Roosevelt as part of the claimed deductions.

"Rumors And Rumors"

Knutson, following Doughton on the floor, said "We might be able to find a way to compel General Roosevelt to report that $196,000 as income," adding:

"The whole matter seems to be somewhat involved. There are rumors and rumors, and, of course, that is inescapable.

"For instance, a newspaper man asked me yesterday if this loan had been made by Mr. Hartford at the time the subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee was holding hearings on the Patman chain-store tax bill.

"As I understand it, this loan was made subsequent to the time the subcommittee made its report on that measure."

Called Radio-Financing Step

Hartford's attorney earlier in the week said the loan was made in 1939 to finance a Texas radio network and that it was settled for a payment of $4,000. Roosevelt has not been available for comment.

At Fort Worth last night, Roosevelt's attorney, R. K. Hanger, said he remembered a movement begun several years ago by the President's son and several associates to set up a new coast-to-coast radio network, but that the proposal "washed up." He added that he "would not know" whether the project had any relation with the loan and said he knew nothing about the transaction.

Roosevelt Property In Trust

Hanger added that except for three Arabian horses, three colts and a bulldog, Roosevelt turned over all his Texas property to a twenty-year trust for his three children, Chandler, 11; Elliott, Jr., 9, and David Boynton, 3.

The attorney said the Continental National Bank at Fort Worth and Ruth Goggins Edison were named trustees for the property, which included Roosevelt's share in Texas radio interests as well as all other community property he and the former Ruth Goggins owned. They were divorced in April, 1944.

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Saratoga, Crippled At Iwo, Is Back

Washington, June 15 (AP)—The Navy disclosed today that the famous old aircraft carrier Saratoga had sustained tremendous damage in the early stages of the battle for Iwo Jima.

But, it was stated triumphantly, she has now been fully repaired and is back in there, pitching again.

Seven direct bomb hits, including some by suicide planes, struck the carrier, causing 315 casualties. The casualties included 123 killed, missing or dead of wounds, and 192 wounded.

The fleet's oldest surviving carrier, affectionately known to all hands as the "Sara," previously had twice suffered serious damage from torpedo attacks but the Iwo Jima action marked the first time she ever had received crippling damage from the air.

Attacked February 21

The attack came on February 21, two days after Iwo Jima D-day, as she was cruising with a fast carrier task group northeast of the island. Four days earlier her planes had joined in plastering Tokyo in the biggest carrier task force attack up to that time.

The Navy described the action against Sara as "one of the most concentrated attacks in which a carrier had survived, which might have sunk any other ship." A record-breaking repair job at the Pudget Sound Navy Yard, however, has already returned the huge flattop to the fighting line.

"The Saratoga," said the yard's hull superintendent, "was the most extensively damaged vessel the Pudget Sound Navy Yard has received. She received more varied types of damage all at once than any ship we've seen since Pearl Harbor.

Hit By Five Planes

The carrier was launching her planes in the Iwo Jima action when an estimated nine or ten Japanese bombers, all believed to be on suicide missions, closed in. Four were shot down by the ship's antiaircraft guns and pilots in the air, but four others managed to crash and bomb the ship. A fifth, after it was knocked down alongside the vessel, caromed off the water and exploded, tearing a large hole in the carrier's side. A bomb from another plane blew a hole in the ship's side below the waterline, rupturing many fuel-oil lines. Water rushed in, and the ship took a six-degree list.

"Fires broke out and burning planes and fuel scattered over great areas of the ship,' the navy report said. "The forward part of the flight deck was battered beyond use. One enemy suicider penetrated the side of the ship into the hangar deck where the explosion caused a great fire. The crane forward of the bridge, the catapults and many guns were battered by the crashing planes and exploding bombs. Wreckage falling into the gun galleries on the side of the ship caused further fires there."

In spite of her damage, however, the carrier was able to proceed.

Many Heroic Acts

Many heroic acts prevented even greater casualties and damage. In one instance, an officer and two enlisted men were lowered over the ship's side to fight flames, and with the vessel under way at 25 knots they managed to bring the fire under control.

However, the Sara's troubles were not over. About an hour and a half after the first attack, with darkness setting in, more enemy planes appeared and one dropped another bomb on the stricken carrier before crashing. Damage from the second attack, although severe, was soon brought under control, and the Sara was able to receive her airborne pilots who were circling the ship with their gas supplies running low.

Photographs of her damage were flown to the Puget Sound Navy Yard from the advance base where temporary repairs were made, and by the time she reached the yard all plans and equipment for her repair were ready. She was completely refitted and ready for sea in the record-breaking time of less than two months.

Hit By Sub Torpedo

The Saratoga suffered her first battle damage when struck by a torpedo from an enemy submarine as she was operating between the Hawaiian Islands and beleaguered Wake Island shortly after Pearl Harbor. That damage necessitated her return to the States for repairs.

She rejoined the fleet after the battle of Midway, having undergone a thorough modernization. Her next important assignment was to provide air cover for the invasion of Guadalcanal and fight off the Japanese counterattack in the battle of the eastern Solomons. In the latter action her planes sank the Japanese carrier Ryuzyo. During patrol around the Solomons following this engagement, she took another submarine torpedo which again laid her up. She returned to the South Pacific in time to assume duty during the Winter and Spring of 1942-1943.

After a year in that service, she provided air support for the Marine landings on Bougainville, and from there proceeded with the carrier Princeton to make the two carrier strikes on the Japanese naval base at Rabaul.

Goes To Indian Ocean

Her next assignments were air support of the landings in the Gilbert and Marshall islands, and finally in the Spring of 1944 she embarked on a 9,000-mile cruise to join the British Far Eastern fleet in the Indian Ocean. There, as part of a task force under tactical command of Admiral Sir James Somerville, she joined with the British carrier Illustrious to deliver two heavy raids on enemy bases in the Netherland East Indies.

After coming back to the States for a rest, the Saratoga returned to the Pacific early this year under command of Capt. L. A. Moebus, Lima, Ohio, and took her place with more than a dozen other carriers in Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's Task Force 58, which blasted Tokyo in February.

Following that action the Saratoga was moving south to give direct support to the Iwo Jima landings when she suffered the crippling attack by enemy planes.

Crane Cut Off At Base

Describing her damage as she arrived in the Puget Sound Navy Yard for repairs, the navy report said her airplane crane had "been sheered off at its base by a bomb hit on the forward flight deck. Another hit had demolished the hangar windlass, motor room, motors, controller and catapult. Fire had also added to the damage in this area.

"A gaping hole had been blown in the flight deck. This bomb had penetrated four decks demolishing living quarters for officers and men. In addition to this area, an area extending one side from the bow back 100 feet on the flight deck had been destroyed.

"The worst damage, however, was near the waterline where a Japanese plane had been knocked down by the ship's gunfire only to bounce crazily on the waves and slither into the side of the ship. It was a freak hit but the resulting explosion damaged the side, bent the pipelines and sprayed gasoline onto the hangar deck where it burst into flames. The holocaust destroyed all planes in the forward area. This area required extensive repairs both inside and outside of the ship.

"There were twisted frames, bulging and bent bulkheads, heat turned and bomb blasted decks, demolished machinery, broken pipelines, miles of burned cable, and wherever fire had touched there were seared and scorched areas.

"The Saratoga was a big job—a job that required all the inventive genius of seasoned experts plus speedy and efficient work by men and women who knew their jobs."

2 More Are Arrested In U.S. Property Theft

New York, June 15 (AP)—The FBI announced today the arrest of two civilian guards, both professional Negro baseball players, in connection with the theft of more than $10,000 worth of Government property from the Army port of embarkation.

E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge, identified them as Elvis W. Holland, 44, a pitcher for the Black Yankees, and Dave "Showboat" Thomas, 39, first baseman for the New York Cubans.

Holland was to be arraigned later today on a charge of stealing Government property. Thomas was taken into custody Wednesday and has been released in bail on the same charge.

Nine other guards and a Brooklyn store proprietor previously have been arrested in connection with the thefts.

Reconversion Plans Outlined By Bowles in Hartford Talk

HARTFORD, June 15—(AP) Chester Bowles, OPA chief announced here today that price adjustment provisions to help industry through the reconversion period would be put into effect "within the next week."

The OPA, he told the Hartford Chamber of Commerce in an address, has developed a program for the reconversion period characterized by "speed of decision and flexibility" and designed to support his belief that "the best way to fight inflation is to smother it under an avalanche of production."

At a press conference before his speech, Bowles said the meat situation was going to get better, but that the sugar situation was not because of drought and a manpower shortage in Cuba.

Meat, he said, had been "distributed badly," but he promised that less of it would go into the black market under the new OPA-supervised slaughter licensing program whereby more slaughtering is done in federal-inspected plants.

Commenting that "it's going to be a tough year, one of the toughest," Bowles said a lot of people didn't seem to realize that the OPA's job was not producing food but "dividing what they give us."

For that reason, he asserted, the OPA was blamed for many things it coult do nothing about.

Bowles, a Chester resident who ran the OPA in Connecticut before he became national head of the agency, said the reconversion program called for:

1. "Industry-wide pricing for those who cannot proceed under their last ceiling prices at which they sold in 1941 or 1942."

2. A system under which firms whose sales do not exceed $200,000 a year will "compute their own ceiling prices on a streamlined form" and avoid a "load of red tape."

3. Individual price adjustments for firms "whose costs are out of line with the rest of the industry."

Bowles said that in most cases the new prices would not represent "any substantial increase" over prewar levels although they were "built to yield good profits" and would "facilitate full production."

Price controls be abandoned just as soon as such procedure was safe, Bowles said, but he urged all to remember that "almost half of the inflation of the last war took place after the armistice when price controls were stripped off in the mistaken belief that the danger was passed."

In setting price ceilings for the reconversion period, Bowles explained, the OPA will establish an "increase factor" for each industry by taking into account increases in wages and cost of materials since 1941 or 1942. There also will be added "a margin to provide the same percentage profit on sales which the industry enjoyed in a representative peacetime period, ordinarily 1936-39," and in the case of an industry "where the result is higher than its existing ceiling, the higher price becomes its new ceiling."

Hutchins Pleads for Revival Of Lincoln's Idea of Justice

Says American Condemnation of the Entire German and Japanese Nations Is Hitler's Conquest of U. S.

Chicago, June 15 (A. P.).—President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago asserted today that American condemnation of the entire German and Japanese nations "represents the conquest of the United States by Hitler."

Addressing more than 500 graduating students at the university's 221st convention, President Hutchins pleaded for a revival of those principles of mercy and justice voiced by Abraham Lincoln but which he said were disregarded by that President's cuccessors.

"Those successors," he said, "in their zeal to punish the South, delayed the recovery of the entire country after the civil war. Similar blindness now would imperil the recovery of the world."

Hutchins further asserted: "The conquest of the United States by Hitler is revealed by our adoption of the Navi doctrine that certain races or nations are superior and fit to rule, whereas others are vicious and fit only to be exterminated or enslaved.

"We are now talking about guilty races. We are saying about the Germans and the Japanese what Hitler said about the Jews. And we are saying about ourselves—or at least we are strongly hinting it—what Hitler said about the blond Teutonic 'Aryans.'

"... Hitler's conquest of America proceeds apace as we succumb to the idea that social and political problems can be most effectively solved with the aid of the firing squad. I insist that criminals must be punished. Justice demands that none of the guilty escape. At the same time it must be clear that the characteristic of criminals is that they are individuals, not nations or races. They should be punished for what they individually did."

Hutchins said punishment for illegal acts must be meted out legally, with a fair trial and adherence to the Anglo-Saxon principal that every man is presumed innocent until is is proved guilty.

BIG POWERS WIN DOUBLE VICTORY

France Pulls Out of Lineup Temporarily in Show-down Voting.

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15—(AP) France pulled out of the solid Big-Five line-up temporarily but other great powers won a shaky double victory tonight when a United Nations conference committee rejected two plans for automatic, future revision of a new world charter.

On critical, showdown votes on perhaps the hottest issue remaining in the conference a majority of nations, but not the necessary two-thirds, favored:

1. A Canadian-Brazilian proposal for a convention to overhaul the charter no sooner than five and no later than ten years after it goes into effect. The vote was 23 for, 17 against, with one absentee and 9 nations not balloting.

2. A South African amendment for a revision convention within ten years. The vote: 28 for, 17 against.

U. S. Compromise Cheered

At that point, the United States brought forward a compromise, which one observer said was greeted with "wild cheers" and a host of speeches of approbation. But when several countries suggested modifications, a decision was postpon-

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ed until a night committee meeting.

An American adviser, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, suggested that if nothing ahead been done previously about general revision, the question of calling a convention for that purpose be put on the agenda of the tenth annual meeting of the world organization's general assembly.

Colombia said it was "one of the first times a great power had made a public effort to meet the desire of smaller powers." Several countries called the proposal "conciliatory" and said it would help ratification of the charter by home governments.

Many small nations wanted to write in a time schedule because they want assurances of another crack at big power veto rights over peace enforcements mechanism of the world organization if they aren't satisfied with the way it operates.

The committee action today had been expected to clear the way for swift conference progress, unless the question of future amendment of the charter was raised again at an open commission session.

May Reopen Arguments

But Russia raised the prospect of reopening arguments over powers of an all-nation general assembly to discuss anything in the field of international relations.

Soviet delegation chief Andrei Gromyko, reportedly following instructions from Moscow, brought up the question at a meeting with the three other conference presidents—Secretary of State Stettinius, Lord Halifax of Britain and Wellington Koo of China.

He was reported to have objected to what he argued was a trend in the conference toward granting the assembly too much power and subordinating it to a peace-enforcing security council of 11 members. He was said to have contended a committee had gone far beyond the Dumbarton Oaks blueprint for a world charter in saying the assembly should be able to discuss anything pertaining to international relations instead of just matters affecting international security.

May Cause Delay

Gromyko's action projected a possibility of delay at a time when leaders were trying to spur the conference into its greatest burst of speed so it could complete the charter a week from tomorrow. The White House in Washington and the American delegation here announced President Truman would arrive in San Francisco next Friday and address the final conference session at about 5 p.m. (PWT) the next day.

Helping to meet that deadline, a conference commission approved unanimously today insertion in the charter of all but a single paragraph of two chapters stating the purposes and principles to govern the world organization.

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Army Hero as Shaky as Hirohito's Dreams

Lieut. Murphy, One of War's Most Decorated Soldiers, Finds U. S. Confusing.

Farmersville, Tex., June 15 (A. P.).—Lieut. Audie Murphy, one of the two most decorated men in the United States Army, today was convinced that wartime life in the United States is as rough as a jeep with square wheels.

The biggest ax hanging over the head of the 20-year-old One Man Army was the fact that he stars today at his own homecoming. To the bashful little officer, this prospect was about as enjoyable as bobbing for apples in boiling oil.

"I'm as shaky as Hirohito's dreams," he declared.

That big platform in the town square, built so that 2,206 proud and happy citizens of this agricultural community might get a better view of their hero, looked just like a scaffold to Murphy.

Add to all this woe the fact that the Texas Irishman has spent the last twenty hours learning the tough hard realities of civilian life.

The Day's Activities.

These things happened to Murphy:

1. His new shoes don't fit so he innocently decided to purchase a larger pair in Dallas. He was told he would need a shoe stamp. He thought a shoe stamp was something that stamped out shoes. He is still wearing that tight pair.

2. He saw his first gasoline coupon and realized with sudden shock that money, indeed, isn't everything. He postponed plans for purchasing an automobile.

3. He wanted to buy a small can of meat. He was told he would need red points. So he had to be content with a can of chicken a la king. He spilled a gob of a la king on his trousers and every one of his 728 freckles paled as he stated: "If it takes points for pants, I'm a gone goose."

4. Shortly after he arrived here yesterday from San Antonio, his sister, Mrs. Corinne Burns of Farmersville stated: "Congressional Medal of Honor or no, I'm still the boss."

5. A boy seeking autographs handed him a pencil. Just as the Lieutenant started to sign, the boy asked:

"Hey, you aren't a member of the Arabian Army, are you?"

"No," said Murphy.

"Then give me back my pencil," the boy declared. "I'm hunting an Arabian."

Small Nations Seeking League Revision Pledge

San Francisco, June 15 (AP)—Several small nations resentful of big power leadership may rally enough United Nations conference votes today to force revision of the projected world security charter in five to ten years.

A late afternoon showdown on this issue, which stems from the now ended fight over the veto, appears certain, with signs indicating a close battle.

The Small-Nation Stand

Behind the scenes the small nations are saying they are not sure the veto voting formula will work. It would give the Big Five full control of security council action, and any one of them could block an action it did not like.

If five years or more of experience show it unworkable, the small nations will want to change it, they say. And they do not want any one of the big nations to be able to veto the change. If they can't have these things, they say, they want the right to withdraw—a right that could be used as a club against the big powers.

Big-Five Position

The Big Five admit that the charter may have to be amended some day, but they argue that no time limit should be fixed, a limit, they contend, might force the calling of a conference on charter revision just when the league was meeting its severest test.

The conference leaders are shooting for a settlement of these and related issues this week. A full schedule of both open commission meetings and closed committee sessions has been set for the next few days.

This is in line with a program laid down by Secretary General Alger Hiss for winding up the conference by June 23. President Truman plans to address the final session that day and then fly back to Washington with a copy of the charter for the earliest possible Senate ratification.

Egypt Springs Surprise

A public commission session had a surprise interruption yesterday. It had approved a preamble statement of noble sentiments and was moving through a declaration of purpose for the world organization, when Egypt objected. Egypt proposed moving a reference to "the principles of justice" from the last part to the start of a paragraph about maintaining international peace and security.

Before it was defeated, 21 to 21 (lacking a two thirds vote), this amendment provoked about two hours of debate which prevented the commission from finishing its work yesterday.

New Zealander On Veto

Prime Minister Peter Fraser, of New Zealand, who fought shoulder-to-shoulder with Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia against the veto formula, pulled the curtain on what some small nation delegates are saying about that fight.

The veto question, Fraser said, "was never decided on its merits." Instead, he said, delegates were told by the Big Five that "if the veto proposals were defeated all hope of an international organization would be finally and irretrievably destroyed."

The Result

"As no delegate would deliberately help to destroy all hope of a United Nations organization," Fraser continued, "some delegates who formerly were openly opposed to the veto proposals decided to vote for them, while 15 abstained so that a crisis would not be forced and the whole charter endangered."

"Those who abstained and some who felt compelled to cast their votes in the affirmative, have signified their intention of striving to get the right to amend the charter without any infliction of the veto after a reasonable period of years."

The same committee that earlier put through the veto voting formula for the Big Five in the security council agreed unanimously yesterday that it should also apply to the election of a secretary general.

Revision Plan Favored

Subsequently the subcommittee of another group, moving against the big powers, decided 9 to 6 to recommend a Brazilian-Canadian proposal that the charter would have to be revised in five to ten years.

It agreed to recommend against inserting a withdrawal provision in the charter but said the absence of such a clause did not mean a nation could not withdraw. In fact, it was stated that a nation could withdraw at any time for sufficient cause, such as having the world organization changed contrary to its interests.

The subcommittee's action on this point is by no means a final word from the conference, however. Whether the small nations put much steam behind it will depend largely on what happens on another issue: should any one of the Big Five be able to veto a future amendment to the charter? The major powers are standing pat; the small want another crack at the veto in the future.

FRISCO DRAFTS WORLD COURT

Conference Commission O.K.'s Statute For New Tribunal

San Francisco, June 15 (AP)—The statute for an international court of justice to operate in a new world organization was approved unanimously today by a United Nations conference commission.

Intended to substitute a reign of law instead of force, only formal action by the United Nations conference in plenary session will be needed to enact the chapter of the world charter which provides for the tribunal and recommends that all member nations agree to submit their disputes to the court.

Main Points About Court

Main points about the court are:

1. It has fifteen judges, elected for nine years, with five changing every three years.

2. It can give advisory opinions at request of the assembly or the security council.

3. It can be amended in the same way as the world organization charter, and the court, itself, may suggest amendments.

4. It will meet in The Hague, where the judicial body set up after the last war (the Permanent Court of International Justice) is established. The old court will have to be dissolved, but that problem is to be taken up later.

Jurisdiction Recommended

5. Any country can make a declaration or agreement with another that they will submit all their legal quarrels to the court, but otherwise, they can refuse to let a case be judged.

6. The committee recommended that all countries, "as soon as possible," voluntarily accept compulsory jurisdiction.

7. The court can not impose its decisions, although all the countries pledge themselves to carry out a judgment when they are parties to the dispute.

8. If a country loses its case and refuses to obey the court, the winning country can tell the Security Council about it, and the Security Council can make recommendations or take action on the situation.

Big Five's 1970 Status Is Issue

San Francisco, June 15 (AP)—The question of whether all of the Big Five will retain their standing as major world powers in the next quarter of a century may be met obliquely at the United Nations conference.

Some of the smaller nations have raised this issue in connection with the demand of the Big Five—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France and China—for the right to veto any amendment to the charter adopted here.

The same issue figures in a proposal of the smaller nations to fix a time limit for calling a new conference to revise the charter.

China, France As Illustrations

In plain language, some of the smaller state representatives have told their big brother colleagues that the world may see a lot of changes in the next 25 years.

Who can foresee, they say, the future of China, torn by internal dissension in the past, or the course of France, just now emerging from a war in which she was conquered and saved only by her allies.

Those who argue this point say that one or more of the countries now on top of the international league may become second-rate nations. But under the San Francisco charter these nations would continue to exercise a veto over any effective action of the organization toward preserving peace.

To substantiate their contention, the small-nation representatives cite the League of Nations covenant, which made Italy and Japan permanent members of the League Council, thus recognizing them as major powers. There was no way to change the League charter.

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Kamikaze Hits Marylander's Ship

Vallejo, Cal., June 15 (AP)—Scarred and battered, with her superstructure wrecked from a direct hit by a Japanese *Kamikaze* plane off Okinawa April 29, the doughty 2,100-ton destroyer Hazelwood is berthed at the Mare Island Navy repair yard today being refitted for action.

Ten of her 19 officers, including her skipper, Commander V. P. Douw, of 519 E. Main St., Abingdon, Md., and 67 of her 299 enlisted men are dead or missing.

Battle Described

The gallant craft came home just four days short of her second birthday. She was commissioned at the Bethlehem yards in San Francisco, June 18, 1943, and had seen action in the Wake, Tarawa, Gilbert, Marshall, Peleliu and Philippine Islands attacks before joining the 3d Fleet.

The saga of her nearly mortal battle against three Nipponese suicide planes was told by Lieut. (jg) L. E. Legas, of Seattle, Wash., senior surviving officer.

Low clouds scudded over the carrier group which the Hazelwood was escorting 100 miles northeast of Okinawa when three unidentified planes were spotted.

Aids Stricken Ship

Douw's ship left formation to protect a vessel at the edge of the group. The first of the Japanese *Kamikaze* trio scored a direct hit on a near-by destroyer and the Hazelwood turned to her aid.

The second plane dived at the Hazelwood, grazed the No. 4 gun and crashed into the sea. Seconds later the third scooted out of the clouds. His right wing struck the after stack, swerving the plane into the superstructure where it exploded. The violent blast crumpled everything above decks, destroyed all fire-control apparatus and communications. A wall of flame divided the ship and for two hours the Hazelwood was under two separate commands.

Legas took charge forward and the task of caring for the wounded and overseeing the ship's control was assumed by Lieut. (jg) C. M. Locke, Lockeford, Cal.

Locke ordered the ship stopped dead in the water as three other destroyers braved the flames to pull alongside and spray the decks. Wounded from the Hazelwood were transferred to the protecting warships by small boats. When the blaze was brought under control one of the destroyers towed the crippled Hazelwood for nearly twelve hours before power was restored by the surviving crewmen.

Those who lost their lives in the attack were buried at sea May 2 as the Hazelwood limped toward an advanced United States Navy base.

Abandon Ship Order

Anthony (Tony) Pastusek, 21, fireman 1/c, of Ashley, Pa., who has been recommended for the Navy Medal, explained what happened when the third plane hit the ship:

"I was down below the No. 1 gun. We felt a slight jar, then were ordered topside. Everything was fallen over to port. Smoke poured out of the fireroom. Dead bodies lay around. We pulled men off the bridge and away from the magazines. We were listed to port about 15 degrees, the Diesel engine room was burning, and it looked like one of the magazines might go any minute. So Legas ordered us to abandon ship.

Thrown Over Side

"Well, the only way we could get the wounded off was to put lifejackets on them and throw them over the side. I had two men to take care of. One made it all right, but he died later aboard the destroyer alongside. The other man had a broken arm and some other injuries, and when I got aboard the other ship I saw he was drifting off, so I jumped in and brought him back."

The firehoses, which had been laid out in preparation to aid the stricken sister ship, were torn by shrapnel. The men did what they could.

Praise For Others

Locke said, "If it hadn't been for the destroyers, which worked alongside us, I don't know whether we'd have got it under control again. It took a lot of guts to come in there.

"We put our wounded men on life rafts and nets and transferred them to other ships. In two hours the main fire was under control, but we had smoldering paper fires to fight all night."

Locke and his command were slightly better off than the forward group, for they had Pharmacist's Mate 1/c Howard B. Hamilton, 36, of Columbia, Mo., and an assistant with them. Hamilton said his recollection of what followed was hazy.

"We had just one first-aid kit. All the casualties were burned—one had an arm almost blown off. I didn't have time to think. I just set up my station on the deck and moved them off the ship on life rafts and lifenets as soon as I could. I only had time to use one pint of blood plasma."

Locke Is Relieved

The next day Locke and his men were relieved by Lieut. D. N. Money, Portland, Ore., a veteran navigator. They paid high tribute to his seamanship in guiding the vessel on its 6,000-mile journey to the drydock. Money rigged his bridge on "secondary con," a perch about the after smokestack, and steered by telephone to the steering engine room.

Her battered superstructure was cleared away at a forward base.

There was no band to greet her and no pretty girls.

Instead, a civilian damage survey party leaped aboard and went below to begin the 90-day rebuilding job. Parts of her new superstructure, prefabricated, awaited her across the bay at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

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LONDON, JUNE 15. (AP) - ASSERTING THAT THE EUROPEAN WAR WOULD NOT BE OVER UNTIL PEACE HAS BEEN NEGOTIATED FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY BRENDAN BRACKEN DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE PRIMARY ISSUE IN THE FORTHCOMING BRITISH ELECTION WAS WHETHER THE CHURCHILL FOREIGN POLICY WAS TO BE CONTINUED.

"IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT CHURCHILL AND EDEN SHOULD SIT SIDE BY SIDE AT THE PEACE TABLE" BRACKEN SAID IN A CAMPAIGN BROADCAST IN WHICH HE SHARPLY CRITICIZED A STATEMENT BY LABOR PARTY CHAIRMAN HAROLD LASKI MADE LAST NIGHT IN WHICH THE LATTER STATED THAT THE LABORITES WOULD NOT BE BOUND BY ANY DECISIONS MADE AT THE FORTHCOMING BIG THREE CONFERENCE.

"THIS CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD ON PEACE AT THE VERY TIME THAT THE VOTES ARE BEING COUNTED IN ENGLAND. THE PLANS FOR LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF THAT PEACE MUST BE THE PREDOMINANT ISSUE OF THIS ELECTION."

"THE EUROPEAN WAR IS NOT OVER UNTIL THE NATIONS OF EUROPE SETTLE DOWN AGAIN" IT IS "UNFINISHED BUSINESS" UNTILL PEACE HAS BEEN NEGOTIATED." THE WANDERING POPULATIONS OF MANY COUNTRIES MUST BE RESTROED TO THEIR HOMES. THE NEW BOUNDARIES MUST BE DETERMINED, GOVERNMENTS MUST BE ESTABLISHED BEFORE OUR TASK OF MAKING A FIRM AND JUST PEACE CAN BE COMPLETED.

"THAT TASK REQUIRES THE STEADY CONINUITY OF THE PRESENT BRITISH POLICY".

DECLARING THAT THE LASKI STATEMENT MEANS THAT THE LABOR PARTY "WILL PURSUE A FOREIGN POLICY DIVERGING FROM THE POLICY WHICH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN HAS CONDUCTED UNDER THE CHURCHILL COALITION GOVERNMENT", BRACKEN, APPEALING FOR SUPPORT OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY SLATE, SAID "IF WE DESIRE THE CONTINUITY OF THAT (EDEN-CHURCHILL) POLICY, WE MUST NOW GIVE IT A FRESH INDORSEMENT."

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A138

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE SOVIET SUPREME COUNCIL HAD RATIFIED THE SOVIET-YUGOSLAVIA TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND POSTWAR COLLABORATION SIGNED LAST APRIL 11.

BZ1148PEW

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)-CATHOLIC CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND PERIODICALS HAVE RESUMED THEIR ACTIVITY IN SILESIA THROUGH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, THE VERY REV. DR. STANISLAW ADAMSKI, BISHOP OF KATOWICE, SAID TONIGHT.

THE BISHOP, IN A STATEMENT PUBLISHED B THE SVIET EMBASSY I

THE BISHOP, IN A STATEMENT PUBLISHED BY THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN LONDON, REPORTED THAT MANY GERMANS HAD FLED THE PROVINCE TO GERMANY AND THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF CATHOLIC POLES WERE MOVING INTO SILESIA.

HE REPORTED THAT THE CHURCH HAD RESUMED ITS PRE-WAR ACTIVITIES AND CHILDREN WERE AGAIN PERMITTED TO ATTEND POLISH SCHOOLS AND THAT FREEDOM OF THE PRESS REVIVED WITH WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS AT KATOWICE, CRACOW AND CZESTOCHOWA. THE KATOWICE CATHOLICS ARE PLANNING TO START A DAILY NEWSPAPER SOON.

BZ1146PEW

TASS SAID SOME 9,000 SOVIET CITIZENS AND PRISONERS OF WAR WHO ESCAPED FROM THE GERMANS STILL ARE IN SWITZERLAND AND ADDED "SWISS AUTHORITIES NOT ONLY HINDERED THE RETURN OF THESE SOVIET CITIZENS TO THEIR MOTHERLAND BUT ALSO PLACED MANY OF THEM IN UNBEARABLE CONDITIONS."

MD1107PEW

30.24 27591

LONDON, JUNE 16 (SATURDAY) -(AP)- THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 13,383 BRITISH AIRCRAFT OF ALL TYPES HAD BEEN LOST OVER EUROPE, THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE MIDDLE EAST SINCE THE START OF THE WAR, SEPT. 30, 1939.

STATISTICS RELEASED SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT DISCLOSED THE LOSS OF 9,163 BOMBERS, 558 FIGHTERS, 2,115 PLANES OF THE SECOND TACTICAL AIRFORCE, 1,479 PLANES OF THE COASTAL COMMAND, AND 68 70 PLANES OF THE ARMY CO-OPERATION COMMAND.

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THE REPORT SAID THAT 5,735 PLANES OF DOMINION AND ALLIED SQUADRONS WERE LOST IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND MEDITERRANEAN THEATERS BETWEEN JUNE, 1940 AND MAY, 1945.

WHEELERS 00040 TC 8;20 PEW

LONDON, JUNE 15 -(AP)- SEVEN MEN, ALL RAF PERSONNEL, WERE KILLED TODAY WHEN A BRITISH LIBERATOR STRUCK A HILLTOP IN ~~THE~~ ON THE ~~EASTER~~ DORSET COAST.

A FOG ~~/~~ BODIES AND BURNING WRECKAGE WERE SCATTERED OVER A WIDE AREA.

THERE WERE NO SURVIVORS ABOARD THE PLANE, WHICH CARRIED 22 PASSENGERS AND A CREW OF FIVE. THE PLANE, ~~BEEEEEEEE~~ OUTBOUND FROM BRITAIN, ~~AREEEEEEE~~/HAD TURNED BACK WITH ENGINE TROUBLE A SHORT TIME BEFORE THE CRASH.

30.24-27591

RIBBENTROP

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE CAPTURE OF JOACHIN VONSRIBBENTROP FOUND THE MAJOR POWERS STILL UNSETTLED ON PLANS FOR TRYING TOP WAR CRIMINALS, BUT RESPONSIBLE BRITISH QUARTERS SAID HIS HEARING WOULD BE PUBLIC. THE PUBLICITY-SHY UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION WOULD NOT COMMENT.

JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON, UNITED STATES WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR, IS EXPECTED TO RETURN HERE SOON FOR THE FINAL PHASE OF WORK IN SETTING UP AN INTERNATIONAL HIGH TRIBUNAL TO TRY MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS.

THE TRIBUNAL, ON THE BASIS OF STILL UNOFFICIAL REPORTS, PROBABLY WILL BE MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAINAN RUSSIA AND FRANCE, WITH ONE OR TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF SMALLER POWERS.

JJ950AEW

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE PUBLISHER OF THE THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN., WEEKLY TIMES SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED THAT AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO ARE TAKING THOUSANDS OF BRITISH GIRLS HOME AS WIVES OFFER PRETTY FAIR PROOF THAT ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING IS ON A FIRM BASIS.

"THERE'S GOING TO BE BETTER UNDERSTANDING THAN WE EVER HAD BEFORE," SAID THE PUBLISHER, WILLIAM E. DAHLQUIST, WHO ALSO IS A MINNESOTA STATE SENATOR.

DAHLQUIST, REPRESENTING THE MINNESOTA EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION, IS SPENDING SEVERAL WEEKS IN BRITAIN AS A GUEST OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. HE HOPES TO VISIT GERMANY AND NORWAY.

N936AEW

JUN 16 1945

NIGHT LEAD PARLIAMENT

BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-BRITAIN'S LONG-LIVED WARTIME PARLIAMENT WOUND UP ITS 10-YEAR SESSION TODAY AFTER HEARING KING GEORGE VI DECLARE THAT THE ROAD AHEAD STILL WAS DIFFICULT, WITH JAPAN YET TO BE BEATEN.

"THE GRIEVOUS SACRIFICES WHICH MY PEOPLES AND MY GALLANT ALLIES HAVE HAD TO BEAR IN THESE LONG YEARS OF WAR," THE MONARCH SAID, "WILL NOT HAVE BEEN IN VAIN IF THEY LEAD TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW WORLD ORDER BASED UPON JUSTICE AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUIPPED TO CRUSH ANY FUTURE ATTEMPT TO DISTURB THE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, WHO RALLIED THE NATION TO VICTORY OVER GERMANY, WILL REMAIN HEAD OF THE STATE AS LEADER OF THE TEMPORARY "CARETAKER" GOVERNMENT UNTIL THE RESULTS OF THE JULY 5 GENERAL ELECTION ARE ANNOUNCED, POSSIBLY ON JULY 26. A NEW PARLIAMENT WILL MEET AUG. 1.

WHETHER CHURCHILL WILL KEEP HIS POST AS PREMIER AFTER THAT TO DIRECT THE NATION'S WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND LAUNCH A POST-WAR PROGRAM AT HOME DEPENDS UPON THE SHOWING OF HIS CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN THE ELECTION.

WITH THE CLOSING OF PARLIAMENT THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN IS EXPECTED TO GAIN MOMENTUM, AS THE MEMBERS WHO ARE RUNNING AGAIN WILL NOW BE ABLE TO DEVOTE THEIR FULL TIME TO THE RACE.

THE LABOR PARTY HAS MADE IT CLEAR ITS MEMBER NEVER WILL AGAIN JOIN WITH THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN A COALITION GOVERNMENT SUCH AS EXISTED DURING THE EUROPEAN WAR.

CHURCHILL, PERSONALLY POPULAR, IS BELIEVED VIRTUALLY ASSURED OF RETAINING HIS SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS REGARDLESS OF WHETHER HIS PARTY KEEPS ITS MAJORITY.

IT WAS THE LAST SESSION FOR VIRGINIA-BORN LADY ASTOR, WHO HAS ANNOUNCED HER RETIREMENT AFTER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF STORMY POLITICS. FROM THE OPPOSITION BENCH VETERAN LABORITE WILL THORNE SHOUTED "GOODBYE, LADY ASTOR." SHE BLEW HIM A KIDD.

TA905PEW

NIGHT LEAD FOOD

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16-(AP)-WAR-SHAKEN CIVILIAN MORALE AS WELL AS THE DESTRUCTION OF BASIC STOCKS IS HAMPERING AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, REPRESENTATIVES OF LIBERATED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES SAID TODAY AT THE 12-POWER FOOD CONFERENCE.

EARLIER, BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES HAD SAID THAT THE REST OF THE WORLD, FACING ITS OWN FOOD SHORTAGES, WOULD BE ABLE TO SUPPLY ONLY A PART OF EUROPE'S WANTS.

THE CONFERENCE, IN ITS SECOND DAY, AGAIN WAS HELD BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, WITH SUMMARIES OF VARIOUS STATEMENTS RELEASED LATER BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

R.S.HUDSON, BRITISH MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, SAID THE UNITED KINGDOM STILL IS IMPORTING ONE-THIRD OF ITS FOOD NEEDS AND THE MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION BRITAIN CAN MAKE IS TO SEND SOMETHING FROM ITS STOCKS "WITH THE UNDERSTANDING IT WOULD BE REPLACED."

THE MINISTER SAID HE WOULD BE WILLING TO ASK THE BRITISH PEOPLE TO CONTINUE THEIR OWN SACRIFICES BUT THEY WOULD HAVE TO BE CONVINCED THAT A MAXIMUM EFFORT WAS BEING MADE BY THE FARMERS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

LUXEMBOURG REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS' ARDENNES OFFENSIVE DEVASTATED 45 PER CENT OF ITS AGRICULTURAL AREA AND FOODSTOCKS AND THAT MORE THAN 25 PER CENT OF ITS HORSES AND CATTLE HAD BEEN DRIVEN INTO GERMANY. BELGIUM ALSO SAID LARGE SECTIONS OF HER AGRICULTURAL LANDS WERE DEVASTATED BY THE ARDENNES OFFENSIVE.

MD1143PEW

WX (STAR ASKED)

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-SEVEN HINDUS AND ONE MOSLEM CONSTITUTED THE EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF INDIA'S CONGRESS PARTY WHOM THE BRITISH RELEASED LAST NIGHT.

THE COMMITTEE HAS 15 MEMBERS. SEVEN WERE RELEASED PREVIOUSLY BECAUSE OF ILLNESS OR OTHER REASONS. ALL WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN AUGUST OF 1941.

THE MOST PROMINENT OF THE EIGHT RELEASED YESTERDAY WAS PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU. THREE TIMES PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS PARTY. HE WEARS THE SAME HARROW SCHOOL TIE AS DOES PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, L.S. AMERY. NEHRU IS ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY TRAVELLED OF INDIANS, IS INDEPENDENTLY WEALTHY AND HAS BEEN MOHANDAS K.GANDHI'S RIGHT HAND MAN.

THE OTHERS ARE:

ABUL KALAN AZAD, PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS SINCE 1940 AND ONE OF THE FEW LEADING MOSLEMS IN A POLITICAL PARTY PREDOMINATED BY HINDUS.

VALLABHAI PATEL, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS AND A BRITISH-EDUCATED ATTORNEY.

J.A.KRIPALANI, FORMER CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR AND ONCE SEKRETARY OF THE PARTY.

SHANKER RAL DEO, LONGTIME ASSOCIATE OF GANDHI ESPECIALLY IN AFFAIRS CONCERNING PEASANTS.

PATTABI SITARAMAYYA.

MARANDRA DEO.

HARI KISHEN MEHTAB.

ALL EXCEPT ABUL KALAN AZAD ARE HINDUS AND FOR MANY YEARS HAVE BEEN FOLLOWERS OF GANDHI.

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GK112PEW

INTERIM 85-POINT

LONDON, JUNE 15--(AP)--ON THE BASIS OF THE POINT SYSTEM COL. DAVID C. SCHILLING OF TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., ONE OF AMERICA'S TOP FIGHTER PILOTS, COULD GET OUT OF THE ARMY THREE TIMES AND STILL HAVE 33 POINTS TO SPARE.

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EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT EXAMINATION OF PERSONNEL RECORDS SHOWED SCHILLING HAS THE HIGHEST TOTAL POINTS TOWARD DEMOBILIZATION OF ANYONE IN THE AIR FORCE. HIS SCORE IS 288.

THE PRESENT INTERIM SCORE FOR DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN IS 85.

SCHILLING, WHO DESTROYED 24 PLANES IN THE AIR AND 10 ON THE GROUND DURING HIS COMBAT CAREER AGAINST THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, RECENTLY RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A NEW ASSIGNMENT. HOWEVER, His rating?

56 MONTHS SERVICE, 56 POINTS; 25 MONTHS SERVICE OVERSEAS, 25 POINTS; ONE CHILD, 12 POINTS; 39 MEDALS AND BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS STARS, 195 POINTS

APR JAMESONS 01903 CCC 216P

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-[redacted] IT WAS QUITE AN ELABORATE CEREMONY YESTERDAY FOR THE MINISTRY OF WORKS PLANNED THE ERECTION OF THE FIRST LEND-LEASE HOMES TO ARRIVE FROM THE UNITED STATES -- BUT NOTHING SEEMED TO GO RIGHT, THE DAILY HERALD REPORTED.

30-24 27593

JUN 16 1945 30.24-27593

REPORTERS, CAMERAMEN ASSEMBLED EARLY FOR THE FULL-DRESS EVENT SCHEDULED TO START AT 11 A.M. IN TOTTENHAM. NINE PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES WERE SUPPOSED TO BE ERECTED QUICKLY. HERE IS WHAT HAPPENED INSTEAD:

THE STARTING TIME WAS DELAYED FROM 11. A.M. TO 2 P.M. BECAUSE SOMEBODY IMPORTANT WAS LATE.

THE LARGE CRANE NEEDED TO SWING HOUSE SECTIONS INTO PLACE BECAME DITCHED AND ENGINEERS COULDN'T BUDGE IT.

TWO SECTIONS HAD BEEN UNLOADED FROM TRUCKS BY 4 P.M. BUT HAD BEEN PLACED WHERE A BEDDED-DOWN CRANE COULDN'T REACH THEM. AND CONSEQUENTLY WEREN'T WHERE THE HOUSES WERE TO BE.

SO BUILDING THE NINE HOUSES WAS POSTPONED BY HARASSED OFFICIALS UNTIL TODAY.

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APL DENNEHY 0320/MM 1255A

PARIS, JUNE 15-(AP)-A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF SAID TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT STILL WAS AWAITING WORD FROM THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE DELIMITATION OF FRANCE'S ZONE OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY.

HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT FRANCE WILL ACCEPT A SMALLER ZONE THAN WAS ORIGINALLY ASKED BUT SAID THE DECISION WOULD NOT BE TAKEN UNTIL THE COUNCIL FORMALLY NOTIFIES THE GOVERNMENT.

THE FRENCH WANT TO OCCUPY GERMAN TERRITORY RUNNING FROM COLOGNE TO THE SWISS BORDER. THEY ORIGINALLY ASKED FOR THE RIGHT TO ADMINISTER BOTH COLOGNE AND STUTTGART.

A LONDON SOURCE SAID INDICATIONS WERE THAT FRANCE WILL BE GIVEN A ZONE EXTENDING FROM COBLENZ DOWN PAST THE BANK OF THE RIVER RHINE TO WEISBADEN AND THEN TO A POINT NORTHEAST OF KARLSRUHE.

MD1109PEW

B41 (410) (O)

BY WES GALLAGHER

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, JUNE 15-(AP)-GENERAL EISENHOWER'S FIRST NERVE-WRACKING MOMENTS IN THIS WAR WERE SPENT UNDER 1,400 FEET OF BRITAIN'S MOST FAMOUS ROCK--GIBRALTAR.

AND THEY WERE ALL MENTAL--WORRYING ABOUT THE FATE OF THE MEN UNDER HIS COMMAND.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER REVEALED TODAY THEY CAME ON THE EVE OF HIS FIRST OPERATIONS, THE INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA NOV. 7, 1942.

IN CONTRAST TO SOME NINE HUNDRED REPORTERS THAT COVERED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TWO YEARS LATER, THERE WERE ONLY FOUR CORRESPONDENTS ON GIBRALTER WHEN EISENHOWER SET UP HIS FIRST FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE WAR IN A SPECIALLY PREPARED HALF-MILE TUNNEL, BORED INTO THE SIDE OF THE LIMESTONE MOUNTAIN THAT IS THE SYMBOL OF BRITAIN'S STRENGTH. I WAS ONE OF THE FOUR CORRESPONDENTS.

THIS WAS "IKE'S" FIRST MILITARY VENTURE.

THE ALLIES WERE FIRST TRYING THEIR MILITARY MIGHT TOGETHER, A SHOE-STRING OPERATION COMPARED WITH THE VAST TIDE OF MEN AND MATERIALS THAT STRUCK THE FINAL BLOW AT EUROPE.

IT WAS COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THAT THE ALLIES WERE UNCERTAIN WHETHER THE FRENCH WOULD PUT ON FULL-FLEDGED RESISTANCE IN AFRICA, OR JOIN THE ALLIED SIDE.

AT THE TIME NO ONE KNEW WHETHER SPAIN WOULD JOIN THE GERMANS AND MAKE A SHAMBLES OF THE ROCK AND THE HUNDREDS OF AIRCRAFT ON GIBRALTER THAT WERE THE KEY TO THE OPERATION. THE PLANES WERE PACKED WING TO WING ON A TINY AIR STRIP A HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE SPANISH BORDER. ONE MACHINE GUN COULD HAVE WIPED OUT THE ALLIED AIR COVER FOR THE WHOLE OPERATION.

THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS FULL OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN SUBMARINES AND BIG CONVOYS WERE POURING THROUGH THE STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN, WHICH MIGHT WELL HAVE PROVED A DEATH TRAP.

THE WEATHER WAS NONE TO GOOD.

AND WORST OF ALL, AS EISENHOWER SAID TODAY, COMMUNICATIONS WERE TERRIBLE AND THE ALLIED COMMAND IN GIBRALTAR COULD NOT FIND OUT WHAT WAS GOING ON AS THE CLOCK SPEED TOWARD H-HOUR, AND EVEN AFTER-WARDS.

DEEP IN THE ROCK EISENHOWER WORKED SLEEPLESS THROUGH THE NIGHT IN A TINY OFFICE ABOUT NINE FEET SQUARE. SOME TEMPERAMENTAL FRENCHMEN ADDED NOTHING TO EISENHOWER'S PEACE OF MIND BY MAKING A DOZEN IMPOSS-IBLE DEMANDS.

THE DEEP, NARROW TUNNEL WAS ITSELF OPPRESSIVE.

IT WAS AT THE HEIGHT OF THE TENSION THAT EISENHOWER BROUGHT OUT HIS "LUCKY COINS" FOR THE FIRST TIME AND BEGAN RUBBING THEM. THESE COINS LATER BECAME FAMOUS AS "IKE" RUBBED THEM ON INVASIONS OF SICILY, ITALY AND FRANCE.

"WE HAVE BEEN LUCKY, BUT I AM KEEPING MY FINGERS CROSSED," IS ALL EISENHOWER EVER SAID TO BETRAY HIS ANXIETY AT THE TIME.

TA/RP820PEW

A DUPLICATE PARIS (EISENHOWER) OPPOSED

"HE WAS THE MOST HIGHLY TRAINED, THE MOST SKILLFUL, THE MOST EDUCATED SOLDIER WE MET," SAID EISENHOWER.

INFORMATION HAS BEEN FOUND SHOWING THAT DURING 1943, PARTICULARLY, IT WAS ADOLF HITLER AND NOT HIS GENERALS WHO RAN THE REICH'S STRATEGY, EISENHOWER DISCLOSED.

THE AMERICAN SUPREME COMMANDER SAID THAT FOR HIMSELF THE MOST WORRISOME NIGHT DURING THREE YEARS OF WAR WAS THAT OF NOV. 7, 1942, WHEN HE INVADED NORTH AFRICA. HIS "SOUL-SHAKING" DECISION, HE SAID, WAS TO ISSUE THE ORDER TO GO AHEAD WITH THE NORMANDY INVASION ON JUNE 6, 1944, DESPITE ADVERSE WEATHER REPORTS.

REPLYING. PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT DE GAULLE TOOK PARTICULAR EXCEPTION TO HER CRITICAL REMARKS ON FRANCE'S FAILURE TO GRANT COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE TO SYRIA AND LEBANON IN 1941.

"THERE WERE THREE REASONS AND I ASK YOUR PARDON FOR RECALLING THEM," DE GAULLE RECOUNTED. "THE FIST WAS THAT FRANCE HAD BEEN DEFEATED. THE SECOND WAS THE PRESENCE OF THE BRITISH AND THE THIRD WAS THE DOUBT--WHICH NOBOY IN DAMASCUS OR BEYROUTH ATTEMPTED TO DISGUISE--THAT WE COULD SPEAK IN THE NAME OF FRANCE."

BIDAULT TOLD THE ASSEMBLY THE HONOR OF FRANCE WAS AT STAKE IN THE LEVANT AND SAID THE BIG FIVE SHOULD MAKE AN IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION AND "IF WE'VE BEEN WRONG, LET THEM SAY SO. IF WE WERE RIGHT, LET THEM TELL US."

TA812PEW

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PARIS, JUNE 15, (AP)- SWEDISH CONSUL GENERAL, RAOUL NORDLING SAID TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD ORDERED ALL OF THE MAIN BUILDINGS IN PARIS TO BE BLOWN UP AND AS MANY FRENCHMEN AS POSSIBLE TO BE EXTERMINATED BEFORE YIELDING THE FRENCH CAPITOL TO THE ALLIES LAST AUGUST--BUT THE GERMAN COMMANDER REFUSED TO CARRY OUT THE ORDERS.

IN HIS FIRST COMMENT ON THE EVENTS HE OBSERVED AS THE PRINCIPLE NEUTRAL OFFICIAL IN PARIS DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION NORDLING SAID THAT GEN VON CHOLITZ THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN PARIS SPARED THE FRENCH CAPITOL AFTER HE (NORDLING) HAD APPEALED TO THE GERMANS ON A HUMANITARIAN BASIS.

"YOU CAN'T KILL PEOPLE LIKE THAT" NORDLING SAID HE TOLD VON CHOLITZ, POINTING TO A GIRL[illegible] RIDING A BICYCLE ALONG THE STREET AMID RIFLE FIRE OF A BATTLE BETWEEN THE MAQUIS AND THE NAZIS [illegible] WHICH HAD ALREADY BEGUN WHEN THE DESTRUCTION ORDER WAS ISSUED.

GEN. VON CHOLITZ ADMITTED HE WAS A "VERY UNHAPPY MAN" NORDLING RELATED IN HIS SPEECH AT VERSAILLES.

HE SAID THAT THE NAZIS HAD ENOUGH EXPLOSIVES UNDER THE SENATE BUILDING TO DESTROY THAT WHOLE PART OF THE CITY AND "OTHER BUILDINGS/ WERE LOADED TOO".

NORDLING ALSO SAID THAT HE ARRANGED TO EMPHASIZE TO GEN. EISENHOWER TO IMPORTANCE OF SENDING TROOPS TO PARIS RATHER THAN BY-PASSING THE CITY WHERE THE MAQUIS WERE MAKING THEIR NOBLE FIGHT.

APR EUNSON 811950-21950 TPK 1730

BY JAMES M. LONG

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PARIS, JUNE 15-(AP)-FRENCH REVERSE LEND LEASE IS FLOWING BACK TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY AT THE RATE OF FORTY TO SIXTY MILLION [illegible] A MONTH, LARGELY IN LABOR AND SUPPLIES TO HELP THE ARMY'S $40,000,000 TO $60,000,000 REDEPLOYMENT PROGRAM, FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER RENE PLEVIN SAID TODAY.

"ONE DOES WHAT ONE CAN," SAID PLEVIN, WHO PLEDGED LAST MONTH FRANCE WOULD SHOW HER GRATITUDE THROUGH DEEDS.

"IT IS MORE THAN JUST A MATTER OF KEEPING ACCOUNTS. WE MUST GO TO THE LIMIT TO HELP THE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LIBERATED FRANCE."

HE SAID THAT EXTENT OF THE AID HAD BEEN INCREASING STEADILY SINCE V-DAY, ALTHOUGH IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE VALUE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT MADE AVAILABLE BY THE AMERICANS TO FRANCE WAS ALONE

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GREATER THAN FRANCE'S REVERSE LEND LEASE. PLEVIN ADDED HE COULD NOT GIVE EVEN APPROXIMATE FIGURES ON THE TOTAL AMERICAN LEND LEASE TO FRANCE.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF FRENCHMEN HAD BEEN WORKING FOR THE AMERICANS SINCE THE D-DAY LANDINGS, AND THAT FRANCE/PARTICULARLY HAD SHARED WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY HER TRANSPORT AND HER COAL--TWO THINGS WHICH ARE ACUTELY SHORT.

A COAL SHORTAGE IS KEEPING SOME FRENCH FACTORIES CLOSED ALTHOUGH RAW MATERIALS AND LABOR ARE AVAILABLE. LACK OF RAIL TRANSPORT TO MOVE FOOD FROM THE FARMS IS A BIG CAUSE OF FRANCE'S BIG CITY FOOD SHORTAGE.

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GIVING EXAMPLES OF FRENCH REVERSE LEND LEASE AID, PLEVIN SAID THAT FROM SEPTEMBER TO JANUARY 20 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL COAL PRODUCTION WENT TO ALLIED FORCES, NINE-TENTHS OF IT/TO THE AMERICANS. DURING MID-APRIL, FORTY PER CENT OF FRENCH FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS WERE FOR ALLIED FORCES.

FRENCH REVERSE LEND LEASE, SINCE THE GERMAN SURRENDER, HAS CENTERED LARGELY IN THREE AREAS--REIMS, WHERE ALMOST ALL OF THE 2,500,000 AMERICAN TROOPS LEAVING THE EUROPEAN AREA WILL PASS; LE HAVRE, THE STAGING AREA FOR TROOPS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES; AND MARSEILLE, STAGING CENTER FOR DIRECT REDEPLOYMENT TO THE PACIFIC.

AROUND REIMS, 80,000 FRENCH CIVILIANS ARE BUILDING SEVENTEEN NEW ARMY REDEPLOYMENT CAMPS, EACH WITH A CAPACITY OF 15,000 SOLDIERS, ON 70,000 ACRES REQUISITIONED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

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PLEVIN SAID THAT REPAIR AND RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN LE HAVRE HAD BEEN CONFINED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY TO THE PORT AREA, ALTHOUGH THE CITY HAD ONE-THIRD DESTROYED AND 75,000 OF ITS INHABITANTS WERE HOMELESS WHEN THE GERMANS SURRENDERED. THE RESULT, PLEVIN ADDED, IS THAT THE PORT IS NOW HANDLING A DAILY AVERAGE OF 10,000 TONS OF FREIGHT--EQUAL TO ITS PRE-WAR TONNAGE---MOSTLY FOR THE AMERICANS.

THREE THOUSAND/FRENCHMEN ARE WORKING ON THE LE HAVRE DOCKS, DOING MUCH OF THE STEVEDORING.

THE FINANCE MINISTER SAID THAT ALTHOUGH MARSEILLE WAS DAMAGED SO BADLY IT WAS ALMOST USELESS LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN THE AMERICANS LANDED IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, FRENCH CIVILIANS REPAIRED IT SO

THAT IT HANDLED MORE THAN THREE MILLION TONS OF AMERICAN FREIGHT FROM THE BEGINNING OF 1945 TO V-DAY.

THE EXTENT OF THE STRAIN ON FRANCE'S RAILROAD SYSTEM [redacted] CAUSED BY THE REDEPLOYMENT [redacted] SYSTEM, PLEVIN SAID, IS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT IT TAKES FROM 200 TO 380 [redacted] LOCOMOTIVES, UP TO 400 PASSENGER CARS, AND 1,150 TO 2,600 FREIGHT CARS TO MOVE ONE AMERICAN DIVISION AND ITS EQUIPMENT FROM GERMANY TO THE MARSEILLE OR LE HAVRE STAGING AREAS.

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LONGS 1301 THRU FIFTH--REW--RJ 1100

PARIS, JUNE 15-(AP)-FIVE HUGE PLANES EACH CARRYING 23 AMERICAN SOLDIERS LEFT AN AIRFIELD NEAR PARIS TODAY INAUGURATING A PROGRAM UNDER WHI 150 FOUR ENGINED PLANES EVENTUALLY WILL TAKE 30,000 HIGH POINT VETERANS HOM EACH MONTH FOR POTENTIAL DISCHARGES.

THE FIRST 115 MEN WERE VETERANS OF THE FIRST AND NINTH DIVISIONS. THE HIGH POINT MAN AND OFFICER IN CHARGE WAS CAPT. EDWIN A. PERRY, 23 OAKLAND AVE., MANCHESTER, N.H., WITH 195 POINTS.

BLE AMEASRS 1835 THIRD RM PW 336P

LYONS, FRANCE (SATURDAY) JUNE 16 -(AP)- A TRAINLOAD OF [redacted] MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH BLUE DIVISION RETURNING THROUGH FRANCE TO SPAIN AFTER FIGHTING FOR THE GERMANS ON THE EASTERN FRONT LOST SOME OF THE FEW REMAINING TEETH THE RUSSIANS HAD LEFT THEM WHEN AN ANGRY MOB STORMED THE RAILROAD CARS.

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THE TRAIN WAS ABOUT TO LEAVE CHAMBERRY STATION WHEN THE TRACK WAS BLOWN UP IN FRONT OF IT. A CROWD MADDENED BY THE SIGHT OF SPANIARDS IN GERMAN UNIFORMS SWARMED INTO THE CARS.

THEY RIFLED THE SPANIARDS LUGGAGE AND ROUGHLY HANDLED AND BEAT MANY BLUE DIVISION MEMBERS.

FOOD AND LOOT OF ALL KINDS PICKED UP BY THE SPANIARDS WHILE FIGHTING THE RUSSIANS WERE HURLED FROM CAR WINDOWS.

PEACE FINALLY WAS RESTORED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE LOCAL COMMUNIST PARTY WHO ORDERED ALL BAGGAGE SEIZED FROM THE BLUE DIVISION BE HANDED TO A LOCAL COMMITTEE OF RETURNED PRISONERS AND DEPORTEES.

AFTER THIS FINAL INGLORIOUS ENGAGEMENT THE FULLY DEFEATED MEMBERS OF THE BLUE DIVISION MADE A FURTHER RETREAT TOWARD THEIR OWN FRONTIER.

THE TRAIN THEN MOVED ON TOWARD SPAIN.

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PARIS, JUNE 15-(AP)-PAUL REYNAUD TOLD A COMMISSION OF JUDGES PREPARING GROUND TODAY FOR MARSHAL PETAIN'S TRIAL THAT HE TRIED TO PREVENT FRANCE FROM SIGNING THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY FIVE YEARS AGO, BUT WAS OVERRULED BY PETAIN AND CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS. PETAIN SUCCEEDED REYNAUD AS PREMIER JUNE 16, 1940. CHAUTEMPS BECAME PETAIN'S VICE-PREMIER FOR A TIME.

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ASG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 15-(AP)-GEN. EISENHOWER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT ALLIED SOLDIERS IN EUROPE HAVE WON A PEACE THEY EARNESTLY HOPE WILL BE PRESERVED.

THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE CAN BE SOLVED, HOWEVER, HE SAID, "ONLY IF ALL OF US CAN FIND IT WITHIN OURSELVES TO BE CONSIDERATE AND READY TO GIVE UP SOMETHING TO MEET THE OTHER FELLOW'S NEEDS."

MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, GERMANY, June 15-(AP)-Approximately 600,000 foreign displaced persons, including 280,000 soviet citizens, have been repatriated from the British occupation zone in Germany.

A staff officer said "hundreds of thousands" displaced persons--chiefly poles--still remain. Their future was said to "depend upon various international agreements in the future." Reorganization of the Polish government in Warsaw is regarded as a necessary preliminary to the large scale movement of Poles to their homeland.

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FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HDQS., JUNE 15-(AP)-A HIGH STAFF OFFICER SAID TODAY THAT "GRAVE FOOD SHORTAGES WILL DEVELOP SOON" FOR 23,000,000 GERMANS IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE. IMPORTATION OF FOOD IS BEING CONSIDERED.

THE OFFICER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT "A BLACK MARKET IN FOOD HAS STARTED AND WILL INCREASE--NO ONE HAS YET DEVISED A SYSTEM OF STOPPING IT IN OTHER COUNTRIES."

MORE THAN 100,000 PRISONERS OF WAR HAVE BEEN RELEASED FOR FARM WORK AND ANOTHER 200,000 ARE TO BE LIBERATED AT THE RATE OF 12,000 A DAY, HE SAID, BUT THE GRAIN HARVEST IS EXPECTED TO MEET ONLY HALF THE REQUIREMENTS.

FOOD CONDITIONS ARE MOST ACUTE IN THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR.

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BY WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN

EUTIN, GERMANY, JUNE 15-(AP)-A FLEET OF 700 ARMY TRUCKS IS HAULING 5,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS BACK TO THE FARMS DAILY FROM THE EUTIN DEMOBILIZATION CENTER, BRITISH CLEARING HOUSE FOR NEARLY 1,000,000 ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL HERDED ON THE OLDENBURG PENINSULA NORTH OF LUEBECK.

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UNDER CONTROL OF GERMAN OFFICERS ~~INCLUDING CORPS COMMANDER COL. WIEMAN~~ AND HIS STAFF WORKING WITH BRITISH AUTHORITIES, THEY GO THROUGH WHAT THE BRITISH CALL A "SAUSAGE MILL" AT THE RATE OF 500 MEN AN HOUR, FOR QUESTIONING, DELOUSING, MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND SCREENING.

ABOUT 20 SS (ELITE GUARD) MEMBERS ARE DISCOVERED DAILY AND SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMP.

SO FAR ONLY THE LOWER RANKS ARE BEING CLEARED BUT IN SEVERAL DAYS SOME CLASSES OF GERMAN OFFICERS UP TO CAPTAINCY WHO WERE COMMISSIONED DURING THE WAR WILL BE RELEASED.

EVEN AFTER DISCHARGE THEY CLICK THEIR HEELS AND SALUTE CRISPLY AT PASSING BRITISH OFFICERS AND RUN UP TO LIGHT THEIR CIGARETTES FOR THEM. TO ESTABLISH PRIORITY FOR THE ~~BUTT~~ USED BUTT. SOME WILL OFFER THEIR MEDALS IN EXCHANGE FOR ONE CIGARETTE.

MANY HAVE THE IDEA THERE IS AN INTERNATIONAL RAF SQUADRON AND ASK TO JOIN. OTHERS ASK TO GO TO WORK ON FARMS IN AMERICA INSTEAD OF IN GERMANY. SEVERAL WANTED TO KNOW IF THEY COULD GO TO THE PACIFIC TO FIGHT THE JAPANESE.

APR 0845 THRU 2D/MM 550A

A91 (120)
LANDSHUT, GERMANY, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE ROMPING U.S. FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION FINALLY STOOD STILL LONG ENOUGH TODAY TO COLLECT ITS PRESIDENTIAL CITATION, THE FIRST AWARDED A U.S. ARMY TANK DIVISION.

THE HONOR CONFERRED BY THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS PRESENTED BY GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS, ACTING ON BEHALF OF GEN.EISENHOWER, ON A HILL RIMMED PARADE GROUND ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THIS PLEASANT BAVARIAN CITY.

THE CITATION SAID THE FOURTH "DURING THE PERIOD DECEMBER 22, 1944 TO MARCH 27, 1945 BY EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM AND GALLANTRY ASSISTED IN DEFEATING THE GERMAN ARMIES IN THE ARDENNES SALIENT AND SUBSEQUENTLY IN SPECTACULAR ADVANCES IN THE VAN OF THE THIRD U.S. ARMY'S OFFENSIVE TO THE RHINE AND ACROSS THAT RIVER."

RECEIVING THE COVETED AWARD FROM DEVERS WAS MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM M.HOGE, LEXINGTON, MO., PRESENT DIVISION COMMANDER WHOSE COMBAT COMMAND FROM THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION SEIZED THE REMAGEN BRIDGE.

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BY EDDIE GILMORE

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BERLIN, GERMANY, JUNE 10, (AP)- HERE ARE TYPEWRITER PORTRAITS OF THE THREE MEN WHO ARE RUNNING BERLIN-MARSHAL GREGORY ZHUKOV, COL.GEN.NIKOLIE BEZARIN AND GERMAN BURGOMEISTER ARTHUR WERNER.

MARSHALL ZHUKOV

MARSHALL ZHUKOV- IS SHORT AND STOCKY AFTER THE MODEL OF MOST OF THE RED ARMY'S COMMANDERS. HE STANDS FIVE FEET SIX INCHES IN HEIGHT AND WEIGHS BETWEEN 190 AND 200 POUNDS. HE HAS A FINELY SHAPED HEAD, WHICH HAS A HIGH FOREHEAD AND IS BEGINING TO GET BALD AND HIS ONCE BLOND HAIR IS BEGINNING TO TURN GRAY. HE IS ESPECIALLY GRAY AROUND THE TEMPLES. HIS ARE LIGHT BLUE, EYEBROWS ARE VERY BLOND. HE HAS A BROAD FIRM KINDLY FACE WITH A PROMINENT UNDER LIP AND JAW WHICH GIVE HIM AN AGGRESSIVE LOOK. HE SPEAKS VERY MILDLY BUT HE IS SURE OF HIMSELF AND CONFIDENT. MARSHALL SHUKOV IS A VERY KINDLY AND FRIENDLY MAN.

HE WAS BORN THE SON OF PEASANTS IN 1896 IN A HUT IN THE VILLAGE OF OSODSKO-ZAVSTDSKY WHICH IS 60 MILES FROM MOSCOW. HIS FAMILY WENT TO MOSCOW WHEN HE WAS 11 YEARS OLD WHERE HE BECAME AT THAT TIME A FUR WORKER. WHEN THE FIRST WORLD WAR BROKE OUT HE WAS MOBILIZED INTO THE CZAR'S ARMY.

ZHUKOV'S LOVE OF HORSES SOON FOUND HIM A PLACE IN THE TENTH REGIMENT OF THE NOVGOROD DRAGOONS WHERE HE BECAME A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

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DURING THE WAR HE WON TWO CROSSES OF ST.GEORGE AND TWO ST. GEORGE MEDALS FOR HIS CURAGE IN NIGHT OPERATIONS(THE ST.GEORGE CROSSES ARE EQUIV-ALENT TO THE U.S.CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR) HE CAPTURED A NUMBER OF GERMAN OFF-ICERS AND MEN IN SORTIES BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES.

AS DEPUTY FOREIGN COMMISSAR A.VISHINSKY PUTS IT " HE HAS ALWAYS BEEN GOOD AT NIGHT WORK". VISHINSKY HAD REFERENCE TO ZHUKOV'S GREAT NIGHT TANK ATTACK ACROSS THE ODER RIVER WHER HE EMPLOYED 4,000 TANKS OPERATING WITH SEARCH-LIGHTS.

MARSHALL ZHUKOV WEARS THE FAWN COLORED RED ARMY SUMMER JACKET AND BLUE CAVALRY TROUSERS AND HIGHLY POLISHED CAVALRY BOOTS. HIS LEGS ARE STOCKY BUT HIS FEET ARE SMALL FOR A MAN OF SUCH A WEIGHT. HIS LEGS LIKE THOSE OF MOST CAVALRY-MEN ARE SLIGHTLY BOWED.

THE DOUBLE RED STRIPE DOWN THE SIDE OF HIS TROUSERS TOGETHER WITH THE LIGHT COLORED JACKET MAKE HIM A VERY COLORFUL FIGURE.

THE MARSHALL WEARS GOLD RIMMED SPECTACLES WHEN HE HIS READING OR LOOKING AT A MAP.

HE WEARS FOUR ROWS OF RIBBONS AND ABOVE THEM ON THE LEFT BREAST THE TWO GOLD STARS OF A HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION. AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FOUR ROWS OF RIBBONS IS THE SINGLE BRILLIANT RIBBON FOR THE COVETED ORDER OF VICTORY.

MARSHALL ZHUKOV JOINED THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN 1918.

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR HE ENTERES THE MILITARY ACADEMY BUT DID NOT FINISH HE ALSO ENTERED THE OFFICERS CAVALRY SCHOOL AND THE HIGHEST SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS BUT HE ALSO FAILED ~~XXXXX~~ TO COMPLETE EITHER OF THESE COURSES.

ZHUKOV'S CASE IN RESPECT TO SCHOOLING IS LIKE THAT OF SO MANY OF THE WORLD'S GREAT FIELD COMMANDERS. THEY DID NOT DO SO WELL IN BOOKS BUT WHEN YOU PUT THEM INTO A BATTLE THEY MADE YOU FORGET EVERYTHING ELSE.

MARSHALL ZHUKOV LIKES TO SMOKE AND HE LIKES RUSSIAN VODKA BUT PARTAKES OF IT ONLY ON OFFICIAL OCCASIONS OR WHEN HE IS COLD OR AT HOME ON LEAVE. HIS EVERY MOVE INDICATES HE IS A MODERATE MAN-IN EVERYTHING EXCEPT BATTLE.

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THE MARSHALL HAS BEEN MARRIED TO THE SAME WIFE FOR 22 YEARS. THEY HAVE TWO DAUGHTERS, ONE 16 AND THE OTHER 8 YEARS OLD, THEY LIVE JUST OFF MOSCOW'S ARBAT SQUARE IN A MODEST APARTMENT ALTHOUGH THEY ARE PLANNING TO MOVE INTO A XXXXX LARGER APARTMENT SOMEDAY WHEN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS FOR ARMY GENERALS IS COMPLETED.

FOR SOMETIME ON THEY WILL PROBABLE LIVE IN BERLIN. THE MARSHALL INDICATED HE HOPES TO BRING HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN TO THE GERMAN CAPITOL AS SOON AS IT IS FEASIBLE.

CURRENTLY HE IS LIVING IN A BEAUTIFUL VILLA ON THE BANK OF AN ARM OF THE SPREE RIVER. THE PLACE IS XXXXXXXXXX SURROUNDED BY ARBORS OF RED AND WHITE ROSES IN FULL BLOOM.

THE HOUSE HAS A NICE SLOPING GREEN LAWN LEADING DOWN TO THE WATER. THERE IS A PLEASANT LITTLE STONE PAGODA SHADED BY TREES AT THE WATERS EDGE, BUT THE MARSHALL USES THIS ONLY FOR RELAXATION.

HIS OFFICE IS A MODEST SMALL ROOM AT THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE LOOKING OUT OVER THE WATER. HE HAS FIVE TELEPHONES BUT THE HIGH RIGHT HAND ONE OF THEM IS RED FOR CALLS DIRECT TO THE KREMLIN.

THE MARSHALL BROUGHT BACK PLEASANT IMPRESSIONS OF GEN. EISENHOWER AND FIELD MARSHALL MONTGOMERY FROM THE BERLIN MEETING AND HE HAS EXPRESSED HIMSELF TO STAFF MEMBERS AS LOOKING FORWARD WITH PLEASURE TO WORKING WITH THEM IN THE FUTURE.

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COLONEL GENERAL NIKOLIE BEZARIN, COMMANDANT OF BERLIN

COL. GEN. BEZARIN, LIKE MARSHALL ZHUKOV, IS SHORT AND STOCKY. HE HAS WAVY BLOND HAIR WHICH IS TURNING GRAY AND HE LOOKS OLDER THAN HIS 41 YEARS. HE HAS BEEN IN THE ARMY SINCE HE WAS 14. HIS FIRST JOB WAS THAT OF A PRIVATE MESSENGER. HE WORKED HARD AND STUDIED HARD AND HE BEGAN TO RISE IN RANK.

IN 1918 AND 1919 HE FOUGHT AGAINST THE INTERVENTIONISTS IN MURMANSK AND RECEIVED A WOUND FROM THEIR XXXXXXX EFFORTS. IN 1922 HE WAS IN CHARGE

OF A MACHINE GUN PLATOON WHEN HE WAS SENT TO OFFICERS SCHOOL. IN 1923 HE WAS TRANSFERRED AS AN OFFICER TO THE FAR EAST WHERE HE REMAINED UNTIL THE PRESENT WAR..

BEZARIN'S SUCCESS WAS QUICK AND HE WENT UP THE LADDER OF SUCCESS BECOMING A DIVISIONAL COMMANDER AND LATER A CORPS COMMANDER AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

COL.GEN.BEZARIN FOUGHT AT LAKE HASSAN WHERE HE ROUTED THE NINETEENTH JAPANESE DIVISION.

AFTER 1923 HE WAS IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZING THE DEFENSE OF THE PACIFIC COAST ALONG A 700 MILE FRONT.

HE WAS DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE FIRST RED BANNER FAR EASTERN ARMY WHEN HE ASKED TO COME WEST TO FIGHT THE GERMANS. "I LIKE THE FAR EAST AND SIBERIA HE SAID "AND I WILL NOT MIND GOING BACK".

BEZARIN WAS BORN IN WHAT IS NOW LENINGRAD THE SON OF A WORKER.

HE RECEIVED 13 WOUNDS THIS WAR AND WAS IN THE HOSPITAL ONCE FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE MONTHS. HIS FIRST CLASH WITH THE GERMANS TOOK PLACE AT RIGA EARLY IN THE WAR.

BEZARIN HAS HAD NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF A BIG CITY BUT HE SAID THAT THE RED ARMY HAD HAD THOROUGH PREPARATIONS SOMETIME BEFORE THE CITY WAS CAPTURED KNOWING THAT THEY WOULD HAVE A HARD PROBLEM.

"WHEN THEY TOLD ME I WAS TO BECOME THE COMMANDANT I REALLY FELT ROTTEN" HE SAID "I KNEW WE WOULD FIND A DESPERATE HUNGRY PEOPLE".

SPEAKING FROM THE WAY HE SWITCHED FROM KILLING GERMANS ON MAY 2ND TO FEEDING THEM ON MAY 3RD AND TRYING TO KEEP THEM ALIVE, THE GENERAL SAID "I WAS KILLING THEM ONE DAY AND TRYING TO KEEP THEM ALIVE THE NEXT".

BEZARIN SEES ALL KINDS OF GERMANS AND LISTENS TO ALL KINDS OF PROBLEMS WHICH INCLUDES EVERYTHING FROM MINOR ITEMS TO THE MUSICAL ASPERATIONS OF SYMPHONY CONDUCTORS.

BEZARIN'S OFFICE IS LOCATED IN A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE ON THE FRANKFURTER ALLEE NOT FAR FROM WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAVE ERRECTED FOR THEMSELVES A TREMENDOUS ARC OF VICTORY. IT IS MADE OF A COMPOSITION OF WOOD AND ME-

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TAL AND IS STANDING SOME 150 FEET IN THE AIR AS THE ARCHWAY OVER THE FRANKFURTER ALLEE.

BEZARIN'S OFFICE IS ON THE SECOND FLOOR IN A CORNER ROOM LOOKING OUT OVER THE BUSY BUT SLIGHTLY DAMAGED TRAFFIC CORNER. HE IS A LONG WAY FROM THE CENTER OF THE CITY.

HE TOO IS A KINDLY AND TALKATIVE MAN, COURTEOUS AND VERY INFORMAL. HE APPEARS VERY WELL SUITED TO THE DIFFICULT JOB OF GOVERNING BERLIN.

BEZARIN TOO IS DEFINITE IN THE ASSERTION THAT THERE IS GOING TO BE NO FOOLISHNESS ACCEPTED FROM THE NAZIS AND HE IS PLAIN TO POINT OUT THERE ARE PLENTY OF THEM ABOUT.

THE RED ARMY IS GOING TO BE KIND AND TOLERANT TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE BUT WHEN THE NAZIS SHOW THEIR HEADS OR IF SABATOGE IS CONTINUED IT IS GOING TO GO VERY HARD WITH THE GUILTY ONES.

COL. GEN. BEZARIN IS LESS OPTOMISTIC THAN THE BURGOMEISTER.

HE IS A PRACTICAL REALIST AND HE SEES A VERY HARD WINTER AHEAD FOR THE GERMANS WITH THE FOOD SUPPLY SO LOW AND THE PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM THE COLD. HE IS PREACHING THIS TO EVERY GERMAN HE TALKS WITH TRYING TO URGE THEM TO HELP THEMSELVE

HE HAS NO IDEA OF HOW LONG HE WILL BE IN CHARGE AS COMMANDANT OF BERLIN BUT WHEN TALKING TO THIS MILITARY MAN YOU GET THE IMPRESSION THAT H PREFERS THE BATTLEFIELD TO THE DESK ALTHOUGH EVEN THE GERMANS ADMIT THAT HE HAS DONE A VERY GOOD JOB TO DATE AS GOVERNOR OF BERLIN.

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BURGOMEISTER ARTHUR WERNER

BURGOMEISTER ARTHUR WERNER IS TALL AND SPARE. HE HAS LOST 70 POUNDS SINCE HE LOST HIS JOB AS THE SUPERINTNEDENT OF THE BERLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

HE SAY THAT HE IS A MEMBER OF NO POLITICAL PARTY.

THE 68 YEAR OLD WERNER IS A VERY RELIGIOUS MAN WHO LOVES HIS FAMILY, HIS HOME AND GERDENING. HE HAS SAGE GRAY STRAIGHT PIERCING BLUE EYES AND A SLIGHTLY APOPLECTIC LOOK AND A LIVER SPOT ON HIS LEFT CHEEK. HIS HANDS ARE LONG

AND BONY WITH A WEDDING RING ON THE THIRD FINGER OF THE RIGHT HAND AND A JEWELED RING ON THE THIRD FINGER OF HIS LEFT HAND.

HE HAS A STRONG VOICE AND WEARS GATES AJAR COLLARS, BLACK TIES AND A GOOD BOXED BACK SUIT GIVING THE IMPRESSION OF THE OLD FASHIONED GERMAN.

WERNER HAS HAD A VERY GOOD LIFE FOR MANY YEARS BY HIS OWN ADMISSIONS. HE LIVES IN A NICE HOUSE IN THE LICHTENFELDE SUBURB. BEFORE THE ADVENT OF THE NAZ HE WAS FOR SIX YEARS AN OFFICIAL IN THE PRUSSIAN STATE AS A WORKER IN HIGH ARCHITECTURAL JOB. HE HAS ALSO HELD VARIOUS MUNICIPALJOBS AT DIFFERENT TIMES IN HIS LIFE, ESPECIALLY IN BERLIN.

HE HAD HIS SCHOOL JOB FOR 35 YEARS UNTIL THE NAZIS UNHORSED HIM AND IN THAT TIME HE MADE HIMSELF QUITE A BIT OF MONEY. THE HITLERITES CLAMPED DOWN ON HIM AND HIS GREAT REPRESSION UNDER THE NAZIS SEEMS TO BE THAT THEY SOCKED HIM FOR 82,000 REICHSMARKS LAST YEAR IN TAXES.

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"I BELIEVE THAT I CAN HANDLE THIS JOB OF BURGOMEISTER" HE SAID.

WERNER SAYS THAT DESPITE HIS STRONG RELIGIOUS LEANING HE IS NOW WORKING SEVEN DAYS A WEEK INCLUDING SUNDAYS STARTING AT 6:30 A.M. WHICH MEANS HE MUST GET UP AT 5 A.M. AS HE LIVES A LONG WAY FROM THE HEART OF THE CITY.

"OUR TOWN COUNCIL HAS NO FIXED HOURS. WE WORK AS LONG AND AS HARD AS WE CAN".

THE BURGOMEISTER'S OFFICE IS IN THE SAME BUILDING WITH THE TOWN COUNCIL WHICH IS A VERY LONG WAY FROM COL.GEN.BEZARIN'S OFFICE. IT IS LOCATED IN A FORMER FIRE INSURANCE BUILDING, WHICH ALTHOUGH BADLY DAMAGED, IS FAIRLY CENTRALLY LOCATED AND HAS A ROOF AND FLOOR IN MANY ROOMS. EVERYTHING AROUND IT HAS BEEN KNOCKED TO PIECES HOWEVER.

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THE BURGOMEISTER KEPT SHOWING HOW HARD HE WAS WORKING NODDED OFF SEVERAL TIMES WHEN A MEMBER OF THE TOWN COUNCIL WAS SPEAKING DURING THE INTERVIEW.

WERNER IS COMPLETELY RECONCILED TO COLLABORATION AND WORK WITH THE ALLIED POWERS. HE HOLD NO ILLUSSIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE OF GERMANY AND IN PRIVATE HE

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SAYS THAT HE IS CONVINCED THAT GERMANY WILL NOT CERTAINLY BE A GREAT POWER AGAIN WITHIN HIS LIFETIME.

"I ONLY HOPE THAT SHE HAS LEARNED TWO TERRIBLE LESSONS OF THE TWO TERRIBLE WARS AND THAT SHE MUST RID HERSELF OF THIS AWFULL MILITARISM OF THE JUNKERS. THIS ALONE CAN SAVE THE GERMAN PEOPLE FROM ANOTHER CALAMITY."

PW GILMORE'S 11000-161000 TPK 1815

ROME, JUNE 15-(AP)-ALLIED AND YUGOSLAV DELEGATIONS, IN JOINT CONFERENCE ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TRIESTE QUESTION, TODAY AGREED ON THE "EXACT DEFINITION OF BOUNDARY LINES," ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HERE ANNOUNCED. THE BOUNDARY LINES WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

THE CONFEREES ARE MEETING AT THE 13TH BRITISH CORPS HEADQUARTERS AT DUINO, 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF TRIESTE.

RP601PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 15 -(AP)- THE JUBILEE OF THE SOVIET ACADEMY OF SCIENCE GOT OFF TO A LIVELY START TODAY WITH TWO RECEPTIONS AT FAMOUS DESKUTCHNI PALACE WHERE 1,200 SCIENTISTS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD GATHERED IN A FRIENDLY, CORDIAL ATMOSPHERE.

SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE 16-MAN UNITED STATES DELEGATION, EDWARD LONGYEAR SAID:

"I AM GREATLY HONORED TO BE A GUEST AT THE JUBILEE FESTIVITIES OF BY THE SOVIET ACADEMY OF SCIENCE WHICH WE REGARD AS A HOLIDAY FOR SCIENCE THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE WORLD.

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"THE MANY THOUSANDS OF MILES SEPARATING RUSSIA FROM THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT BE HINDER AMERICAN SCIENTISTS FROM FOLLOWING CAREFULLY THE STUDY OF WORKS OF OUR SOVIET COLLEGUES WHO BY RIGHT HOLD ONE OF THE FOREMOST PLACES IN [redacted] SUBJECTS AND CHEMISTRY."

LONGYEAR ADDED THAT "I AS WELL AS MY COLLEGUES WILL TRY TO MAKE FULL USE OF OUR STAY IN THE SOVIET UNION IN ORDER TO ACQUAINT [redacted] OURSELVES WITH THE LATEST WORKS OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS AND INTRODUCE TO THEM OUR NEW DISCOVERIES."

GILMORE 12130 AND SECOND TC 9 PEW

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MOSCOW, JUNE 15-(AP)-AN ARTICLE IN THE SOVIET ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID TODAY AN ALLIED "LANDING ON THE JAPANESE SHORES IS POSSIBLE." IT PREDICTED THE ALLIES WOULD MASS THEIR FORCES AND MEANS FOR IT "SOMEWHERE NEAR THE JAPANESE HOMELAND."

THE WRITER, COL. MIKHAIL L TOLCHENOV, SAID EXTENDED SUPPLY LINES WOULD BE THE PRINCIPAL OF A "GREAT MANY DIFFICULTIES" IN THE INVASION.

TOLCHENOV ADDED:

"THUS FAR THE ALLIED FORCES HAVE ENCOUNTERED COMPARATIVELY LITTLE OPPOSITION IN THE MAJORITY OF THE SMALL ISLANDS. HOWEVER, WITH THE INVASION OF JAPAN ITSELF, HEAVY DECISIVE FIGHTING WILL DEVELOP AND LARGE AMOUNTS OF EQUIPMENT, MUNITIONS AND OTHER SUPPLIES WILL BE NEEDED."

TOLCHENOV PREDICTED THE ALLIES WOULD BE ABLE TO PROVIDE "ALL THE [redacted] RESERVES AND MATERIEL NEEDED."

"IT MUST BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE ALLIES ACHIEVED CONSIDERABLE SUCCESSES IN THIS THEATER AT A TIME WHEN THE LARGEST PART OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN FORCES WERE ENGAGED IN EUROPE," HE SAID.

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PW 0800 [redacted] 454A/MM 635A

WORCESTER ASKED

By Tom Yarbrough

WESSELING, GERMANY, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE BIG AMERICAN-OWNED DEUTSCHE NORTON [redacted] GESELLSCHAFT PLANT HERE ON THE RHINE BETWEEN BONN AND COLOGNE WAS 20 PER CENT DESTROYED IN SIX BOMBINGS, TWO OF ITS GERMAN MANAGERS ESTIMATED TODAY.

THE [redacted] FACTORY, MADE GRINDING WHEELS RIGHT UP UNTIL THE TIME AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVED EARLY IN MARCH.

OFFICE MANAGER CARL BUCHSIEB, EMPLOYE OF THE FIRM FOR 29 YEARS, AND ERICH BECKER, LONG TIME SALES MANAGER, ESTIMATED THE DAMAGE [redacted] WITH SOME RELUCTANCE, SAYING NECESSARILY WAS PRELIMINARY AND ROUGH BECAUSE A MUCH MORE DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE REMAINS TO BE DONE.

GENERAL MANAGER OTTO SCHUTTE STILL IS IN CHARGE OF THE PLANT BUT WAS NOT PRESENT WHEN THE OTHER TWO SHOWED THIS CORRESPONDENT AROUND.

BECKER AND BUCHSIEB BOTH SPOKE FAIR ENGLISH AND BEAMED WITH PLEASURE WHEN INFORMED THAT THE PARENT COMPANY AT WORCESTER, MASS., WANTED TO KNOW HOW THE PLANT FARED IN THE WAR. THEY STARTED CALLING OFF A LIST OF PEOPLE IN [redacted] WORCESTER WHOSE NAMES THEY KNEW.

[redacted] BUCHSIEB SAID THE PLANT'S PRODUCTION INCREASED ABOUT 100 PER CENT DURING THE WAR. ONE BIG FACTOR IN THIS WAS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW TUNNEL TYPE KILN THROUGH WHICH LITTLE CARS LOADED WITH [redacted] GRANDING WHEELS RAN CONSTANTLY DAY AND NIGHT.

GRINDING WHEELS ARE USED TO CUT, GRIND AND POLISH HARD METALS. THEY ARE NECESSARY SOMEWHERE UN THE PROCESS OF MAKING NEARLY EVERYTHING USED BY MAN, BECKER SAID. HE JESTED THAT IF THE ALLIED HAD BOMBED THIS PLANT ENTIRELY OUT OF PRODUCTION THE FIRST DAY OF THE WAR, THEN THE WAR WOULD HAVE HAD TO END SOON BECAUSE WAS MATERIALS CANNOT BE MADE WITHOUT GRINDING [redacted] WHEELS.

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BECKER DESCRIBED THIS AS ONE OF THE LARGEST GRINDING WHEEL FACTORIES IN GERMANY. HE SAID ITS OUTPUT WAS SURPASSED BY NONE. HE SAID THE AMERICANS BOMBED THE PLANT ONCE AND THE BRITISH FIVE TIMES. SEVEN EMPLOYES WERE KILLED, ALL IN THE AMERICAN DAYLIGHT RAID. EXTREMELY STRONG SHELTERS HAD BEEN BUILT INSIDE THE FACTORY.

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BECKER SAID THE WORKERS "RAN" WHEN THE SIRENS SOUNDED. AS HE SPOKE, THE SIRENS SOUNDED AGAIN BUT THIS TIME IT MEANT LUNCH FOR THE 78 GERMAN CIVILIANS NOW CLEANING UP THE PLACE.

ONLY ONE BOMB HIT THE PLANT DIRECTLY, PROBABLY A 500 POUNDER. IT DESTROYED THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY, A TOOL ROOM AND MACHINE SHOP.

TO MEET THE MANPOWER SHORTAGE, GERMAN LABOR AUTHORITIES BROUGHT IN 150 RUSSIAN CIVILIANS WHO WORKED UNDER COMPULSION AND 32 FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR. BECKER SAID THOSE WORKERS RECEIVED THE SAME FOOD AND WAGES AS THE REGULAR GERMAN EMPLOYES.

MOST DAMAGE RESULTED FROM THE EXPLOSION OF BOMBS FALLING AROUND THE PLANT. A NEARBY SYSTHETIC GASOLINE PLANT WAS DESTROYED. ONE HUGE BOMB HIT A PLANT ACROSS THE RAILROAD FROM THE NORTON FACTORY AND THE EXPLOSION WAS SO GREAT AND DESTRUCTION THAT A 40 TON CRANE WAS HURLED ACROSS THE TRACKS AND

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DEPOSITED IN THE LAWN OUTSIDE THE NORTON OFFICE. THE ONLY WAY IT COULD BE MOVED WAS BY CUTTING IT INTO SECTIONS WITH AN ACETYLENE TORCH.

PRODUCTION CONTINUED DURING AIR RAID ALERTS THROUGHOUT THE WAR AND WORKERS DID NOT RUN UNTIL A SPECIAL WARNING WAS SOUNDED BY A WATCHMAN STATIONED ON THE ROOF--AS IN ENGLAND.

WARBROUGHS 1700 APW RM 240P
BY A.I.GOLDBERG

JUN 16 1945

KITZBUHEL, GERMANY, JUNE ~~17~~ (DELAYED)-(AP)-- COUNT ANDREW POTOCKI WHO TRAINED SCORES OF ~~[illegible]~~ POLISH SABOTEURS UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF THE GERMANS ON HIS ~~[illegible]~~ ESTATE IN POLAND, EXPRESSED DOUBT TODAY ~~[illegible]~~ THAT THE NAZIS COULD ORGANIZE ANY EFFECTIVE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT IN THE DEFEATED REICH.

"THE SUCCESS OF ANY UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT," SAID THE COUNT, "DEPENDS UPON WHETHER THERE IS ANY PROMISE OF MAJOR HELP ULTIMATELY COMING TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNDERGROUND.

~~ACTIVE IN THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT.~~ "THE FRENCH MAQUIS FOUGHT ON FROM UNDERGROUND, SO DID THE POLES BECAUSE THEY KNEW DEFINATELY THAT THE ALLIED ARMIES WOULD REACH THEM AND HELP THEM OUT. DURING THE UNDERGROUND WAR SUPP-

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LIES AND MEN WERE PARACHUTED TO US FROM ENGLAND. WE KNEW THAT THEY WOULD KEEP COMING AND THAT ARMIES WOULD FOLLOW."

"BUT ~~AND~~ GERMANS WHO MIGHT HAVE ANY IDEA OF FIGHTING ON AGAINST THE ALLIES DON'T HAVE THAT HOPE. FURTHERMORE WE HAD THE POPULACE WITH US. SO DID THE MAQUIS IN FRANCE. BUT THE PEOPLE HERE HAD NO SYMPATHY WITH THE GESTAPO OR THE SS. I DON'T SEE WHAT CHANCE THE GERMAN UNDERGROUND HAS".

THE COUNTESS ~~[illegible]~~ THE GERMAN GROUP SURRENDERED. I HEARD AMERICAN BUT COMMENTED "THE GERMAN OFFICERS MIGHT TRY ANYWAY. I WAS PRESENT WHEN ONE GERMAN OFFICERS WHO IN TURN TRANSMITTED ~~[illegible]~~ GAN OFFICERS ISSUE ORDERS TO THE GERMAN OFFICERS WERE VERY CORRECT IN THEIR TRANSLATION THEM IN GERMAN TO THE TROOPS. THEY ADDED AN INSTRUCTION OF THEIR OWN WHICH OF THE ORDERS, TO THE END WHEN THEY SAID DISCIPLINE MUST BE KEPT AMONG ALL MEN UNTIL MENT LIKE THIS: 'REMEMBER THAT DISCIPLINE MUST BE KEPT AMONG ALL MEN UNTIL THE DAY OF GERMANY'S NEW AWAKENING' ~~[illegible]~~

RG GOLDBERG'S 12030-22030 TPK 1805

BY WADE WERNER

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 15-(AP)-SUNG IN GERMAN BY SWISS IN BLACKFACE MAKEUP, GEORGE GERSHWIN'S AMERICAN NEGRO OPERETTA PORGY AND BESS IS PACKING THEM IN AT THE MUNICIPAL THEATER HERE.

COMIC AS THIS VERSION LOOKS TO THE AMERICAN SPECTATOR, SWISS THEATER-GOERS TAKE THE SQUALOR OF CATFISH ROW ON THE STAGE MORE AS A SHOCKER, VIEWED FROM THEIR TIDY LITTLE COUNTRY.

CATFISH ROW [redacted] TRANSPLANTED TO ZURICH HAS OVERTONES OF CONCENTRATION CAMP GLOOM HEIGHTENED BY THE PLAYERS' PECULIAR BLACK MAKEUP WHICH IS SET OFF BY THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF WHITE POLICE AS SYMBOLS OF CALAMITY.

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THE SLIGHTLY GROTESQUE PERFORMANCE PROVES THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF ANYTHING BUT AN AUTHENTIC NEGRO CAST'S DOING FULL JUSTICE TO THE PIECE. BUT NEVERTHELESS THE HUMAN APPEAL OF THE STORY GETS ACROSS AND GERSCHWIN'S VITAL MUSIC AROUSES THE SAME ENTHUSIASMS AND ANTAGONISMS AS ACROSS THE OCEAN.

SOME SWISS CRITICS STRONGLY DISAPPROVED OF THE PIECE, OTHERS HAILED IT AS SLATED TO INFLUENCE THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF OPERA IN EUROPE. IN ANY CASE, THE SWISS FLOCK TO SEE IT.

APR 2300/MM 445A

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

JUN 16 1945

PRAGUE, JUNE 15-(AP)-- PRIME MINISTER ZDENEK FIERLINGER DECLARED TODAY THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIANS WOULD BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO VOTE AT A NATIONAL ELECTION BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR BUT EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT BEFORE THEN STEPS COULD BE TAKEN TO GIVE A GREATER DEGREE OF POPULAR CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AT PRESENT MOST OF THE AUTHORITY IS CONCENTRATED IN THE HANDS OF THE PRESIDENT AND A FEW MEN COMPRISING THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, ALTHOUGH SOME POWERS ARE VESTED IN LOCAL COMMITTEES.

FIERLINGER SAID HE HOPED THAT BEFORE THE ELECTIONS ARE HELD A PROVISIONAL PARLIAMENT REPRESENTING THE FOUR MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES COULD BE ESTABLISHED. HE PROPOSED THAT THE ELECTIONS WOULD BE BY SECRET BALLOT AND WOULD PROVIDE FOR A "FREE EXPRESSION OF THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS MADE OBVIOUS STRIDES TOWARD RECOVERY DURING HER FEW WEEKS OF FREEDOM FROM GERMAN DOMINATION. THROUGHOUT THE

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COUNTRY RAILROADS ARE OPERATING, ALTHOUGH ON SOMEWHAT REDUC D SCHEDULES, FACTORIES AT KLAINO, NEAR PRAGUE AND ELSEWHERE ARE COMING TO LIFE AND THERE HAS BEEN A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN THE HARD CONDITIONS OF LIFE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S AIM IS TO DEMONSTRATE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE THAT THE COUNTRY CAN STAND ON ITS OWN FEET, FIERLINGER SAID.

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HE SAID RECOVERY HAD BEEN RETARDED SOMEWHAT, HOWEVER, BY THE DEMARCATION LINE BETWEEN AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES WHICH VIRTUALLY CUTS THE COUNTRY IN TWO. LITTLE MOVES ACROSS THE LINE. INDUSTRIAL PILSEN, FOR INSTANCE, ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE LINE, IS WALLED OFF FROM MANY OF ITS SUPPLIES AND MARKETS.

FOOD TRANSPORT REMAINS THE MOST URGENT CONCERN. CZECHOSLOVAKIA STILL IS EATING APPROXIMATELY WHAT THE GERMANS ALLOWED-- WHICH WAS ABOUT HALF ENOUGH.

AS FOR THE COUNTRY'S POSTWAR AMBITIONS, FIERLINGER SAID CZECHOSLOVAKIA HOPES TO BE A HELPFUL FRIEND WHICH MAY CONTRIBUTE

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SOMETHING TO ADJUSTING THE VIEWPOINTS OF RUSSIA ON ONE SIDE AND THE

WESTERN ALLIES ON THE OTHER. HER GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION AND

LONGSTANDING CONTACTS WITH BOTH SIDES GIVES HER SPECIAL

QU-LIFICATIONS IN THIS ROLE, HE POINTED OUT.

TO

APW STEINKOPS 1135 THRU 5TH--JA-- 507A

A136

(JESO)

BRUSSELS, JUNE 13--(AP)--THE CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER LIBRE BELGIQUE SAID TODAY THAT KING LEOPOLD DOES NOT RETURN "BECAUSE HE IS NOT ALLOWED TO DECIDE FOR HIMSELF." AND ADDED:

"OUR GOVERNMENT MUST TELL ALLIED AUTHORITIES THAT IN A PURELY BELGIAN AFFAIR ALL THE MEANS TO COMMUNICATE BETWEEN THE KING, THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATION MUST BE PUT AT THEIR DISPOSAL WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST HINDRANCE.

"WE BELIEVE THE KING TO BE HELD IN CAMERA (IN PRIVATE; THAT IS, IN CONFINEMENT)."

THE CATHOLIC PAPER SAID THE ROYAL ENTOURAGE IN BRUSSELS HOPED THAT LEOPOLD WOULD BE ABLE TO BROADCAST A MESSAGE TO HIS PEOPLE FROM GERMANY, BUT PERMISSION WAS REFUSED.

-DASH-

AN OFFICIAL BULLETIN BY THE KING'S PHYSICIAN MAY 22 SAID LEOPOLD HAD SUFFERED AN ACUTE HEART ATTACK AND "FOR THE TIME BEING IS UNABLE TO TRAVEL." LT.GEN.WADE HAISLIP, NOW COMMANDER OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, DECLARED MAY 18 THAT LEOPOLD WAS IN GOOD HEALTH AND FREE TO GO ANYWHERE HE PLEASED.

JJ1215PEW

B52WX (HAZLEWOOD) (Q)

PRECEDE VALLEJO

BY MURLIN SPENCER

(WX) PEARL HARBOR, JUNE (DELAYED)--(AP)--THE DESTROYER HAZELWOOD'S SUPERSTRUCTURE WAS BLASTED AWAY, MORE THAN A FIFTH OF HER MEN WERE DEAD OR MISSING. ONE OF HER TWO STACKS WAS GONE AND A JAGGED HOLE

REACHED FAR DOWN BELOW DECKS. BUT SHE CAME INTO PEARL HARBOR UNDER HER OWN POWER AS PROOF THAT EVEN THE LITTLE SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY CAN TAKE IT AND COME BACK.

THE U.S.S. HAZELWOOD "TOOK IT" FROM A JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANE OFF OKINAWA AND THE FIRE AND EXPLOSION KILLED 67 MEN AND 10 OFFICERS. ONLY THE COURAGE OF HER SURVIVORS BROUGHT HER BACK.

TWISTED AND CHARRED, SHE CARRIED A CARGO OF HEROES--LIEUT. (JG) CHESTER M.LOCKE OF LOCKEFORD, CALIF. WHO, AS THE RANKING OFFICER ALIVE AND UNHURT TOOK COMMAND AND SAVED HER; FIREMAN ANTHONY PASTUSAK, ASHLEY, PA. AND COXSWAIN HENRY F.MISKOVICZ, CHICAGO, WHO HELPED THROW THE WOUNDED OVERBOARD AND THEN SWAM WITH THEM TO ANOTHER SHIP; CHIEF BOILER TENDER HAROLD SMITH OF CAMBRIDGE, NEBR. WHO LED A WORK PARTY INTO A SMOKE-FILLED, STEAM HOT BOILER ROOM TO GET THE SHIP UNDER WAY, AND SCORES OF OTHERS.

THE HAZELWOOD, A VETERAN SHIP WITH COMMANDER VOLKER PETRUS DOUW OF WASHINGTON, D.C. AS SKIPPER, WAS WITH A CARRIER FORCE OFF OKINAWA THE AFTERNOON OF APRIL 29 WHEN SHE WAS ORDERED TO PROCEED ALONE TO GIVE ASSISTANCE TO A DAMAGED SHIP.

"IT WAS ABOUT 6 P.M. WHEN WE WERE ORDERED TO GENERAL QUARTERS," SAID ENSIGN FREDERICK BARBOUR, 3300 GLENVIEW ST., PHILADELPHIA. "WE SIGHTED TWO JAPANESE PLANES AND OPENED FIRE IMMEDIATELY. THE PLANES BROKE AND ONE DISAPPEARED BUT THE OTHER KEPT COMING ON."

THE SINGLE ENGINE FIGHTER SEEMED TO "WADE RIGHT THROUGH" THE DESTROYER'S FIRE AND FLASHED IN AT A GOOD 330 KNOTS. IT WAS IN A SHALLOW DIVE AND WHEN CLOSE TO THE SHIP BEGAN TRAILING A VEIL OF SMOKE. IT VEERED SLIGHTLY, THEN MISSED THE SHIP BY A BARE 10 FEET AND CRASHED INTO THE WATER 50 FEET TO PORT. A TANGLED MASS OF WRECKAGE WAS ALL THAT WAS LEFT.

AS THOUGH HE HAD BEEN AWAITING THE RESULT OF THE ATTACK, THE PILOT OF THE SECOND PLANE CAME BACK AND BEGAN HIS SHALLOW DIVE. EVERY GUN ON THE HAZELWOOD WAS BLAZING AND SHE WAS TWISTING AND TURNING AT HIGH SPEED.

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IN THE WARDROOM, THE SHIP'S DOCTOR, LIEUT. WILLIAM E.STRUBE OF DALLAS, TEX. AND A PHARMACIST MATE HAD SET UP A FIRST AID STATION.

"THIS ONE WAS GOING LIKE HELL," CONTINUED BARBOUR. "WE WERE HITTING HIM WITH EVERY GUN, BUT WE COULDN'T SEEM TO STOP HIM. HE CAME FROM ASTERN, VEERED TO THE LEFT AND HIS RIGHT WING STRUCK THE DIRECTOR ON THE NUMBER TWO STACK AND THREW HIM RIGHT INTO THE [illegible] SHACK."

[illegible] HOSPITAL. ADD two Jima (NURSES) xx General Hospital

THE SITE OF THE HOSPITAL IS IN AN AREA WHERE THE MARINES BATTLED THE JAPANESE FROM CAVE TO CAVE WHILE CONQUERING THE ISLAND. LT. COL.DONALD C.SINGE, 211 NORTH 15TH ST., HARRISBURG, PA., IS THE HOSPITAL COMMANDER.

POINTING OUT THAT THE SEABEES (CONSTRUCTION BATTALION) LEVELLED OFF THE TERRACE BEFORE THE NURSES' QUARTERS, LIEUTENANT CUBRANICH SAID, "WHEN WE'RE OFF DUTY WE CAN SIT THERE AND WATCH THE FIGHTER PLANES RETURNING FROM STRIKES ON JAPAN."

OTHER NURSES IN THE GROUP ARE: LT.MARGARET E.HEAP, 516 MAYNARD AVE., KNOXVILLE, TENN.; LT.HELEN MCPHERSON, 377 EAST RANT ST., HASTINGS, MICH; LT.ADA E.BOONE, SPRINGFIELD, MO., LT.LAURA P.ERDMANN, EAST MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, N.Y.; LT. ALICE M.METZGER, SMITHTOWN BRANCH, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; LT.LORRAINE M.DAVIS, 695 PROSPECT AVE., NEWARK, N.J.

ET544ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND (650)

WITH SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, OKINAWA, JUNE 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE OROKU PENINSULA POCKET OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE COLLAPSED TODAY IN A FINALE AS FANTASTIC, WEIRD AND UNPREDICTABLE AS AN OPIUM-INDUCED NIPPONESE NIGHTMARE.

THERE WERE JAPANESE CORNERED LIKE RATS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN ARM OF NAHA HARBOR--JAPANESE MILLING AROUND, SHOOTING, SCREAMING, THROWING GRENADES--JAPANESE BURYING THEMSELVES IN MUD AND HIDING IN CANEBRAKES--JAPANESE OFFICERS COMMITTING SUICIDE WHILE ORDERING THEIR MEN TO FIGHT ON--JAPANESE ENLISTED MEN SURRENDERING IN POSSIBLY THE LARGEST NUMBERS OF THE PACIFIC WAR--OTHER COMMON SOLDIERS BLOWING THEMSELVES TO BITS AND TRYING TO PREVENT COMRADES FROM SURRENDERING.

T LT.COL.ANGUS M.FRAZIER OF GALVESTON, TEX., DESCRIBED THE SUDDENNESS OF THE COLLAPSE BY SAYING: "THE JAPS JUST FOLDED UP IN FRONT OF US." THAT WAS AFTER THE FIRST AND SECOND BATTALIONS UNDER LT.COLS.SAMUEL YEATON OF ELIZABETH FALLS, ME., (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE) AND WILLIAM G.ROBB OF NAMPA, IDA., STARTED THE FINAL DRIVE BY TAKING SEVERAL HILLS.

FRAZIER SAID THE JAPANESE COMMAND POST WAS PROBABLY KNOCKED OUT BY MARINE 37 MM. GUNS PACKED UP RIDGES BY MEN UNDER CAPT.JAMES G. PETRIE OF CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT QUANTICO, VA. "THEN, HE ADDED, "THEY GAVE UP, AS WE FIGURED THEY WOULD--ALL AT ONCE, AS SOON AS THEY LOST CONTROL OF THEIR DEFENSES."

COMMANDED BY LT.COL.ERME (COPY) WRIGHT OF LANGDALE, ALA., THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE 29TH REGIMENT TOOK 64 PRISONERS AND CLAIMED A PACIFIC WAR RECORD FOR A SINGLE DAY'S TAKE OF LIVING JAPANESE BY ONE OUTFIT.

COMPANY I, UNDER LT.JOHN P.STONE OF MONTVILLE, OHIO, AND (1205 WEST FOURTH ST.) PLAINFIELD, N.J., CAPTURED 40.

THE LARGEST GROUP OF 13 JAPANESE SURRENDERED TO A PLATOON LED BY SGT.JAMES E.RIGDON OF (306 WEST ORANGE ST.) FITSGERALD, GA.

PFC HARRY M.TUTTLE OF ATLANTA, ILL., AN INTERPRETER, PERSUADED ABOUT 20 TO SURRENDER.

TEN OTHERS BLEW THEMSELVES UP WHEN A PLATOON LED BY CPL.JAMES V. BROWN OF YOLYN, W.VA., SURROUNDED THEM.

B80KX

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COMPANY D OF THE SECOND BATTALION, UNDER CAPT.HOWARD MABIE OF VAN NUYS, CALIF., FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN THE DECISIVE ACTION BY EFFECTIVE USE OF BAOOKAS AGAINST NESTS OF RESISTANCE.

ONE JAPANESE BOBBED UP BESIDE A ROAD, ARMED WITH GRENADE AND BAYONET, AS A JEEP APPEARED CARRYING MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD, JR., SIXTH DIVISION COMMANDER; HIS AIDE, LT.BENJAMIN REED OF (1614 CLAREMONT) NORFOLK, VA., AND (702 JAMESTOWN RD.) WILLIAMSBURG, VA., AND DRIVER, CPL.EARL F.CARLSTEDT OF (1153) WEST 161ST), CHICAGO, ILL.

"I ORDERED HIM TO SURRENDER," SAID REED, "AND HE LAID DOWN THE GRENADE AND BAYONET AND GOT INTO THE FRONT SEAT BESIDE CARLSTEDT AND WE DROVE TO THE REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST." THE CAPTURED JAPANESE KEPT REPEATING: "MARINES NUMBER ONE, MARINES NUMBER ONE."

BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM T.CLEMENT, ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER, SAUNTERED AROUND AMONG PILES OF RAGS, IN WHICH MARINES LATER FOUND SEVERAL JAPANESE HIDDEN.

THEY KILLED FOUR JAPANESE WITHIN TEN FEET OF ONE SPOT WHERE CLEMENT HAD STOOD. "I WAS PRACTICALLY STANDING ON JAPS," HE COMMENTED.

LT.FREDERICK (TAD) VAN BRUNT OF ONTARIO, CALIF., BORN AND REARED IN YOKOHAMA, LED A FORCE IN CLEANING OUT AN UNDERGROUND LABYRINTH. THE FORCE INCLUDED LT.MILLARD KAUFMAN OF BALTIMORE, MD., FORMERLY WITH THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

LT.COL.JOHN G.JOHNSON OF SUTTON, W.VA., TOLD HOW ONE OF HIS MEN WAS AWAKENED IN HIS FOXHOLE LAST NIGHT BY A POUNDING ON HIS HELMET. IT WAS A JAPANESE WANTING TO SURRENDER.

LT.SPENCER V.SILVERTHORNE, JR., OF (9 COLVIN RD.) SCARSDALE, N.Y., A FORMER WILLIAMS COLLEGE FOOTBALL PLAYER, TALKED A WOUNDED JAPANESE INTO GIVING UP HIS WEAPON.

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SILVERTHORNE OPERATED A RADIO JEEP WHICH BROADCAST SURRENDER PROPAGANDA. WHEN THE RADIO BROKE DOWN, CPL.VINCENT MULLAHY, A NEWPORT, R.I., PUBLISHER, WORKED UNDER ENEMY FIRE TO REPAIR IT.
JG1053PCW

BY ROBERT GEIGER
WITH THE 96TH DIVISION ON OKINAWA, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE YAEJU-DAKE ESCARPMENT, WHICH AMERICAN FORCES DRIVING TOWARD ANNIHILATION OF THE JAPANESE ON OKINAWA BREACHED YESTERDAY, IS SO IDEAL A DEFENSIVE POSITION THAT NOT MORE THAN 200 JAPANESE MAY HAVE HELD THE LINE DURING THE WEEK-LONG ASSAULT, BRIG. GEN. CLAUDIUS M. EASLEY, ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE 96TH DIVISION, SAID TODAY.
"JUST A FEW JAPANESE IN THE CAVES AND IN THE SAUCER BOWL IN FRONT OF THE ESCARPMENT DID A LOT OF DAMAGE," OBSERVED THE GENERAL, WHO WAS ONE OF THE FIRST OFFICERS TO REACH THE TOP OF THE CLIFF DOMINATED BY "THE BIG APPLE," (YAEJU PEAK) AFTER IT WAS WRESTED FROM THE JAPANESE.
"THE CAVES WERE SO DEEP THAT THE ENEMY WAS WELL PROTECTED THERE AND IT WAS A DIFFICULT TASK TO KNOCK OUT THE ARTILLERY, HEAVY MACHINEGUNS AND ANTI-TANK GUNS THEY HAD HIDDEN THERE."
THE GENERAL WENT TO THE TOP OF THE ESCARPMENT IN A JEEP OVER THE ROUGH, CRUDE ROAD WHICH THE TANKS USED AND WAS ON THE PINNACLE LESS THAN HALF AN HOUR AFTER ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ENDED. DEATH-STAND JAPANESE SNIPERS STILL WERE BUSY.
XZ1130ACW

JUN 16 1945

BY ROBERT GEIGER
WITH THE 96TH DIVISION ON OKINAWA, JUNE 14 (DELAYED)-(AP)-RIFLEMEN AND MACHINEGUNNERS, ASSISTED BY TANKS AND DIVE BOMBERS, TODAY CAPTURED THE "BIG APPLE," HIGHEST HILL OF THE YAEJU-DAKE ESCARPMENT, AND BROUGHT JUST THAT MUCH CLOSER THE ANNIHILATION OF THE ESTIMATED 12,000 JAPANESE MAKING THEIR LAST-STAND FIGHT ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA.
THE ACTUAL BATTLE LASTED LESS THAN A HOUR, BUT IT CLIMAXED SEVEN DAYS OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE 500-FOOT HIGH PROMENTORY WHICH IS COVERED WITH SCORES OF CAVES AND HEAVILY FORTIFIED WITH ARTILLERY AND MACHINEGUNS.
"BIG APPLE," IS A WHITE CLIFF DOTTED WITH PINE TREES ABOUT 500 YARDS FROM THE EASTERN END OF THE 2 1/2-MILE LONG ESCARPMENT.
LAST NIGHT COMPANY K OF THE 381ST BATTALION CLIMBED TO THE TOP OF THE CLIFF BUT WAS FORCED TO RETIRE AFTER DROPPING SATCHEL CHARGES OF EXPLOSIVES INTO SEVERAL CAVES TO SEAL THEM.
SHORTLY BEFORE NOON TODAY MACHINE GUNS AND MORTARS AGAIN OPENED UP AND COMPANIES I AND L OF THE 381ST STARTED UP THE "BIG LADDER," A SLOT IN THE CLIFT THROUGH WHICH IT IS POSSIBLE TO REACH THE TOP.
FLAME THROWING TANKS MOVED ALONG THE EDGE OF THE ESCARPMENT FROM THE EXTREME WEST FLANK TO ACCOMPANY THE INFANTRYMEN IN THE FINAL ASSAULT ON THE PEAK, WHICH RISES AT AN 80 DEGREE ANGLE FOR THE LAST 300 FEET. AS THEY MOVED THROUGH RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE THE TANK SUDDENLY TURNED LOOSE WITH THEIR FLAME THROWERS, ENGULFING THE ENTIRE PEAK AND SENDING THE PINE TREES UP IN FLAMES.
FOUR OTHER TANKS JOINED THE DRIVE AND, AS THE INFANTRY SPREAD OUT AGAINST THE SNIPER AND MACHINEGUN FIRE, TURNED THEIR FLAME THROWERS INTO THE ENTRANCES OF CAVES AT THE TOP OF THE ESCARPMENT. WE COULD SEE THE SMOKE AND FIRE BELCHING OUT FROM THE CLIFFSIDE ENTRANCES.
AMERICAN MORTAR SHOTS APPARENTLY KNOCKED OUT A JAPANESE ANTI-TANK GUN ON THE PEAK FOR IT NEVER FIRED A SHOT. AS THE ASSAULT STARTED, DIVE BOMBERS ROARED IN TO BLAST THE DEFENDERS AND KEEP THE SCATTERED ELEMENTS FROM REFORMING.
THE LAST FIGHTING JAPANESE WAS CLEARED FROM THE PEAK SHORTLY AFTER NOON AND CAPT.ARSENE P.BONIFAS OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., REPORTED THE RIFLEMEN COULD COVER THE ENTIRE AREA OF THE PLATEAU TO THE DROPOFF BEHIND THE ESCARPMENT, WHERE THE ENEMY RETRATED.
ALTHOUGH THE MORTAR AND THREE INFANTRY COMPANIES WHICH ASSAULTED BIG APPLE SUSTAINED RELATIVELY LIGHT CASUALTIES. THE TROOPS IN THE CENTER OF THE ESCARPMENT AND ON THE WEST FLANK WERE HARDER HIT AND MADE BY SLIGHT GAINS.
THE 383RD REGIMENT'S FIRST BATTALION DROVE INTO THE TOWN OF OZATO ON THE EXTREME RIGHT AND FOUND IT SO SATURATED WITH JAPANESE MINES THEY WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW.
CAPT.WILLIAM VALLERY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, COMPANY D COMMANDER, SAID "THE MINES WERE PLANTED AT FACE HEIGHT IN THE WALLS TO EXPLODE WHEN THE AMERICANS BRUSHED AGAINST TRIP WIRES." THE CAPTAIN WAS ONE OF TWO SURVIVORS OF A PARTY OF EIGHT WHICH RAN INTO THE MINE NEST IN RECONNOITERING THE VILLAGE.
CAPT.CHARLES THOMAS OF BAINBRIDGE, GA., COMMANDER OF AN ANTI-TANK COMPANY, SAID HIS MINE PLATOON HAD CLOSED 400 CAVES IN THE ADVANCE DURING THE WEEK.
THE PLATEAU BEHIND BIG APPLE IS APPROXIMATELY 1,000 YARDS ACROSS AND HALF A MILE LONG. IT WILL BE CLEANED UP AS SOON AS THE OVERLOOKING LEFT FLANK IS TAKEN BY THE SEVENTH DIVISION, CAPT. BONIFAS SAID.
COMPANY M, 3RD BATTALION, HAS HAD BUT 10 DAYS REST SINCE THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN OPENED APRIL 1. MEMBERS INCLUDE LT.ED SIDBERRY, 402 ADAMS ST., FLATRIVER, MO.; SGTS. JOHN COLE, PARAGOULE, ARK.; AND PVTS EMIL ZINNIK, RTE. 2, SCHELLER, ILL.; SHERMAN CLEMONS, LAMBRIC, KY., AND DON LANGTON, 110 WEST COLLEGE AVE, ST.PAUL, MINN.
GG848AC

A62FX
OKINAWA SURRENDERS
BY AL DOPKING
OKINAWA, JUNE 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE ARE FOLDING UP IN THEIR LAST DITCH ESCARPMENT FIGHT ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA.
ALL ALONG THE FRONT TODAY THERE WAS UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS THAT THEIR WILL TO FIGHT WAS BROKEN.
THERE WERE SURRENDERS, SUICIDES AND DISORGANIZED RESISTANCE.
MAJ.GEN.PEDRO A.DEL VALLE, COMMANDING THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION NOW HOLDING A TIGHT GRIP ON KUNISHI RIDGE, SPECULATED:
"THE FINAL BLOW MAY BE STRUCK IN TWO DAYS--OR TWO WEEKS.
"IT ALL DEPENDS UPON HOW LUCKY WE ARE.
"IF WE COULD HIT THEIR COMMAND, THE WHOLE DEFENSE MIGHT FALL TO PIECES." (UNDER GROUND POSITIONS BELIEVED TO HOUSE THE JAPANESE COMMAND WERE ATTACKED WITH FIRE BOMBS AND ROCKETS LATER IN THE DAY.)
MOST OF THE JAPANESE LEFT ON OKINAWA ARE BELIEVED TO BE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION OR ANTIAIRCRAFT PERSONNEL---LABORERS---KNIT AROUND A NUCLEUS OF INFANTRYMEN.
NEARLY 700 JAPANESE HAVE SURRENDERED AND MORE ARE GIVING UP HOURLY.
IN SOME PLACES, THE JAPANESE ARE FIGHTING FANATICALLY AND THEY STILL HAVE NUMEROUS CAVES FROM WHICH THEY MUST BE DUG. THEY ARE FIGHTING BEHIND ROCKS AND WHEREVER THEY CAN FIND COVER ON THIS WHITE CORAL TOPPED PLATEAU.
DESPITE THEIR DESPERATE FIGHTING, CAPT.ARSENE P.BONIFAS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., REPORTED FROM THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION SECTOR:

"WE HAVE NOTICED AN INCREASING TENDENCY OF THE JAPS TO COMMIT HARA KIRI."

ONE COMPANY OF THE 96TH DIVISION FOUND THREE JAPANESE WITH THEIR BELLIES SLIT. INCREASING SUICIDES ALSO WERE REPORTED BY THE FIRST MARINE AND SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

FROM A SEVENTH DIVISION REGIMENT CAME THE STORY OF AN ENGLISH SPEAKING JAPANESE APPROACHING AMERICAN LINES WITH A WHITE FLAG AND TELLING THE DOUGHBOYS THAT IF THEY CEASED FIRE TEMPORARILY HE WOULD BRING IN EIGHT OR 10 JAPANESE.

A63FX

THEY STOPPED FIRING. HE STARTED TOWARD AMERICAN LINES WITH A SMALL GROUP OF NIPPONESE BUT ONE OF THEM APPARENTLY GOT "TRIGGER HAPPY"---OR THE JAPANESE WERE FAKING.

THE ONE JAPANESE BEGAN FIRING AND THE SURRENDER PLAN FAILED.

AT DUSK LAST NIGHT, 100 JAPANESE ATTACKED ELEMENTS OF THE 17TH REGIMENT COMMANDED BY COL.FRANCIS T.PACHLER, TAMPA, FLA. A FIERCE PITCHED BATTLE RAGED FOR SEVERAL HOURS AFTER DARK. A FEW JAPANESE GOT THROUGH YANK LINES AND BLEW UP TWO AMERICAN TRUCKS.

UM324APW

JUN 16 1945

BY AL DOPKING (400)

OKINAWA, JUNE 15-(AP)-LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER TOLD WAR CORRESPONDENTS TODAY THAT WITH THE JAPANESE CORNERED IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA "I CAN'T SEE THIS THING LASTING A WEEK LONGER."

REVIEWING THE 75-DAY CAMPAIGN, HE SAID THE ENEMY'S YAEJU-DAKE PLATEAU DEFENSE ALREADY WAS "BENT" AND THAT THE JAPANESE WERE FALLING BACK ON THEIR LAST RESERVES OF MOSTLY SERVICE TROOPS, OKINAWAN CONSCRIPTS AND LABOR BATTALIONS.

BUCKNER PRAISED HIS TENTH ARMY FORCES FOR OVERCOMING POSSIBLY THE STRONGEST POSITIONS YET ENCOUNTERED IN THE WAR AND REPORTED THAT 12 JAPANESE WERE KILLED FOR EVERY DEAD AMERICAN.

"THE FINAL PHASE WHICH WE ARE NOW IN CAN END IN ONE OF TWO WAYS," HE SAID. "EITHER THE JAPS WILL MAKE ONE FINAL BANZAI CHARGE, OR THEY WILL KEEP DROPPING BACK, TRYING TO FORM A NEW LINE, UNTIL THEY ARE KILLED, BLOW THEMSELVES UP OR JUMP OVER THE CLIFFS AT THE SOUTH END OF THE ISLAND."

BUCKNER SAID ONLY A FEW THOUSAND REMAINED OF THE ESTIMATED 65,000 JAPANESE WHO ONCE WERE THE ISLAND'S GARRISON.

HE SINGLED OUT THE FALL OF CONICAL HILL, EASTERN ANCHOR OF THE SHURI LINE, AS THE TURNING POINT OF THE CAMPAIGN, AND PRAISED COL. EDWIN T.MAY OF PALO ALTO, CALIF., FOR THE WAY HIS 383RD REGIMENT TOOK IT.

(A DOPKING DISPATCH DATED JUNE 6 BUT RELEASED BY CENSORSHIP ONLY FRIDAY NIGHT, REPORTED THE DEATH OF COL.MAY IN THE FIGHT FOR CONICAL HILL).

HE EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS ENABLED THUS TO DRIVE OUT ON THE EASTERN CHINESE PENINSULA BECAUSE PRESSURE BY THE THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE SHURI LINE FORCED THE JAPANESE TO DIVERT FORCES TO THAT SECTOR.

BUCKNER TERNED MAY 21, WHEN THE SEVENTH BROKE THROUGH THE YONABURU CORRIDOR AFTER THE CAPTURE OF CONICAL HILL THE MOST DECISIVE DATE AFTER THE LANDING. HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THE JAPANESE COMMANDING GENERAL MADE THE MISTAKE OF "WAITING ONE DAY TOO LONG" IN QUITTING THE SHURI DEFENSES.

"IF IT HADN'T RAINED, HE'D BEEN A GONE GOSLING," BUCKNER SAID.

WHILE THE JAPANESE WERE ABLE TO EXTRICATE A GOOD MANY TROOPS, BUCKNER SAID THEY WERE CUT UP SO BADLY THAT SERVICE TROOPS AND OKINAWAN CONSCRIPTS HAD TO BE FED INTO THE LINES.

A100KX

BUCKNER DECLARED "IT HAS BEEN OUR DESIRE" TO MAKE AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING IN THE REAR OF THE JAPANESE, BUT POINTING TO THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND ON HIS HUGE CAMPAIGN MAP IN THE HEADQUARTERS TENT HE ADDED:

"IF WE TRIED TO LAND ON THE SOUTHERN TIP IT WOULE HAVE BEEN ANOTHER ANZIO BEACHHEAD AND WORSE."

HE REFERRED TO THE ALLIED LANDING IN ITALY SOUTH OF ROME, WHERE THE TROOPS ON THE LEVEL COASTAL SHELF WERE EXPOSED FOR WEEKS TO GERMAN FIRE.

BUCKNER EXPLAINED THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF OKINAWA INTO A BASE FROM WHICH TO STRIKE AT JAPAN HAD NOT BEEN DELAYED BY THE LONG FIGHT IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA AND THAT SERVICE TROOPS FULLY DEVELOPED THE AIR FIELDS FROM WHICH AMERICAN PLANES ARE ATTACKING THE ISLAND EMPIRE.

IF MORE ASSAULT TROOPS HAD BEEN LANDED, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN AT THE EXPENSE OF SERVICE TROOPS, BUCKNER SAID, AND SERVICE TROOPS WERE MORE IMPERATIVE BECAUSE OF THE NECESSITY OF BUILDING THE BASE AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS BEING TAKEN.

SHIPPING WAS ANOTHER BOTTLENECK, DUE TO THE WAR IN EUROPE, WHICH WAS STILL IN PROGRESS WHEN THE OKINAWA ASSAULT BEGAN, HE SAID, BUT IT WAS DECIDED TO STRIKE EARLY--APRIL 1--BECAUSE TIME WAS WORKING IN FAVOR OF THE JAPANESE FORTIFICATION-BUILDERS.

BUCKNER PAID TRIBUTE TO SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES FOR HEROISM AND TEAMWORK IN THE CAMPAIGN.

DB912PPW NM

."400 Guam (B-29's) XX FOBOM3

HE ALSO DISCUSSED THE PROBLEM OF TRANSFERS FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATER, SAYING, "WE ARE WONDERING HOW WE ARE GOING TO PUT 12,000 PLANES FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATER OVER HERE AND GET THE MAXIMUM STRIKING POWER AGAINST JAPAN, BUT WE WILL USE EVERY LAND MASS WE CAN GET OUR HANDS ON."

HE DECLINED TO SAY WHERE THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE WOULD BE BASED BUT REMARKED, "YOU CAN SAY GEN. (JAMES H.) DOOLITTLE IS GOING TO BRING THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE OUT HERE AND WE WILL USE IT AGAINS JAPAN."

ARNOLD CONCLUDED THAT "WE WILL HIT ALL OF JAPAN" AND THAT "WE ARE JUST STARTING WITH THE B-29S," WHICH HE CALLED "THE MOST OUTSTANDING PLANE IN THE WORLD."

WW1237APW

JUN 16 1945

B43KX (PIPS SECURITY) (Q IN)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

MANILA,JUNE 16-(AP)-THE U.S. TREASURY'S FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL OFFICE HAS ANNOUNCED STRICT LICENSING OF PHILIPPINE SECURITIES, BOTH HERE AND IN THE UNITED STATES, TO PREVENT TRANSFERENCE OF WEALTH BY THE JAPANESE, OR BY JAPANESE SYMPATHIZERS.

I.G.ALK, CHIEF U.S. TREASURY REPRESENTATIVE HERE, SAID YESTERDAY LICENSES ARE REQUIRED FOR HANDLING PHILIPPINE SECURITIES IN THE UNITED STATES OR REMOVAL OF SECURITIES FROM THE PHILIPPINES ABROAD. LICENSES WON'T BE ISSUED UNLESS OWNERSHIP IS TRACED SATISFACTORILY TO JAN.1, 1942. (CORRECT).

IN CASES WHERE SUCH OWNERSHIP CANNOT BE PROVED, SECURITIES TEMPORARILY WILL BE IMPOUNDED. ALK SAID IMPOUNDMENTS TO DATE TOTAL APPROXIMATELY $20,000. (CORRECT).

LICENSING ALSO IS REQUIRED FOR REMOVAL FROM THE PHILIPPINES OF CHECKS AND NOTES MADE DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION. THESE INCLUDE THOSE SIGNED BY AMERICAN INTERNEES AT SANTO TOMAS, ALK SAID. HOLDERS THEREOF MUST OBTAIN TREASURY PERMISSION BEFORE SENDING THE NOTES OR CHECKS TO THE UNITED STATES FOR COLLECTION.

FJM646ACW

30.24 27613

30.24-27613

SA153KX
BY RUSSELL BRINES (22S)
MANILA, JUNE 15 (AP)-INTENSIFIED AERIAL WARFARE AGAINST JAPAN, PROMISED BY GEN.H.H.ARNOLD IN A PRESS CONFERENCE AT GUAM, WILL INVOLVE THE VETERAN FIFTH AND 13TH ARMY AIR FORCES, PROBABLY OPERATING FROM NEW PACIFIC BASES AS WELL AS THE PHILIPPINES, OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE.

IT HAS LONG BEEN CONSIDERED LIKELY THAT GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDING THE ALLIED FAR EASTERN AIR FORCE, WOULD ALSO ASSUME COMMAND OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE, WHICH ALREADY IS ENGAGED IN THE AERIAL WAR ON JAPAN. THE FIFTH AND 13TH AIR FORCES MAKE UP KENNEY'S PRESENT COMMAND.

IT WILL TAKE SOME TIME BEFORE THE FIFTH AND 13TH CAN JOIN THE ASSAULT ON JAPAN BUT THEIR PARTICIPATION IS CONSIDERED CERTAIN. THE CAPTURE OF OKINAWA WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR PHILIPPINE BASED BOMBERS TO RAID JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS WITH REFUELING HALTS AT OKINAWA.

FURTHERMORE, PREPARATIONS ARE BELIEVED UNDER WAY FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF SOME UNITS FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO UNDISCLOSED PACIFIC BASES. A FEW HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENTS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE DEPARTED ALREADY.

THE ACCELERATID AERIAL CAMPAIGN ALSO WILL INVOLVE EXTENSION OF THE CURRENT BLOCKADE TO ASIATIC TARGETS NOW OUTSIDE THE RANGE OF THE PHILIPPINES. THIS WILL BE POSSIBLE THROUGH NEW LONGRANGE BOMBERS AND NEW BASES.

WORK IS PROCEEDING RAPIDLY ON EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE VAST NETWORK OF PHILIPPINE BASES, PARTICULARLY ON LUZON, OBVIOUSLY IN PREPARATION FOR AN INFLUX OF AIRCRAFT ALREADY SWELLING THE SIZABLE FIFTH AND 13TH FORCES.

GC1207PCW

A83FX
MANILA, P.I., JUNE 15-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT FOR OCCUPIED CHINA AND THE JAPANESE EMBASSY HAD PRESENTED SIMULTANEOUS NOTES TO THE GERMAN EMBASSY AT PEIPING THAT IT WAS NO LONGER RECOGNIZED AS THE ACCREDITED DIPLOMATIC AGENT OF GERMANY.

LAST ANNOUNCED GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT WAS HEINRICH STAHMER, WHO AS HITLER'S PERSONAL ENVOY TO JAPAN WAS CREDITED WITH CONCLUSION OF THE TRIPARTITE AXIS MILITARY PACT.

UM507APW

BY RUSSELL BRINES
MANILA, P.I., JUNE 15-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO REPORTED TODAY THE JAPANESE PREPARATORY COMMISSION ON INDEPENDENCE HAD COMPLETED A WEEK'S TOUR OF JAVA AND SAID "THE INDONESIANS ENTHUSIASTICALLY ARE DESIRING INDEPENDENCE AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE."

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THE BROADCAST CONTAINED NO DATE FROM THE GRANTING OF THE INDEPENDENCE, BUT INDICATED CLEARLY IT WOULD BE GRANTED SWIFTLY AS A FINAL PROPAGANDA MOVE IN FACE OF THE ANTICIPATED ALLIED ATTACK ON THE HEART OF THE EAST INDIES.

WM505APW

ADD ABD US DESTROYER IN N. PACIFIC RAID-

THESE WERE THE FOURTH AND FIFTH BOMBARDMENTS OF THE VOLCANICVolumes ISLAND, WHICH IS USED BY THE ENEMY FOR A STAGING GROUND FOR THE NORTHERN KURILESIOLZN

WLAALR

P SNDVGOTTANT AIRROUTE STOP BETWEEN PARAMUSHIRO AND THE HOME ISLANDS

THESE WERE THE FOURTH AND FIFTH BOMBARDMENTS OF THE VOLCANIC ISLAND, WHICH IS USED BY THE ENEMY FOR A STAGING GROUND FOR THE NORTHERN KURILES AND WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT AIRROUTE STOP BETWEEN PARAMUSHIRO AND THE HOME ISLANDS.

AS THE SECOND BOMBARDMENT RUN STARTED BOATSWAINS MATES ANTHONY SALETNIKO. LUDLOW. MASS.; AND THOMAS B.BRYDSON (NO HOME TOWN GIVEN) SAID THEY SAW THE SMOKE FROM FIRES WHICH APPARENTLY WERE STARTED FROM THE FIRST RUN.

OTHER OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ABOARD WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BOMBARDMENT INCLUDED LT.GORDON HALL. SPRINGFIELD. MASS.; ENS WILLIAM T.ROSCOE (1605 A ST.) PERRIMAN. NEB.; WILLIAM L.

OTHER OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ABOARD WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BOMBARDMENT INCLUDED LT.GORDON HALL. SPRINGFIELD. MASS.; ENS WILLIAM T.ROSCOE (1605 A ST.) PERRIMAN. NEB.; WILLIAM L. MARTIN, PHO 2/C. (809 NORTH PERRY) PEORIA. ILL.; LEONARD G. BARWIG, Y1/C. (3004 WEST CULLOM AVE.) CHICAGO; JOSEPH B. BLANDA. FC 3/C. 226 SO. THIRD ST.) YOUNGWOOD. PA.; JULIUS T.TERJAK (517 NORTH LOPEZ) NEW ORLEANS; CASIMIR J.MIETUS. FC 1/C. (2835 WEST 40TH ST.) CHICAGO; MAX POLLACK, SN 3/C. (812 QUENTIN RD) BROOKLYN. N.Y.

JUN 16 1945

GGOPEACW

(THE INDIAN FREEDOM CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE IN BRITAIN ANNOUNCED APPROVAL OF RELEASE OF THE EIGHT, BUT DEMANDED LIBERTY FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS IN INDIAN JAILS AND "COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE." IT STATED: "MEMBERSHIP IN THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DOES NOT MEAN A RESPONSIBLE INDIAN GOVERNMENT. THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IS NOT RESPONSIBLE TO THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. EVEN IF IT WERE, THE ASSEMBLY IS NOT DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED.") ADD BOMBAY XX OTHERS CREEP

EXPLAINING HIS OWN POSITION WITHIN THE CONGRESS, GANDHI STATED:

"FOR SEVERAL YEARS I ACTED AS ADVISOR TO THE CONGRESS WHENEVER REQUIRED. NOW THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE ARE FREE I CAN ONLY GIVE THEM MY ADVICE AND IT IS THEY WHO HAVE TO SHAPE THE POLICY OF THE CONGRESS AND TO SPEAK AND ACT WITH AUTHORITY.

"AT THIS POINT I MUST STOP AND THE WORKING COMMITTEE HAS TO TAKE UP THE THREAT. T

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"AT THIS POINT I MUST STOP AND THE WORKING COMMITTEE HAS TO TAKE UP THE THREAT. IT IS TIME FOR THE MEMBERS TO DECLARE THE MIND OF THE CONGRESS ON IMPENDING QUESTIONS."

MAHMOMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE WHICH IS THE CHIEF NATIVE GROUP OUTSIDE THE LARGELY HINDU CONGRESS PARTY, AND OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS SAID THEY COULD NOTT COMMENT ON THE BRITISH OFFER UNTIL THEY HAD TIME TO DIGEST IT.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE, WHICH EXPRESSES THE CONGRESS PARTY VIEWPOINT, WAS COOL TOWARD THE PROPOSED CONTINUANCE OF THE VICEROY'S VETO POWER OVER EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECISIONS. IT SAID, "MUCH DEPENDS UPON HOW LORD WAVELL WILL ACT UP TO HIS ASSURANCE HE WILL NOT USE THE VETO

UNREASONABLY."
THE FREE PRESS JOURNAL, ALSO A PRO-CONGRESS NEWSPAPER, OBJECTED TO A CLAUSE THAT CASTE HINDUS AND MOSLEMS SHOULD HAVE EQUAL REPRESENTATION
THE INDEPENDENT MORNING STANDARD SAID INDIA SHOULD SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY "TO REHABILITATE POLITICAL LIFE, DEVELOP ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND IMPROVE HER INTERNATIONAL STATUS."
JJ915AEW

WITH LONDON INDIA
BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE PRESIDENT OF ALL INDIA HINDU MAHASABHA, INDIA'S THIRD LARGEST POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE "MAIN PURPOSE" OF BRITAIN'S NEW PLAN FOR INDIA IS TO "PLACATE THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND CRUSH THE LEGITIMATE RIGHTS OF THE HINDUS."
THE HINDU LEADER, DR. SYAMAPRAD MOOKERJEA, PROTESTED AGAINST BRITAIN'S FAILURE TO INVITE MAHASABHA REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTHCOMING BRITISH-INDIAN CONFERENCE ON THE BRITISH PLAN.
HE ACCUSED FIELD MARSHAL LORD WAVELL, THE VICEROY, OF "DELIBERATELY IGNORING NATIONALIST-MINDED MOSLEMS AND COMPELLING ALL MOSLEMS TO ACCEPT THE BANNER OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE."
MEANWHILE, PANDIT JAWAHARLALNEHRU, ONE OF THE EIGH

MEANWHILE, PANDIT JAWAHARLALNEHRU, ONE OF THE EIGHT CONGRESS PARTY LEADERS RELEASED FROM PRISON BY THE BRITISH YESTERDAY, DECLARED IN A STATEMENT THAT NO "SUITABLE WORLD ORDER CAN BE EVOLVED" UNLESS INDIA IS MADE FREE.
"FOR US IN INDIA OUR FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVE CAN BE STATED AS INDIAN INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM WITHIN THE LARGE CONTEXT OF FREEDOM AND THE COOPERATION OF OTHER NATIONS AND OTHER PEOPLES," HE SAID.
"NEITHER OF THEM CAN BE ISOLATED FROM THE OTHER. I DO NOT THINK INDIAN INDEPENDENCE CAN FUNCTION BY ITSELF IN A WORLD WHERE THE DOMINATION OF ONE NATION OVER ANOTHER CONTINUES. NOR DO I THINK IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT ANY SUITABLE WORLD ORDER CAN BE EVOLVED UNLESS INDIA'S PEOPLE ARE REALLY FREE. THAT FREEDOM SHOULD NOT MEAN FREEDOM OF A FEW AT THE TOP BUT MUST MEAN DEMOCRATIC AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND EQUALITY OF ALL."
MD1105PEW

JUN 16 1945

NIGHT LEAD GHANDI
BOMBAY, JUNE 15-(AP)-MOHANDAS K.GANDHI SAID TODAY THAT THE TIME HAS COME WHEN HE MUST STEP AISDE AS THE LEADER OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.
IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER THE BRITISH FREED THE EIGHT IMPRISONED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS' WORKING COMMITTEE, THE 76-YEAR-OLD LEADER SAID:
"FOR SEVERAL YEARS I ACTED AS ADVISOR TO THE CONGRESS WHENEVER REQUIRED. NOW THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE ARE FREE I CAN ONLY GIVE THEM MY ADVICE AND IT IS THEY WHO HAVE TO SHAPE THE POLICY OF THE CONGRESS AND TO SPEAK AND ACT WITH AUTHORITY.
"AT THIS POINT I MUST STOP AND THE WORKING COMMITTEE HAS TO TAKE UP THE THREAD. IT IS TIME FOR THE MEMBERS TO DECLARE THE MIND OF THE CONGRESS ON IMPENDING QUESTIONS."
GANDHI SAID HE HAD TELEGRAPHED FIELD MARSHAL LORD WAVELL, THE VICEROY, THAT HE WAS ONLY AN ADVISOR AND HAD NO STANDING AS RECOGNIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONGRESS PARTY.
THE HINDU NATIONALIST AND RELIGIOUS LEADER SAID THAT MAULANA ABDUL KALAN AZAD, CONGRESS PARTY PRESIDENT, HAD BEEN OMITTED FROM THE LIST OF INDIANS INVITED TO A CONFERENCE AT SIMLA JUNE 25 TO CONSIDER THE NEW BRITISH OFFER OF MORE INDIAN GOVERNMENT POSTS FOR INDIANS.
ONLY KALAN AZAD, GANDHI SAID, COULD SPEAK WITH AUTHORITY FOR THE PARTY.

KALAN AZAD WAS RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT TODAY. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE BRITISH FAILED TO INVITE HIM THROUGH AN OVERSIGHT AND THAT AN INVITATION WOULD BE SENT TO HIM SHORTLY.
GANDHI HAS BEEN A DRIVING FORCE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR INDIAN FREEDOM FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS.
RW902PEW

JUN 16 1945

WITH BORNEO
BY JAMES HUTCHESON
BRUNEI BAY, BORNEO, JUNE 15-(AP)-SIX DAYS OF RAPID AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY ADVANCES HAVE SECURED STRATEGIC LABUAN ISLAND AND THE IMPORTANT SECTOR OF BRUNEI STATE WHICH PROTRUDES LIKE A THUMB INTO BRUNEI BAY.
FOR THE JAPANESE, TO USE AN OLD ALLIED PHRASE, THE DEFENSE AGAINST THE INVASION OF BORNEO WAS A CASE OF TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE.
THE ENEMY FAILED TO OFFER RESISTANCE ON ANY OF THE LANDING BEACHES ON SUNDAY AND ATTEMPTS TO MAKE A STAND INLAND ON LABUAN ISLAND AND ON THE MAINLAND WERE TOO WEAK AND TOO LATE TO HAVE ANY IMPORTANT EFFECT.
THE ONLY ORGANIZED JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON LABUAN TODAY WAS A SURROUNDED POCKET IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND ABOUT 1,000 YARDS WEST OF THE LABUAN AIRFIELD. THE AIRSTRIP ITSELF WAS BEING CONDITIONED RAPIDLY FOR ALLIED PLANES.
THE REST OF THE HEART-SHAPED ISLAND WAS SECURED TODAY WHEN THE AUSTRALIANS, ADVANCING OVERLAND FROM THE NORTH AND ON THE FLANK FROM A SMALL-SCALE AMPHIBIOUS LANDING, SWEPT THROUGH THE TOWN OF TIMBALAI AND THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE ISLAND. EARLIER THEY TOOK TIMBALAI AIRSTRIP. THERE WAS NO OPPOSITION.
THE TIMBALAI AIRSTRIP, THE THIRD CAPTURED IN THE BRUNEI BAY AREA, WAS CRATERED EVERY FEW YARDS BY ALLIED BOMBS. THE JAPANESE HAD ERECTED POLE OBSTACLES ON THE LONG UNUSED, GRASS GROWN FIELD.
THE NORTHERN POINT OF THE ISLAND WAS SECURED YESTERDAY BY A BATTALION THAT ADVANCED FOUR MILES WITHOUT OPPOSITION. THE JUNGLE OFFERED THE MAIN OBSTACLE TO THE ADVANCE AS AUSTRALIAN COMMANDO UNITS SCOURED WILD AREAS OF THICK UNDERGROWTH IN SEARCH OF JAPANESE.
TRENCHES AND TUNNELS IN THE AREA WOULD HAVE AFFORDED STRONG DEFENSIVE POSITIONS, BUT ALL APPARENTLY HAD BEEN ABANDONED LONG AGO.
ABOUT 160 JAPANESE DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED ON LABUAN, BUT OFFICERS SAID MANY MORE BODIES PROBABLY HAD NOT YET BEEN FOUND. IN ONE AREA NEAR THE LABUAN AIRSTRIP WHERE THE DEFENSE WAS STRONGEST, AN OFFICER SAID, "THE STENCH IS SO TERRIFIC THAT WE KNOW MANY DEAD ARE THERE BUT WE HAVEN'T GOT TO THEM."
AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN FAR LIGHTER. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES AMONG AMERICAN NAVAL PERSONNEL WHO PUT THE TROOPS ASHORE AND ARE CONTINUING BEACH OPERATIONS.
MORE THAN 1,000 CIVILIANS NOW ARE BEING FED IN A REFUGEE COMPOUND. THEY INCLUDE ABOUT 300 BROUGHT FROM JAVA BY THE JAPANESE FOR FORCED LABOR. THEY CHEERED WILDLY LAST NIGHT WHEN A LONE ENEMY RAIDING PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES AFTER DROPPING TWO BOMBS HARMLESSY.

BRUNEI BAY, BORNEO, JUNE 15-(AP)-MARTIAL LAW WAS PROCLAIMED FOR ALL OF REOCCUPIED BRITISH BORNEO TODAY BY LT.GEN. LESLIE J.MORSHEAD, AUSTRALIAN CORPS COMMANDER.
THE PROCLAMATION SAID: "ALL LAWS AND CUSTOMS EXISTING IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION WILL BE RESPECTED" AND RIGHTS TO PROPERTY ACQUIRED UNDER THE JAPANESE "MAY BE SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION."

30.24 27615

30.24-27615

THE AUTHORITY OF THE AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION COMMANDER, MAJ. GEN.G.G.WOOTEN, WAS EXTENDED FOR 16 POSTED OFFENSES PUNISHABLE BY DEATH. THEY INCLUDED ACTS HINDERING THE ALLIED INVASION AND THEFT OR LOOTING IN THE WAR ZONE.

JQ833PCW

MEXICO CITY,JUNE 15-(AP)-DEMANDING "LIVING WAGE," 500 EMPLOYES OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE OF THE COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT PARADED THE STREETS LAST NIGHT AND ANNOUNCED DAILY STOPPAGES OF WORK FROM 11 A.M. TO 1 P.M. UNTIL THEIR DEMANDS ARE SATISFIED.

THEIR UNION, THEIR SPOKESMEN DECLARED, COVERS THE WHOLE REPUBLIC, AND THEIR STOPPAGES OF WORK WILL AFFECT ALL GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS SAVE THOSE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAYS, WHOSE EMPLOYES ARE ORGANIZED UNDER ANOTHER SYNDICATE.

PARADERS SAID THAT A RECENT $6 A MONTH RAISE GRANTED TO ALL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WAS HARDLY A DROP IN THE BUCKET FOR THEIR RELIEF.

THEY ASSERTED THAT A GREAT MAJORITY OF THEIR NUMBER MADE ONLY SOME $21 TO $21.85 A MONTH. THEY SAID THEY WERE DEMANDING A MINIMUM SALARY EQUIVALENT TO ABOUT $62 A MONTH.

THEY ALSO SAID THEY WOULD TAKE SPECIAL MEASURES TO AVERT ACCUMULATION OF PRESS DISPATCHES FROM THEIR STOPPAGES OF WORK.

JG1226PCW NM

DASH MATTER FOLLOW PANAMA, GUARDIA RESIGNS

-DASH-

THE RESIGNATION CONFORMED WITH DE LA GUARDIA'S PROMISE TO QUIT ON JUNE 15 WHEN A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET TO PICK A NEW PRESIDENT. HIS TERM WAS DUE TO EXPIRE LAST JANUARY.

DE LA GUARDIA OVERTHREW PRESIDENT ARNULFO ARIAS IN OCTOBER, 1941 WHEN THE LATTER REFUSED TO PERMIT U.S. MERCHANT SHIPS UNDER PANAMA REGISTRY TO ARM. HE SUSPENDED THE 1941 CONSTITUTION LAST DECEMBER IN THE MIDST OF A POLITICAL CRISIS, AND CALLED FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. THE ACT AUTOMATICALLY DISSOLVED THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

DE LA GUARDIA HAD BEEN UNDER FIRE SINCE THEN, WITH THE OPPOSITION BLOC FLEEING TO THE CANAL ZONE. ON JAN. 4, REFUGEE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MET IN A JUNGLE ON PANAMIAN SOIL AND ELECTED JEPTHA B.DUNCAN AS FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT TO SUCCEED DE LA GUARDIA. HE DEFIED THE RUMP MOVEMENT, HOWEVER, AND INSISTED HE WOULD REMAIN IN OFFICE UNTIL THE MEETING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

JJ139PEW

JUN 16 1945

OTTAWA, JUNE 15-(AP)-CANADA'S SYSTEM OF VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT FOR THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN "IS FAILING TO MEET THE NEED PROMPTGY," THE CONSERVATIVE, PRO-CONSCRIPTIONIST MONTREAL GAZETTE DECLARED IN ITS LEADING EDITORIAL TODAY.

POINTING OUT THAT THE CANADIAN OBJECTIVE OF RAISING 30,000 ARMY TROOPS FOR THE PACIFIC WAS STILL 2,500 SHORT, THE GAZETTE DECLARED THAT "IT WOULD APPEAR THAT EVEN BEFORE WE ENTER THE NEW PHASE OF THE WAR, WE HAVE ENCOUNTERED OUR OLD FIFFICULTIES."

"APPARENTLY," SAID THE PAPER, "ONLY AN EXTENDED DEADLINE WILL ENABLE THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS TO BE REACHED. BUT IF IT WILL BE SO DIFFICULT TO REACH THE MWNIMUM REQUIREMENTS, HOW WILL THE NECESSARY REINFORCEMENTS BE OBTAINED AND MAINTAINED?"

REFERRING TO LAST FALL'S CONSCRIPTION CRISIS WHEN THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT WAS ALMOST OVERTHROWN OVER THE PROBLEM OF RAISING REINFORCEMENTS FOR INFANTRY FORCES IN EUROPE, THE GAZETTE CONTINUED:

"THE FAILURE OF THE 'REINFORCEMENT POOLS,' WHICH WAS AT THE CORE OF THE MANPOWER DIFFICULTIES LAST YEAR, MAY WELL ARISE AGAIN. AND IF THE NEEDED REINFORCEMENTS CANNOT BE RAISED BY VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS, WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT THEN TO DO?"

IN LAST YEAR'S CRISRIICOLOVERNMENT ADOPTED PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION TO MEET THE PROBLEM, DRAFTING 16,000 TROOPS FROM THE HOME DEFENSE ARMY WHICH HAD DECLINED TO VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE ABROAD. THE MOVE ROCKED TRADITIONALLY ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONIST QUEBEC, WHERE IT WAS CALLED A "BETRAYAL" OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE, AND WASIATTACKED IN OPPOSITION QUARTERS AS AN INADEQUATE COMPROMISE. THE OPPOSITION CONSERVATIVES FAVORED ALL-OUT CONSCRIPTION.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN JUST CLOSED ADVOCATED DRAFTING OF THE HOME ARMY TROOPS FOR SERVICE AGAINST ~~HERRNSDECBARING~~ THAT THE VOLUNTARY PLAN WAS UNFAIR TO OF THE E

JAPAN, DECLARING THAT THE VOLUNTARY PLAN WAS UNFAIR TO VETERANS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR WHO WOULD BE FIGHTING ABROAD IN BOTH WARS WHILE HOME ARMY TROOPS WENT ABROAD FOR NEITHER.

THE GOVERNMENT ARGUES THAT BATTLE-EXPERIENCED TROOPS ARE NECESSARY FOR THE JAPANESE WAR AND HAS EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM WHICH CANADA USED FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE GERMAN WAR, WILL MEET THE NEEDS AGAINST JAPAN.

GH122PEW

JUN 16 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE DOMEI AGENCY BROADCAST FROM TOKYO TONIGHT THAT JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKED AMERICAN AIR BASES AND SHIPPING AT OKINAWA THURSDAY NIGHT AND LAST NIGHT AND AGAIN ON SATURDAY MORNING (JAPANESE TIME.)

THE PACIFIC FLEET COMMUNIQUE FROM GUAM, DATED SATURDAY, SAID FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE DAY ON THURSDAY THAT NO ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY WAS NOTED OVER THE OKINAWA AREA.

THE JAPANESE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, MADE NO CLAIMS OF SUCCESS FOR ITS PLANES AND SAID THAT AMERICAN AIRCRAFT RAIDING JAPANESE POSITIONS NOW NUMBERED ABOUT 400, "A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE."

DB1016PPW

WEST OUT

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 15-(AP)-A TOKYO BROADCAST BY THE DOMEI AGENCY LATE TODAY REPORTED THAT "TEN-ODD" AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES HAD APPEARED OVER KANAGAWA PREFECTURE, SOUTH OF TOKYO, EARLY SATURDAY (JAPANESE TIME), "APPARENTLY ON A MINE SOWING MISSION."

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID SOME OF THE PLANES CIRCLED OVER SAGAMI BAY, SOUTH OF TOKYO, FOR A HALF HOUR, AND THAT OTHERS WERE "BELIEVED TO HAVE SOWN MINES IN WATERS NEAR NIIGATA,NORTHWEST OF TOKYO."

JQ920PCW NM

A110WX

(300) WAR SECRETS

WASHINGTON,JUNE 15-(AP)-ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH C. GREW DENIED TODAY THAT SIX PERSONS RECENTLY ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRING TO VIOLATE WAR SECRECY LAWS WERE BEING PUNISHED BECAUSE OF THEIR IDEAS.

HE ISSUED A VOLUNTEER STATEMENT APPARENTLY REFERRING TO PUBLISHED ASSERTIONS THAT THREE OF THE ARRESTED PERSONS--TWO STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES AND A NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER--DISAGREED WITH STATE DEPARTMENT POLICY CONCERNING CHINA AND BELIEVED THAT MORE SUPPORT SHOULD BE THROWN TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WITH WHOM GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAS LONG BEEN AT ODDS.

AUTHORIZING DIR

(MORE) NY

RW1025PEW

(110) ARGENTINE

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT UNDER A RECENTLY NEGOTIATED CONTRACT THE UNITED NATIONS WILL GET VEGETABLE OILS WHICH THE ARGENTINES HAVE BEEN BURNING FOR FUEL OIL.

IN RETURN ARGENTINA WILL BE FURNISHED WITH FUEL OIL FROM THE CARIBBEAN AREA TO MEET HER DOMESTIC NEEDS.

ARGENTINA HAS AGREED TO SELL HER VEGETABLE OIL SURPLUS IN AN AMOUNT EQUIVALENT TO THE HEAT CONTENT OF THE FUEL OIL RECEIVED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT STATED.

VEGETABLE OILS WERE DESCRIBED AS BEING AMONG THE MAJOR NEEDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE AGREEMENT WAS CALLED "A PROCUREMENT TRANSACTION FOR UNITED NATIONS NEEDS."

VH1245AEW NM

JUN 16 1945

A78WX (RPT. GREW COMMUNICATIONS)

(350) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:48 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, FRIDAY, JUNE 15)

(ADVANCE), WASHINGTON, JUNE 15-(AP)-JOSEPH C. GREW, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, TONIGHT CALLED FOR "A PROGRESSIVE FREEING OF THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION" THROUGHOUT THE WORLD "SO AS TO INCREASE THE VOLUME AND SPEED THE FLOW OF INFORMATION AMONG NATIONS."

ADDRESSING A RADIO AUDIENCE ON A "FREEDOM OF INFORMATION" PROGRAM BROADCAST BY THE BLUE NETWORK, GREW SAID THAT "WE MUST FIND A WAY OF PREVENTING FROM NOW ON AND AT ALL COSTS THE PERVERSION OF THE CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION FOR BASE AND SELFISH ENDS."

"NEVER AGAIN MUST WE ALLOW THE GREATEST INSTRUMENT FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND CONFIDENCE TO BE PERVERTED INTO A WEAPON FOR THE STRATEGY OF TERROR," GREW DECLARED, CITING POLICIES OF GERMANY AND JAPAN.

"ANYONE," SAID GREW, "WHO DOES NOT SINCERELY BELIEVE IN FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS AS A GOAL TO BE PATIENTLY AND PERSISTENTLY SOUGHT, BETRAYS HIS FUNDAMENTAL DISTRUST OF HUMAN NATURE."

WORLD COMMUNICATIONS ARE NOT A THEORY BUT A CONDITION, HE SAID. "IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF ARGUING ABOUT THE FACTS BUT OF CATCHING UP WITH THEM."

REFERRING TO WARTIME CENSORSHIP AND PEACETIME RESTRICTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS WHICH HE DID NOT SPECIFY, GREW THEN CALLED FOR A "PROGRESSIVE FREEING" OF THE CHANNELS OF INFORMATION SO THAT NATIONS WOULD UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER BETTER. HE SUGGESTED THAT SELF-REGULATION HAD WORKED HERE AT HOME AND ADDED: "HOW MUCH GREATER IS ITS WISDOM IN THE VASTLY BROADER FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AFTER THE WAR."

"IN PEACETIME YOU CAN NO MORE BLOCK A VASTLY DEVELOPED FLOW OF IDEAS THAN KING CANUTE COULD STOP THE TIDES," GREW DECLARED. "INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD AND WILL EXPAND BEYOND ALL RECOGNITION IN THE YEARS TO COME, AND IT WILL BE OUR RESPONSIBILITY AS A PEOPLE TO SEE THAT THIS EXPANSION WILL BE A FORCE FOR GOOD AND NOT A FORCE FOR UNMITIGATED EVIL AS IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IN THE HANDS OF OUR NAZI OR JAPANESE ENEMIES."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:48 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, FRIDAY, JUNE 15).

EG815PEW NM

B17WX

(900)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY MADE PUBLIC THE NAMES OF 53 ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO WILL ACCOMPANY GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER TO WASHINGTON ON MONDAY FOR A RECEPTION.

THE ENTIRE GROUP ALSO IS SCHEDULED TO GO WITH THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER TO NEW YORK CITY ON TUESDAY FOR A CELEBRATION THERE.

AN 18-CAR CALVACADE WILL CARRY GEN. EISENHOWER AND HIS PARTY THROUGH THE CAPITAL.

THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THOSE IN THE PARTY FOLLOW:

BALL, ELMER C., T-5, MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 117 INFANTRY REGIMENT, 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION, ROUTE 1, EUREKA, KAS.

BALL, GERALD I., SGT., 3803RD QUARTERMASTER TRUCK CO., SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, MOUND CITY, KAS.

BEALKE, JACOB W., JR., COL., INFANTRY, 393RD INFANTRY REGIMENT, 99TH INFANTRY DIVISION, 108 ELM ST., BOONVILLE, MO.

BEATY, EDWARD E., MAJOR, AIR CORPS, 2326 KNAPP ST., AMES, IOWA.

BRIGGS, ARTHUR M., LT. COL., FIRST COMBAT WING, 902 WEST AGARAT AVE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

BUCKNER, SYLVESTER E., MASTER SGT., 613 QUARTERMASTER DEPOT SUPPLY CO., SEMINOLE, OKLA.

BULL, HAROLD R., MAJ. GEN., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-3, SHAEF, 2006 COLUMBIA ROAD, WASHINGTON.

BUTCHER HARRY C., CAPT., NAVAL RESERVE, AIDE TO GEN. EISENHOWER, 4435 GARFIELD ST., WARDMAN PARK HOTEL, WASHINGTON.

CAMPBELL, DICK M., CAPT., AIR CORPS, 1126 HERBERTON AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLUBB, VIRGIL F., TECH SGT., HEADQUARTERS CO., 56TH ARMORED INFANTRY BATALLION1706 SOUTH FERN ST., WICHITA, KAS.

CORRIDAN, RICHARD T., CORPL., 253RD INFANTRY REGIMENT, 63 RD INFANTRY DIVISION, 1608 SOUTH 12TH ST. LAWRENCEVILLE, ILL.

CRAGG, RICHARD T., LT. COMDR., NAVAL RESERVE, AIDE TO ADMIRAL KIRK, 531 GROVE ST., EVANSTON, ILL.

CRAWFORD, HERBERT J., JR., STAFF SGT., 486 BOMB GROUP, 17 EAST 3RD ST. WICHITA, KAS.

DAVIS, THOMAS JEFFERSON, BRIG. GEN., ADJUTANT GENERAL AT SHAEF, CENTRAL S. C.

DAVISON, ROGER W., SGT., CO B, 17 TH ARMORED INFANTRY BATALLION, 12TH ARMORED DIVISION, TUNAS, MO.

DEKAT, CLEO A., TECH. SGT., 490TH BOMB GROUP, RFD 1 ST., GEORGE MO.

DONELSON, JAMES C., TECH. SGT. 388 BOMB GROUP, 522 TRACY ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

DUNCAN, ALBERT G., COL., CHIEF, MILITARY PLANNING AND CONTROL DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER IN ETO, EVANSTON, ILL.

DUNKLEY, FRANK, COL., INFANTRY, 260 INFANTRY REGIMENT, 65TH INFANTRY DIVISION, DODGE CITY, KAS.

B18WX

FARMER, ULYSSES C., STAFF SGT., ANTI-TANK CO., 114TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 44TH INFANTRY DIVISION, 617 EAST 4TH ST., WELLINGTON, KAS.

FICKETT, EDWARD M. COL., CALVARY, HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH CALVARY GROUP, 904 38TH ST., AUSTIN, TEX.

FETTIG, OSCAR K., STAFF SGT., CO. M., NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, SDCOND INFANTRY DIVISON CEDARVILLE, KAS.

GARTON, GEORGE, LT. COL., FIELD ARTILLERY, 391 ARMORED FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, THIRD ARMORDED DIVISION, 918 DES MOINES ST. DES MOINES, IOWA.

JUN 16 1945

30.24 27617

30.24-27617

GRAVES, ALBERT M. T-4 SERVICE CO., 120TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION. 549 ORVILLE AVE., KANSAS CITY, KAS.
GRAYSON, JAMES GORDON, LT. NAVAL RESERVE, AIDE TO ADMIRAL KRIK, UPPERVILLE, VA.
HAMMEL, CALVIN D., FIRST SGT., 253RD INFANTRY REGIMENT, TAK ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.
IRICK, DALE G., SGT., 377TH PARACHUTE FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, 101ST INFANTRY DIVISION, CANEY, KAS.
JACKSON, EUGENE, TECH. SGT., 613TH QUARTERMASTER DEPOT SUPPLY CO., MEXIA, TEX.
ICALA DETACHMENT 16TH INFANTRY REGIM

CO., MEXIA, TEX.
JANCEN, VERNON H., PFC., MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 16TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION, LORRAINE, KAS.
JOHNSON, LESTER B., CAPT., INFANTRY, HEADQUARTERS, SECOND ARMORED DIVISION 1539 COLLEGE ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.
KAUFFMAN, EARL R. SGT., 36TH ARMORED INFANTRY REGIMENT, 3RD ARMORED DIVISION, ROUTE 2, MO
TON, KAS.
KIRK, ALAN G., VICE ADMIRAL, COMMANDER OF U. S. NAVAL FORCES IN FRANCE, WASHINGTON.
KEERTERICH, EARNEST G., T3, HEADQUARTERS BATTERY, DIVISION ARTILLERY, 6TH ARMORED DIVISION, ROUTE 1 SELDEN, KAS.
LEE, ERNEST R., LT. COL., AIDE TO GEN. EISENHOWER, THE MARGOT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
LEWIS, MILLARD R., STAFF SGT., MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 357 TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION, 823 SOUTH MULBERRY ST., OTTAWA, KAS.
LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT M., MAJ. GEN., CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, SERVICE OF SUPPLY, ETO., 1851 COLUMBIA ROAD, WASHINGTON.
LUNDBLADE, HOWARD A., STAFF SGT., 41ST ARMORED INFANTRY REGIMENT, SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, 202 LARAMIE ST., MARYSVILLE, KAS.
MARSHALL, FRANK R., JR., CAPT. 359 TH FIGHTER GROUP, 412 VUBA ST., BURLINGTON, KAS.
B19WX
MCKEOGH, MICHAEL J., MASTER SGT., ORDERLY TO GEN. EISENHOWER, 9810 35TH CORONA, N. Y.
MILHONBERGER, BUT
ER B., BRIG GEN., ASSISTANT COMMANDER 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION, NORTH PLATTE, NEB.
MOATSZN SANFORD K., CAPT., 487TH FIGHTER SQUADRON, 352ND FIGHTER GROUP, 5525 WOODSON AVE., MISSION KAS.
MOODY, JOHN D., TECH SGT., 452ND BOMB GROUP, 1025 NORTH TRENTON ST., TULSA, OKLA.
NEATH, CHARLES V. FIRST LT., 96TH BOMB GROUP, 1029 ROLAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, KAS.
POTTIER, EUGENE L. TECH SGT., 96TH BOMB GROUP, 6427 AYLESWORTH AVE., LINCOLN, NEB.
REED, RICHARD KING, FIRST LT., 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION, 319 NORTH 48TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.
SAPP, WALTER P. FIRST SGT., CO. A., 10TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 5TH INFANTRY DIVISION, BOX 32, ROUTE 2, ABILENE, KAS.
SCHLATTER, DAVID M., MAJ. GEN., DEPUTY CHIEF OF AIR STAFF AND COMMANDING GENERAL, U. S. COMPONENT OF THE AIR STAFF AT SHAEF, FOSTORIA.

JUN 16 1945

SCOTT, CHAUNCEY B., CAPT., INFANTRY, CO. D., 180TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION, TOLDEN, NEB.
SINCAVAGE, JOSEPH J., TECH. SGT., AT SHAEF, EXETERBORO, PA.
SMITH, MORRIS H., TECH. SGT., 544TH BOMB SQUADRON, 384TH BOMB GROUP, 2415 JONES ST., OMAHA, NEB.
SMITH, WALTER BEDELL, LT. GEN., CHIEF OF STAFF AT SHAEF, 4314 36TH ST., N. W., WASHINGTON.
STROMBERG, WOODROW W. COL., (AIDE TO GEN. EISENHOWER) SUSSEX HALL, DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
QS605PEW

(120)
NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY, 12TH ARMY GROUP COMMANDER, IS RETURNING TO GERMANY IMMEDIATELY, HE DISCLOSED IN A TELEGRAM RECEIVED TODAY BY THE BROOKLYN RED CROSS CHAPTER, WHICH HAD INVITED HIM TO VISIT ITS BLOOD CENTER.
THE TELEGRAM, SENT FROM WASHINGTON YESTERDAY, SAID:
"INASMUCH AS MY SCHEDULE HAS BEEN FIXED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR RETURN TO GERMANY TODAY, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO ACCEPT YOUR INVITATION."
SHORTLY AFTER BEING NAMED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO SUCCEED BRIG. GEN. FRANK T. HINES AS ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, GEN. BRADLEY SAID HE STILL HAD 30 TO 60 DAYS WORK WINDING UP AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.
MD1119PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. HUGH J.KNERR, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL AIR FORCES IN EUROPE UNDER GEN. CARL A.SPAATZ, ARRIVED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD TODAY BY FLYING FORTRESS FROM PARIS.
ACCOMPANYING HIM WERE BRIG.-GEN. CLARE MSLOUKKANE, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND IN EUROPE, AND BRIG. GEN. ISAAC W.OTT, COMMANDANT OF THE CONTINENTAL AIR DEPOT AT COMPIEGNE, FRANCE.
KNERR, A NATIVE OF KANSAS CITY, MO., WAS ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON FOR REASSIGNMENT.
GH137PEW

JUN 16 1945

NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID TODAY THAT THE CHUNGKING NEWSPAPER TA KUNG PAO HAD DEMANDED EDITORIALLY THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO BE PUNISHED AS A WAR CRIMINAL AND THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL SYSTEM BE ABOLISHED.

THE NEWSPAPER PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THAT THE JAPANESE WERE PREPARING HIROHITO'S BROTHER, PRINCE CHICHIBU, FOR ASCENSION TO THE THRONE IN PREPARATION FOR A

NEGOTIATED PEACE. ITS EDITORIAL SAID THAT ALLIED ACQUIESENCE TO SUCH A MOVE WOULD MEAN "THE BLOOD SPILT IN THE EAST WILL HAVE BEEN IN VAIN."

JSS OWI 945P

NEW YORK, JUNE [redacted]-(AP)-THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY, IN A WIRELESS DISPATCH REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, TODAY QUOTED A [redacted] FROM ITS CORRESPONDENT AT VATICAN CITY SAYING THAT THE NEW PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE PROBABLY WOULD BE A "HIGH NORTH AMERICAN CHURCH DIGNITARY."

THE DISPATCH SAID SUCH A CHOICE WOULD EXPLAIN THE DELAY IN NAME A SUCCESSOR TO LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE, WHO DIED LAST AUGUST, SINCE "THE AMERICAN CHURCH DIGNITARY IS UNABLE TO LEAVE HIS PRESENT IMPORTANT OFFICE."

JUN 16 1945

WR OWI 1208

Americans Scale 3 Hills, Pin Okinawa Foe by Sea; Nimitz Defends Strategy

JUN 17 1945

JAPANESE GUNS RIP OWN FORCES ON ONE OF PEAKS

Infantry Captures Summit of Yuza Hill Used by Enemy Artillery.

TANKS AID DRIVE

Erickson

Tenth Army Troops Look Down on Nips Trapped in Small Pocket.

GUAM, Sunday, June 17—(AP) The U. S. Tenth Army captured the last three Japanese-held hills on southern Okinawa's high plateau Saturday with the unintentional help of enemy artillery, which mistakenly shelled its own forces on one of the peaks before the Americans took it.

The 96th Infantry division seized the 548-foot summit of Yuza hill, highest on the escarpment line, which the Nipponese had used effectively as an artillery position.

Sweep Down Slopes

By nightfall the 96th was driving southwestward down the back slopes after a stiff fight against heavy mortar and machinegun fire from the dwindling Japanese garrison, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today in a communique. The hill is designated 167 by the Americans because of its height in meters.

On the east side of the island, the Seventh Infantry division took two hills, 115 and 153, which are respectively 379 and 502 feet high.

On Hill 153 the erroneous Japanese artillery fire aided the assault by Seventh division elements.

When the Japanese realized their mistake and ceased fire, the Seventh's men charged to the top. The Japanese resumed fire, but too late to stop the Americans.

Tanks operating in very rough, brush-covered terrain supported the Seventh's 32nd regiment in taking Hill 115.

10,000 Japs Trapped

The capture of the three key heights put the Tenth Army troops in position looking directly down on the remnants of the Japanese garrison, numbering possibly 10,000 men compressed into less than eight square miles.

The three hills run in a line southeastward from Yuza on the northwest part of the plateau. Hill 153 rises from about the middle of the plateau area, while 115 is on the southeastern rim near the town of Nakaza.

Capture of the highest, Yuza, by the 383rd Regiment of the 96th division, came in a drive from its neighboring peak, Yaeju, which the 381st Regiment had cleaned up a day earlier.

The capture was of particular value to the First Marine division, which was having a tough battle a mile and a half westward on Kunishi ridge against one of the strongest Japanese concentrations of automatic weapons yet seen on Okinawa.

The Marine positions on the ridge remained essentially unchanged, Nimitz' communique said. Greatest advance on any part of the front was 800 yards by the Seventh Infantry in the east.

Despite the terrific resistance still put up by the enemy, Japanese surrenders and suicides were daily growing more frequent, Associated Press Correspondent Al Dopking reported from the front.

Okinawa civilians fleeing from the Japanese-held area were causing the Americans some difficulty also.

The desperate enemy tried his old trick of night infiltration on a large scale throughout the week. Today's communique reported the killing of 1,000 in these attacks, building up the total Nipponese dead to perhaps as much as 75,000 for the campaign, 73 days old today.

After three days of complete inactivity by the enemy air force over Okinawa, the Japanese sent in some planes Friday, headquarters disclosed.

"Two enemy planes were shot down by our night fighters and the remainder retired without causing damage," the communique said.

Hemmed into 8 Square Miles

From last reported positions, the marines on the west had less than three miles to go to reach the southernmost tip of the island, and the 7th Division on the east was less than four miles away.

It was estimated that the Japanese were hemmed into an area of eight square miles, with the Americans to the north, the sea to the south and a torrent of bombs and naval and artillery shells pouring out of the sky.

The Tokyo radio said this fire was heavy, but enemy broadcasts seemed more concerned with what the Americans would be up to next than with the Okinawan mop-up. The Japanese said that more and more assault boats were moving into Okinawan waters and speculated that some fresh attack on the empire might be in the making.

JUN 17 1945

30.24 27619 JUN 17 1945 30.24-27619

Drive Aimed At Last 3 Jap-Held Peaks On Okinawa

Coons

Guam, June 16 (AP)—Three American divisions drove across "Hara-Kiri" plateau today behind flame-throwing tanks toward the last three commanding heights on Okinawa Island still in the hands of suicide Japanese forces.

The enemy's hold on southern Okinawa, n[illegible]med Hara-Kiri by Doughboys, has been pared down t[illegible]re 8 [illegible]uare miles and Lieut. Gen. Simon Bo[illegible]ar B[illegible], Jr., said they couldn't last for another week. Only about 10,000 Japanese, many of them second-rate troops and Okinawan conscripts, were left on the plateau where Tokyo radio admitted they were undergoing numerous naval and aerial fire.

Japanese broadcasts reported suicide air attacks were renewed Thursday night, after a lapse of three days, against growing American naval forces swarming in Okinawan waters.

Sea Forces Increasing

Alarmed enemy propagandists said American sea forces, including many new assault boats, were increasing with such speed that a new attack on the Rising Sun Empire appeared to be in the making. United States sea patrols cruising around Okinawa were reported in enemy broadcasts to be ranging half way up to Japan.

Buckner's 10th Army speared ahead in the center and at both ends of the 3-mile-long line against resistance that still was ferocious despite the enemy's great casualties.

In the center, the 96th Infantry Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley, completed the capture yesterday of 500-foot-high Yaeju hill, which the troops call "The Big Apple," and then swung westward and attacked Yuza hill with tanks to knock out positions from which the Japanese were heavily harassing the 1st Marine Division flank.

Half Mile Beyond Peak

Robert Geiger, Associated Press correspondent writing from the top of Yaeju hill, said that the line already had advanced a half mile beyond the peak.

Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's 1st Marines, a mile and a half westward on Kunishi ridge, consolidated their hold despite a plunging automatic fire from the Japanese on Yuza hill and sent patrols out ahead of their lines.

The Marines Thursday night repulsed a small Japanese counter attack and numerous infiltration attempts.

The 7th Infantry Division under Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold was pressing a flanking drive against the last two hills remaining in Japanese hands in the Eastern sector.

Nakaza Under Yanks

After advances of 700 yards, the 32d Infantry Regiment of the 7th Division virtually completed occupation of the town of Nakaza and advanced southwest of the town toward Hill 115 while the 17th Regiment drove toward Hill 153 on the west.

The Japanese were making skilled use of the difficult terrain of coral knobs and outcroppings, and had to be blasted and burnt out individually by flame-throwing tanks.

The countryside is unsuitable for armored warfare, but the tanks nevertheless were giving a good account of themselves.

Clear Japs Behind Lines

Behind the American lines the 6th Marine Division and 77th Infantry Division were clearing out isolated Japanese.

General Buckner, talking to correspondents yesterday, said the Japanese final line already was "bent" and "I can't see this thing lasting a week longer."

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NIMITZ DEFENDS OKINAWA TACTICS

Erickson

Admiral Hits Columnist's Criticism of Leaders for Not Making Landings.

GUAM, Sunday, June 17.—(AP) Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, in an unprecedented action, defended the Okinawa campaign tactics at a press conference today, declaring that criticisms by newspaper columnist David Lawrence "give the impression that he has been made use of for purposes which are not in the best interests of the United States."

"New landings would have had to be made over very unsatisfactory beaches against an alerted enemy defense," Nimitz stated.

They would have involved heavy casualties and would have created inacceptable supply problems."

The tactical decisions on the island, he said, were made by the Tenth Army commander, Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., and "were his own, but they had my concurrence."

The Admiral first read a prepared statement and then discussed the situation extemporaneously with correspondents. He gave a long commentary on the entire Okinawa operation.

'Lawrence Misinformed'

Nimitz explained that he went to unusual means to answer the Lawrence column, printed June 4, because Lawrence's statements "show that the author has been badly misinformed. So badly as to give the impression that he has been made use of for purposes which are not in the best interests of the United States."

Expanding on this point beyond a prepared statement, Nimitz declared:

"I am sure Lawrence of his own knowledge did not know what was going on on Okinawa. He was given the information by someone to attack my commanders and this involved me because I was in a position to know what was going on.

"We have won through at Okinawa by the same unity of purpose between ground and surface and air forces which have made our previous successes possible.

Praises Troops

"Veteran troops on Okinawa are as fine as any in the world.

"As responsible commander in chief of the Pacific Ocean areas, I can assure you that they are magnificently led by Generals Buckner, Geiger, Hodge, Arnold, Bradley, De Valle, Bruce, Griner and Shepherd.

"They were given naval gunfire support beyond all precedent and were covered and supported by the air forces of the Army, Navy and Marine corps.

"During the operation each service took losses, and each service inflicted great damage on the enemy. Comparisons between the services are out of place and ill-advised.

"Malicious gossip should not be permitted to undermine the confidence of our people in the fighting services or the pride and confidence that fighting men here in the Pacific have in each other.

"It is by unity of purpose and teamwork as well as superior skill, force and equipment that we shall complete the destruction of Japan."

"Successful completion of the Okinawa operation will have far-reaching effects of great importance.

Cut Off Japs

"Establishment of our forces at Okinawa has practically cut off all Japanese positions to the southward as far as sea communications are concerned. It has made the Japanese situation in China, Burma and the Dutch East Indies untenable, and has forced withdrawals which are now being exploited by our forces in China.

"It has established our forces in the inner approaches of Japan with results that will become more clear in days to come.

"Suffice it to say now that Army and Marine commanders on Okinawa and those who covered and supported them have done their duties well and skilfully. They have performed services of great value under the most difficult conditions. They deserve the gratitude of their country."

"Being given the information by someone with an axe to grind, Lawrence was made use of—that's what this means to me."

In the prepared statement Nimitz declared, "simple justice to a group of fine soldiers requires that (Lawrence's criticisms) be answered."

Formal Reply

Nimitz explained that he was making his statement in reply to Lawrence after deliberation and thought.

He first cited the Lawrence article, which criticized commanders at Okinawa for tactical decisions, for not moving faster and for not using the Marines for new landings in the Japanese rear.

Then Nimitz declared:

"Long before the assault on Okinawa, every possible landing beach on the island was photographed, re-photographed and studied thoroughly by most competent officers in the Pacific; officers who have been responsible, with limited resources, for moving our forces to the inner approaches of Japan while the requirements of the war against Germany still took precedence.

"The first landings took place on beaches selected, and events proved the wisdom of these selections."

"The original landings on Okinawa were virtually unopposed. Three-fourths of the island area was quickly won, with the Marines sweeping to the northern end of the island while the 24th Army Corps met the main force of Japanese in the south."

Continuing, Nimitz said, "when the Marines had completed their task in the northern end of the island, my own staff as well as those of other commanders concerned restudied thoroughly the various possibilities for new landings to take the Japanese defenses in reverse, as well as other tactical plans.

"Being fully aware that delays on shore would increase the losses afloat, I flew with some of my staff to Okinawa and conferred with General Buckner and other commanders present with respect to the strategic and tactical situation.

"His military tactical decisions were his own but they had my concurrence and that of the senior naval commanders concerned."

"New landings would have had to be made over unsatisfactory beaches against an alerted enemy defense. They could have involved heavy casualties and would have created unacceptable supply problems. The tactics decided upon have now proved successful and have resulted in methodical destruction of nearly all Japanese troops on Okinawa with losses to ourselves which, although serious, are still relatively small.

AUSSIES DRIVE INTO SARAWAK

Gun Positions At Balikpapan Bombed By Allied Planes

Scheele

Manila, *Sunday*, June 17 (AP)—Australians on Borneo have driven 6 miles southwest down the coast from Brunei toward the Sarawak oil center of Tutong, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today, but he left unconfirmed Tokyo radio reports that an Allied fleet was menacing the refinery port of Balikpapan on the southeast coast of Dutch Borneo.

MacArthur's communiqué did relate that Allied planes bombed gun positions at Balikpapan.

NIGHT

The thrust toward Sarawak, British-protected state which extends for 450 miles along Borneo's northwestern coast, had been reported previously by the Melbourne radio, which said the Australians were within 18 miles of Tutong.

Four Jap Raiders Downed

Confirming this advance, the communiqué said also the Australians were eliminating "scattered enemy parties" around Brunei Bay, where the reinvasion of Borneo began one week ago.

Four Japanese night raiders were shot down in that area. Allied bombers and fighters supported the Australian ground forces and wrecked a Japanese freighter and four patrol boats along the western coast.

Keeping pace with the march southwestward, torpedo boats shot up enemy shore positions.

The Australian 9th Division "Rats of Tobruk" battled southward from their beachhead at Brunei Bay after securing British North Borneo to the extent that martial law could be declared for the entire area.

Hutcheson

Fleet Report Unconfirmed

Melbourne reported the Aussies were within 18 miles of the Toutong oil refinery center in Sarawak, the British protected state which extends for 450 miles along the northwest coast of Borneo.

Balikpapan is some 500 miles across the island, on the east coast, and 300 miles south of Australian-occupied Tarakan Island, whose oil fields already are being reconditioned. Tarakan was invaded May 1.

There was no confirmation of the Tokyo report that a fleet of more than twenty warships was nearing Balikpapan, but Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Saturday communiqué announced Japanese gun positions and airdromes in that area had been blasted by 76 tons of aerial bombs.

The communiqué said "light" Allied naval units had "carried out night operations" along the coast north of Balikpapan.

No Bombing Time Specified

No time was specified for the bombing or naval operation. MacArthur's communiqués usually follow developments by about 48 hours.

The last of North Borneo's three airfields fell to the Allied invasion when the Australians smashed Japanese resistance at Timbalai on Labuan Island at the entrance to Brunei Bay. The island was invaded a week ago, at the same time the Australians landed on the mainland and pressed inland to capture Brunei town and airfield. The third airfield, Labuan, also on the island, was occupied a few hours after the invasion.

Japanese Bombs Found

Some of Borneo's best rubber plantations are around Brunei and now in Allied hands.

The Australians found more than 4,000 Japanese bombs on Labuan and Flight Lieutenant Harry Belcher said they would be used in Allied planes to pound the retreating Nipponese.

Japanese units, before being destroyed on Labuan, had tried to drop the bombs from trees on Allied trucks and tanks.

Observation planes are operating from the Labuan Field and it is quickly being conditioned for combat fighters and bombers.

Fleet Reported Near Borneo Oil Center

Hutcheson

Brunei Bay, June 16 (AP)—The African - experienced Australian "Rats of Tobruk" drove toward the prized West Borneo oil fields today as an unconfirmed enemy broadcast reported an Allied fleet, led by three battleships, was approaching the oil refinery center of Balikpapan.

NIGHT

Tokyo said a fleet of three battleships, an aircraft carrier, sixteen destroyers and "other warships" was moving in on Balikpapan, on the east central coast.

Guns' Airdromes Bombed

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué today said only that Balikpapan's defense guns and airdromes were pounded by more than 50 fighter-escorted Liberators.

[Any Allied move on Balikpapan would be a grasp for some of the biggest refineries in the East Indies.]

MacArthur said the raiders from the 13th Air Force "concentrated 76 tons of bombs on Balikpapan gun positions, destroyed two fuel tanks and hit nearby airdromes at Manggar and Seppinggan.

The enemy report came less than a week after the Australian Ninth Division invaded the Brunei Bay area of northwest Borneo under the guns of the United States Seventh fleet and bombs and rockets of the Thirteenth and Royal Australian Air forces.

The "Rats of Tobruk," who fought the Germans in North Africa, overran three airfields—

within 800 miles of Singapore—seized the capital city of the Sultanate and now are moving south toward the enemy-fired Seria and Miri oil fields.

Melbourne reports said that the Aussies were pushing into the State of Sarawak, within eighteen miles of the Toutong oil refinery.

MacArthur's communique today announced the occupation of the 3,600-foot Timbalai airfield on Labuan Island and complete security of that island commanding entrance to the fleet anchorage of Brunei Bay.

Balikpapan is 300 miles south of Tarakan Island where Australian forces opened the reinvasion of Borneo. Tarakan has been virtually conquered in a bitter campaign which opened May 1. The Aussie victories at Brunei Bay were accomplished in six days against negligible opposition.

Jap Bombs To Hit Foe On Borneo

Brunei Bay, Borneo, June 16 (AP). The Japanese on Borneo are going to be ducking their own bombs soon.

Flight Lieutenant Harry Belcher, commander of an RAAF bomb disposal unit, reported the discovery of more than 4,000 enemy bombs during the week in caves, tunnels and under buildings on Labuan Island.

They were without fuses, however, and it was feared they were destined for the junk dump. Then the Australians found a large store of fuses in a cave which was cleared of Japanese yesterday and Belcher reported there were plenty to arm all the recovered bombs.

Getting Labuan Field in Shape

The Labuan airfield, nearly a mile long, is rapidly nearing condition to accommodate combat planes. Small observation planes are already using it.

A new Japanese use of bombs was encountered today on the perimeter of the last remaining enemy pocket on Labuan, about 1,000 yards west of the airfield. The enemy suspended the bombs in trees with ropes and as tanks rumbled past cut the ropes. The tactic was ineffective, because the ropes were cut prematurely.

Japs In Swamp Area

The Japanese are stron trenched in concealed posit a swamp-surrounded rid armed with many automat ons. They apparently cl position carefully as the best in the area for a final stand.

Snipers hiding in the treetops caused numerous casualties. At one spot the enemy left one of the swords so prized both by the Aussies and Americans as souvenirs. Three Aussies found it and as they delightedly examined it a Japanese sniper shot them all.

JAPS TRY NEW TRICKS ON LABUAN

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YANKS TAKE IPIL AIRFIELD

Americans Gain Along Cagayan Valley On Luzon

Manila, *Sunday*, June 17 (AP)—Two United States armored spearheads drove 5 and 6 miles north today along the Cagayan valley where more than 30,000 Japanese troops are being compressed in their last major stronghold on northeastern Luzon, it was announced today.

One column of the 37th (Ohio) Division captured the 4,500-foot Ipil airfield and pressed on 5 miles north along Highway No. 5—main route through the valley — to the south bank of the Ganano River, tributary of the broad Cagayan River.

A second force to the west struck along the edge of the valley over a new highway and ground out a 6-mile gain despite tough resistance, the first reported since Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced yesterday that his forces had burst out 22 miles into the valley.

Road Junction Taken

An Army spokesman asid mortar and automatic weapon fire was heavy Friday on this sector, and 100 Japanese were slain.

In the rear of the spearheads, in the Orioung Pass, 5 miles from the entrance of the valley, a Japanese attempt to pinch off the advance with a road block was repulsed.

The sixth division also was tightening the noose on the Cagayan positions with a 1½-mile advance through the mountains west of the valley, and by the 33d Division, still farther west, operating in the Agno River gorge north of the summer capital of Baguio.

Still farther north, Filipino guerrillas led by Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift, of the 1st Corps, captured the road junction of Cervantes, in the west coast province of Ilocos Sur, and were only 10 airline miles from the enemy's mountain stronghold of Bontoc.

Race Against Typhoon Season

While the major drive was under way to clear the Cagayan Valley, more than 500 Japanese dead were counted in central Luzon. Twenty-four Japanese and 301 Formosans were taken prisoner.

MacArthur's communiqué today said that on Mindanao further progress was made in liquidating the enemy garrison.

The spokesman reported that on this sector the enemy was attempting a limited withdrawal toward Mount Apo, southwest of Davao City, and was covering the movement with stiff rearguard action.

The battle of northeastern Luzon was taking on the nature of a race against time.

The Americans were racing against the July typhoon season, which threatens widespread floods along the Cagayan River.

252 Tons Of Explosives Used

Medium and attack bombers unloaded 252 tons of explosives on enemy personnel and supply areas in attacks throughout Cagayan Valley.

The veteran Buckeyes rolled ahead 22 miles in 24 hours after breaking through the last Japanese defenses at the valley's southern gateway, and liberated the important Isabella province towns of Santiago and Echague.

The 37th Division's advance into Cagayan Valley marked the first time any of MacArthur's troops have been fighting on level terrain since they crossed the central plain to Manila in January.

Other American units on the island are still battling in the jungle-covered mountains. The rested 6th Division, teaming with the 37th in the northward push, branched off near the southern end of the valley, and advanced northwest 4 miles along Highway No. 4, west of Bagabag.

Kill 500 Jap Holdouts

In the mountain area east of Manila the 38th Infantry Division, the 1st Cavalry Division and the 112th Cavalry regimental combat team engaged Japanese holdout units, counting 500 enemy dead.

North of Baguio, near the island's west coast and almost due west of the Cagayan Valley, the 33d Infantry drove along the Agno River gorge in the Tabio sector. MacArthur reported 400 enemy dead there.

On Mindanao at the southern end of the Philippine chain the 24th Infantry Division plugged on at an arduous job of cleaning out hard-to-get caves and pillboxes near Davao. Units of the division also captured a rocket-launcher supply dump there.

Formosa Bombed

Strikes of the Talomo trail in the mountains east of Davao the 31st Infantry engaged slowly retreating Japanese units in a series of small-scale clashes. They reported 100 Japanese dead.

Seventy-fifth Air Force Liberators sprayed jellied gasoline fire bombs on southwestern Formosa towns. Seventh Fleet Liberators blasted at locomotives and burned boxcars in Indo-China Wednesday. The same day other navy Liberators sank or damaged half a dozen luggers and barges at Saigon and off Kuantan shipyards of Malaya.

On the night of June 13-14, 7th Fleet Liberators started a large fire on Shanghai's teeming water front.

Yanks Race Along Luzon Valley To Beat Typhoons

Manila, June 16 (AP)—American troops were out on the floor of the broad and fertile Cagayan Valley today, pounding along at nearly a mile an hour within 150 miles of Aparri at the northern tip of Luzon.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beighler's 37th Ohio infantrymen, who had been battling north along a tortuous mountain gorge for 3½ months, smashed through Japanese resistance yesterday and headed out across the flatlands in a race with the July typhoon season.

When the typhoons strike they will bring floodwaters raging over the valley's low-lying tobacco, rice, and corn lands, bogging down motor vehicles and grounding aircraft.

22 Miles In 24 Hours

Roxas To Seek Osmena's Job

Manila, June 16 (AP) — Senator Manuel A. Roxas, who resigned his post as brigadier general in the Army to devote his time to the commonwealth's political life, indicated clearly today he would be a candidate for the presidency in November.

Roxas, who has been mentioned frequently as most likely to oppose President Sergio Osmena for the post, said he could "no longer go along with the current Government policies."

Waited For Change

"I did not want to break with President Osmena, who has been a friend and associate for many years," Roxas asserted. "I told him during a recent conversation I would prefer to go along with him if I could approve his policies.

"But I waited in vain for development of a strong policy to settle the country's problems."

Several Roxas for President clubs have been organized on Luzon, where the unofficial campaigning has taken a pronounced upswing.

Makes Bid For Prestige

Osmena also is understood to be strengthening his political fences, particularly in the provincial areas.

The political party Hukbalahap made a bid for prestige at a luncheon meeting yesterday at which some speakers sharply criticized the past record of Roxas.

Osmena on Monday will present the Philippine Congress with a one-year budget of about $50,000,000, together with a message urging swift passage, according to reliable sources at the Malacanan Palace.

New Items Listed

The finishing touches to the first post-liberation budget are being applied this week end, and the exact amount is yet unknown. The final sum, however, is expected to be close to the 1941-42 budget, which was $45,500,000.

New items in the current budget will include slightly more than one million as the national contribution for re-establishment of provincial and municipal governments; one million for public works, and eight and a half million for reopening of the Philippine National Bank.

ONLY 1447 MEN OF BATAAN FREE

3260 Dead and 13,000 May Be in Japan and China.

Manila, June 16 (A. P.).—Only 1,447 men of more than 18,000 American Army and Navy personnel captured by the Japanese on Bataan and Corregidor have been liberated, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters disclosed today.

Another 3,260, who made the "death march" or were captured on "the Rock," have been officially reported dead. A large majority of the 13,000 unaccounted for are believed to be held in prison camps in Japan, China and Formosa.

The recovered personnel branch of the Adjutant-General's office, Army Forces of the Pacific, reported that many men carried as missing in action actually surrendered to the Japanese. They were taken to Camp O'Donnel where many, ill with malaria and dysentry, died before they were registered as prisoners of war.

Fellow prisoners kept records of the fate of their comrades on the back of Japanese printed forms, on milk can wrappers, cigarette papers and every type of scrap paper they could get their hands on. These records were buried. Most of them have now been recovered, said Lieut.-Col. E. E. Graham, head of the recovered personnel branch. He described the scraps of paper as the most important sources of information for his office.

Sent to Labor Camps.

Many prisoners were shipped to labor camps in northern Japan and presumably are clearing debris from the empire's burned-out cities. Others were sent to work on Yokohama docks or in Mukden munitions works.

Hundreds never reached their destinations. They died when American bombers or submarines sank enemy prison ships en route from Manila's Bilibid prison.

Bilibid, which served as the staging point for shipping prisoners from the Philippines, saw at least 10,000 enlisted men and nearly 2,000 officers marked for shipment to Japan and the mainland.

When the Yanks came back to the Philippines they liberated nearly 25,000 military and civilian prisoners confined in Cabanatuan, Santo Tomas and Los Banos. Among them were 5,844 American nationals.

Records showed that of 12,000 Filipino Scouts serving with American troops on Bataan, 5,764 were freed and 399 were reported dead.

FOE'S SUICIDE ANTICS AMAZE VETERAN 7TH

OKINAWA, June 16 (AP)—The Seventh Infantry Division thought it had seen about everything in Japanese warfare at Attu, Kwajalein and Leyte, but the doughboys figure nothing tops the antics in this Okinawa finale.

The Japanese have been known to dash out and throw dirt into the Americans' faces, then tear back behind rocks and blow themselves up with grenades or slit their own throats.

Others run around screaming at one another or holding jabbering conferences between boulders, then blast themselves with grenades.

Capt. Charles D. Farnham of Stillwater, Minn., veteran of every battle in which the Seventh was a part, told how an enemy captain charged up a hill waving a saber.

"We let him get within ten feet and then knocked him off," Farnham said. "The rest of the Japs with him tried to flee, waving their hands and screaming."

Okinawa Fly Fights Fiercely

Captain Ignores Gunfire, Plans Maneuver Against Pests

WITH THE 96TH DIVISION ON OKINAWA, June 16 (AP).—Two American 75-mm. anti-tank guns had just been knocked out, one of the crew was wounded and the remaining members were executing a maneuver commonly described as "getting to hell out of there." They sat down and wiped their brows.

Captain Ray M. Bellah, of Joliet, Ill., commanding officer of the Headquarters Company of the 381st Regiment, likewise, was annoyed and disturbed.

"We got to get to hell out of here," he said, and added:

"These flies are driving me nuts. We got to get a location where there's not so many of them."

Publishers Guests Of President Osmena

Manila, P. I., June 16 (AP)—Frank Schroth, publisher of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and Henry Luce, publisher of *Life*, *Time* and *Fortune* Maga-

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zines, were luncheon guests today of President Sergio Osmena.

They will be the guests tomorrow of Gen. Douglas MacArthur before returning home.

Others at today's luncheon included Roy Alexander, Sr., and William P. Gray, of the Time Manila Bureau, and Lieut. James Britt, of Washington, D. C., liasion officer for the Luce-Schroth war tour.

Gen. Eichelberger 40 Years In Service

U.S. 8th Army Headquarters in the Philippines, June 15 [*AP—Delayed*]—Ruddy-faced Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the 8th Army, returned today from a front-line inspection on Mindanao Island in time to celebrate completion of his fortieth year of military service.

The husky 59-year-old General spent the day quietly with his staff officers doing the job nearest to his heart—planning new crushing blows against the Japanese.

Hero Of Shuri Line Killed

Guam, June 16 (*AP*)—Col. Edwin T. May, whose 383d Regiment of the 96th Army Division provided the "breakthrough" that opened the Japanese Shuri line on Okinawa, was killed by machine-gun fire June 5, it was disclosed last night.

May was killed as he watched his regiment from his command post near Iwa village. Command was assumed by Lieut. Col. DeWitt Ballard, of Rawlins, Wyo.

Colonel May, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, joined the Massachusetts National Guard in World War I and served overseas for two years. He was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in the Leyt campaign in the Philippine Islan earlier this year.

TRUK IS REPORTED BLASTED BY FLEET

San Francisco, June 16 (A. P.).—An Allied carrier raid on bypassed Truk Island went into its third day today, Tokyo radio reported, after an hour-long bombardment by a supporting naval task force. Jap broadcasters "presumed" British fleet and carrier units made the attack on the island group in the center of the arolines.

Kyushu 'Turned Into Fortress'

San Francisco, June 16 (*AP*)—Alarmed by increased American naval activity around Okinawa, the Japanese are making of Kyushu, southernmost of the Nipponese home islands, "one large fortress," Domei news agency reported today.

The Domei broadcast, recorded here, said the number of American ships in the Kerama Islands, about miles west of the southern tip of Okinawa, had increased greatly and that the United States fleet had extended its patrol line to the vicinity of Amami Island, 120 miles north of Okinawa.

Ship Movement Cited

"It is especially noteworthy that the number of fully-laden cargo ships and landing craft suddenly increased lately," Domei said, and added:

"These increased movements of enemy surface craft in Okinawa waters may point to an enemy scheme to launch fresh operations against the Japanese homeland."

A correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper *Mainichi* reported by radio that two American battleships and several cruisers had lain down a "fierce" bombardment on death-stand Japanese forces southern Okinawa tip.

These broadcasts, recorded by the FCC, included the first report of a task force bombardment of Truk. It was repeatedly raided by United States carrier aircraft during the days when it was one of the most formidable of Japan's island outposts. Truk is now encircled by Allied-held bases.

The strike began Thursday when about sixty sea-borne aircraft raided the isolated base, once Japan's greatest stronghold in the central Pacific, broadcasts heard by the FCC said.

A task force of about two cruisers and four destroyers followed up yesterday with an hour-long bombardment supported by about thirty carrier planes. Sixty seaborne aircraft "presumably operating from an aircraft carrier of the British Pacific fleet" carried the attack into the third day, Tokyo said, with a five-hour raid.

The Japanese Domei news agency claimed that several raiding planes were shot down.

Defenses Bolstered

"In view of the fact that one enemy battleship by its shelling can cause as much effect as 1,500 small planes, it can be said that our men in this area are being subjected to fierce fire equal to being bombed by at least 3,500 small planes," the correspondent wrote.

Japanese forces have constructed "two-way and three-way defenses at all points possible" on Kyushu. Domei reported and quoted a dispatch from a naval correspondent "at a certain air base" as saying:

"South Kyushu lies closest adjacent to the Okinawa battle area, and its defense constructions grow at amazing speed in keeping with the united fighting spirit of the people here. It is fast becoming one large fortress with the aid of our new scientific findings."

Situation "Grave"

Domei admitted the situation on Okinawa is "grave" and said the Japanese positions there had been raided by "some 400" American aircraft Thursday, "representing a substantial increase in the number of enemy air raiders in the past several days."

[American frontline dispatches told of the extensive use of dive bombers in breaking the Japanese line across the Yaeju-Dake escarpment.]

Domei claimed without Allied confirmation that Japanese planes attacked American air bases and shipping around Okinawa Thursday and Friday nights and had resumed the attack today.

Fires were reported started on some Okinawa airfields but no men

s made of damaging any an shipping.

Waters Are Mined

Three mine-sowing expeditions over Japanese waters by American Superforts also were reported by the Japanese news agency.

Approximately ten of the B-29's dropped mines in the Kanmon Strait between Kyushu and Honshu Islands and in Suwo Sea just east of the strait, Domei said, while a like number flew a mission over Sagami Bay south of Tokyo on Honshu. Five Superforts were reported to have dropped mines in Hakata Bay off northwestern Kyushu.

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Japan to Arm Women And Aged for Invasion

Says All Will Have to Fight if 'Circumstances Warrant'

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16 (*AP*).—The Japanese said today they were converting the southernmost home island of Kyushu into "one large fortress" and that women and aged must bear arms in the event of an invasion.

Broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said that the United States Navy had moved its "patrol line" to near the island of Amami, about 200 miles from Kyushu and 120 miles north of Okinawa.

Against this menace, the Domei news agency said, "two-way and three-way defenses at all points possible" had been erected on Kyushu since it "lies closest to the Okinawa battle area."

The vice-director of Japan's Civilian Volunteer Corps said that women would be expected to perform rear-guard duties "but when circumstances warrant they will immediately take up arms." The same went for the aged, he added.

Domei said that in Tokyo the government was experimenting with about 1,200 "underground houses" capable of housing twenty persons each to care for war workers.

Kumataro Honda, a former Ambassador to Germany, warned against the pitfalls of a two-front war, such as enmeshed Germany, and said Japan should maintain "neutrality with the Soviet Union to preclude any possibility of undesirable changes in this respect."

Japan To Build Barracks Dwellings

San Francisco, June 16 (*AP*)—The Japanese Government, struggling to keep up its bombed and burned-out war production, has undertaken the construction of 1,200 "emergency dwellings," two-room barracks, housing twenty persons each, the Japanese Domei news agency reported today.

Domei likewise reported, in broadcasts recorded here, that the Government was experimenting with underground houses, possibly a development of the "dugouts" which Radio Tokyo reported were housing thousands after the two great B-29 fire raids last month burned large areas in Tokyo.

Writer Says Japs May Last 18 Months

San Francisco, June 16 (*AP*)—Fred Hampson, veteran Associated Press war correspondent in the Pacific, said yesterday that "the Japanese can keep the war going eighteen more months if they want to, although they are hopelessly licked."

The 43-year-old Portland (Ore.) newsman returned to the United States after serving 23 months on the war fronts from Empress Augusta Bay at Bugainville to the liberation and cleanup of the Philippines.

Hampson took part in 10 amphibious landings without injury. His only illness was tropical pneumonia.

Mikolajczyk In Moscow for Polish Parley

Stanczyk, Miners' Leader, Flies With Him; Initial Talks Already Held There

LONDON, June 16—(AP) Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, peasant- born former premier of Poland, arrived in Moscow tonight for a conference of rival Polish leaders who may shape a new Polish government and wipe out the [illegible] difference among the "Big Three."

The plain-spoken Polish leader arrived in the Soviet capital shortly before 6 p.m. after flying from Britain with Jan Stanczyk, Socialist Miners' leader, dispatches from Moscow said.

While awaiting Mikolajczyk, representatives of the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw government and of non-government parties from within Poland held preliminary discussions at Moscow.

All delegates invited from within Poland have arrived in Moscow, dispatches from the Soviet capital said, except the Polish Peasant party leader, Wincenty Witos, who was said to be too ill to attend.

A British Foreign Office commentator, however, said that the "big three" commission in Moscow, Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov and the British and American ambassadors, had sent a new urgent request to Witos to aid in settling the long stalemated Polish dispute.

The Peasant Party leader is considered a key to successful solution of the Polish problem. At London, American and British observers believe that the best chance of forming a new provisional government of Poland involves possible choice of Mikolajczyk as premier.

Mikolajczyk, however, is believed willing to accept such a post only if his nomination has the support of Witos's Peasant Party.

At London there was hope that Mikolajczyk's trip to Moscow would also dispel the mystery of the sixteen Poles under Soviet arrest and now facing imminent trial for "diversionary acts."

Okinawa Yanks Face A New Enemy—Typhoon Season

Washington, June 16 (*AP*)—With the final mopup of enemy forces on Okinawa in sight, American forces on that island are facing another serious, but natural, threat.

That section of the globe is moving into the height of the annual typhoon season. Okinawa could well be named "typhoon junction."

Navy meteorological charts look like pictures of giant spiders, with Okinawa as the body and the typhoon paths as the legs.

Figured In Planning

That factor undoubtedly weighed heavily in planning the Okinawa action, since records show that the period from January to April has the area's lowest typhoon expectancy.

In May, however, typhoons begin to appear, generally following paths over the Philippines, Formosa and the East China Sea with some occasionally recurving over the Okinawa group.

In June, two major paths are followed—one across the northern Philippines to the China coast and the other through the Okinawa group into southern Japan.

Records show that from 1901 to 1940 there was an average of one typhoon every June in the area.

At Height For 3 Months

July, August and early September is the height of the typhoon season, averaging three to four per month. The China Sea, the Okinawa group, the Japanese Sea and western Japan are particularly dangerous areas during the season.

From late September through December the frequency subsides.

By a freak of nature, the China coast in the vicinity of the Yangtze River is singularly free of typhoons, charts showing normal paths turn northward before reaching the coast in that vicinity.

BERLIN PARLEY DATE NOT FIXED

London, June 16 (A. P.).—Blackened Berlin will be the scene some time before July 26 of the next Big Three conference.

This was made official last night by an announcement from 10 Downing Street, official residence of Prime Minister Churchill. A spokesman said the date had not been fixed definitely, but the Prime Minister himself had said it would be before July 26.

First Lord of the Admiralty Brendan Bracken said the conference would take place at "the very time the votes are being counted" in Britain's national election. This would mean it could be at any time between July 5, date for the election, and July 27, when the results are expected to be announced.

Bracken assailed a statement by Harold Laski, chairman of the Labor party, that Laborites would not be bound by Big Three decisions, despite the fact that Laborite Major Clement Attlee, who was Deputy Prime Minister in Churchill's coalition Cabinet, had accepted the Prime Minister's offer to attend as a friend and counselor.

FRENCH ASSAULT SPANISH REFUGEES

Mob Attacks Train; 20 Reported Killed, 361 Injured

London, June 16 (AP)—A French mob, armed with iron rods and bottles, created an international incident today by attacking a train filled with Spanish civilians, twenty persons were reported killed 361 injured.

The French attackers apparently believed the train was filled with troops of the Spanish Blue Division, which fought alongside the Germans on the Russian front.

More than 100 Falange youths, apparently led by a German girl, demonstrated against Britain and America yesterday in Barcelonia, Spain, shouting "Down with Churchill! Down with England!" Property damage was not extensive.

Spain Demands Explanation

Reports on the number and severity of casualties varied enormously. The French Government, opening an official investigation, said only six persons had been injured.

But other Paris reports said 20 persons had been stoned to death, and in Switzerland, where the train arrived after turning back from France, 61 persons were described as seriously injured, 300 were said to be slightly hurt and 23 were reported missing. In Madrid there were reports that eight had been killed.

The Spanish Foreign Minister demanded an immediate explanation of the incident from the French Government.

The incident took place at Chambery station, east of Lyon, as the train stopped in its journey across southern France toward the Spanish frontier.

Transit Called "Guaranteed"

The Swiss Territorial Command said the French mob reportedly stoned the train and then attacked through broken windows. The Spanish refugees, Swiss reports added, were said to have been beaten by iron rods, with clubs, and bottles and the clothing was torn off many Spaniards.

Spanish Foreign Minister José Felix de Lequerica told correspondents in Madrid that the special train carried more than 500 Spaniards who had worked in German labor camps under a Spanish-German agreement. Their return to Spain had been negotiated with the French Government, which had agreed to "guarantee" the transit of the Spaniards, Lequerica said.

An official source in Paris said the report that the train was loaded with Blue Division troops apparently originated with a story printed in the Swiss Communist newspaper *Workers' Voice* and had spread along the route of the train.

None Killed, French Say

In an official statement, the French Ministry of the Interior said that no one had been killed and that only six had been injured, struck by stones thrown through windows. The French Government report, based on a French investigation, said no shots had been fired.

The Swiss reports, however, said that among the 23 persons missing were two delegates of a French mission who, with two Spanish officials, had undertaken the responsibility for safe transportation across France.

The Spanish passengers included members of the Spanish embassy in Berlin and of Spanish consulates in Germany. A Spanish Foreign Office spokesman asserted that a group of French gendarmes sent to protect the train had made no attempt to ward off the attack. Lequerica said there was no possibility that the gendarmes could have confused the Spanish workers for Spanish Blue Legionnaires since they should have had instructions from Paris and all the workers were in civilian clothes.

Britain Again Faced With Moslem Question

London, June 16 (AP)—India's Moslem question loomed again today as a possible hurdle for British and Indian delegates who will confer at Simla June 25 on Britain's offer to place the executive council virtually in native hands under viceregal veto power.

Dispatches from India predicted that the offer would be accepted and the Hindu *Times*, of New Delhi, published by the son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, said it contained "honorable terms."

Developments revealed, however, some of the difficulties in the way of Simla conference preparations.

Congress Party's Demands

The press of the National Congress party, which is composed in majority of caste Hindus, was reported in Indian dispatches to be reiterating Congress desires to speak for the whole country.

It was reported from Bombay that the British were expected to make up the invited native delegations to the conference with 40 per cent each of National Congress party and Moslem League representatives and twenty per cent from other groups, including Sikhs and Pariah Hindus.

Dr. Syamaprad Mookerjea, president of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, third largest native political organization, protested its omission and charged the viceroy, Field Marshal Lord Wavell, with "deliberately ignoring nationalist-minded Moslems and compelling all Moslems to accept the banner of the Moslem League."

Wavell Criticized

Congress Party newspapers expressed the same dissatisfaction and Nationalist leaders, including Ghandi, protested Wavell's failure thus far to invite Maulana Abdul Kalam Azab, Moslem president of the largely Hindu Congress Party, as well as Pandit Jawahral Nehru, leader of its Socialist wing. Both were among the eight leaders freed yesterday.

Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Moslem League president, pledged his organization's co-operation, but asked that the conference be postponed two weeks to permit fuller discussion.

Flyers to Map Europe Before They Pull Out

Will Take Detailed Photos of Terrain in Case War Has To Be Fought Again

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—The American Army Air Forces will occupy Europe for an indefinite period, photographing every hill and valley within its jurisdiction, to provide a strategical map for invasion in the event of another war, it was learned today.

From a high-level source it was established that plans for the work, to be carried out by planes and air crews that once had missions of destruction, have been completed.

This is why a number of bombers of the 8th Air Force, manned by volunteer crews, have been assigned to the occupation force, while the 9th Air Force will de the actual police work of occupation with fighters and fighter-bombers.

Although there was no official confirmation, it was learned that pictures will be taken of all potential battlegrounds of the future, similar to those protographs which showed every landspit of Normandy before D Day.

Meanwhile, the 9th Air Force will patrol Germany, ready to knock out of existence any sign of new-born German militarism.

War-devised equipment for bombing through clouds will be used in photographing Europe.

Upon completion the map is expected to show every farmhouse which might be transformed into a pillbox, every road which might be used for troop movements and every canal usable for supply shipments.

Strong Air Forces Urged

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—The Liberal party also advocated the maintenance of strong air forces by the nations charged with preserving peace and called for "close comradeship" between Britain and the United States and Russia. The party, one of Britain's smaller ones, also pledged support to the world security organization being formed at San Francisco.

Meanwhile, the British Trades Union Council, in a ten-point manifesto endorsing the Labor party program, asserted public ownership of basic industries like coal and power, iron and steel, and internal transport was an "immediate necessity." The council also came out for a forty-hour week and two weeks' annual vacation throughout industry without a reduction in pay, and endorsed compulsory schooling until age 15.

Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the Labor party, professed admiration for Prime Minister Winston Churchill as a war leader in a campaign speech today, but contended that politically he was a symbol of "old world aristocratic privileges."

Professor Laski attacked Brendan Bracken, Conservative First Lord of the Admiralty, who yesterday had asserted that foreign affairs should be taken out of politics. "Mr. Bracken really meant that the Tory party should be at liberty to attack Soviet Russia," Professor Laski said, "* * * to give ardent support to Mussolini as the Tories did in 1940, to appease Hitler until it was too late to arrest the onset of war, to destroy Spanish democracy by the calculated lie of non-interventionism, and to aid Japan against China * * *"

In another speech, Laborite Herbert C. Morrison, former Home Minister in Mr. Churchill's coalition Government, told a Welsh audience that the voters in the July 5 election had only one real choice—"between a Tory Government representing reaction and privilege, and a Labor Government representing progress and public interest."

To Give LittleAid to Europe

Britain Still Is Importing Third of Its Food Requirements

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—Representatives at the twelve-nation food conference were told today that the United Kingdom still is importing a third of its food needs and that Great Britain could make only a limited contribution to solution of the food problems of Europe.

R. S. Hudson, British Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, said Britain might be able to send something to Europe from its stocks, and he would be willing to ask the British people to continue their sacrifices, but they would have to be convinced that a maximum effort was being made by farmers in other countries.

215-Mile Average Made On England-India Flight

London, June 16 (AP)—A four-engined Skymaster (C-54) plane of the RAF Transport Command this week made a 9,120-mile round-trip flight from England to Karachi, India, in two days, eight hours and eleven minutes, the Air Ministry said tonight.

Actual flying time was 42 hours and 23 minutes—26 hours and eight minutes by day and sixteen hours and fifteen minutes by night. Average speed was 215 miles an hour.

On the outward run, the big plane, similar to those used on the transatlantic run by the United States Army, carried 6,000 pounds of military supplies and on the return journey 27 service passengers and 1,755 pounds of freight.

Diphtheria Kills 9,000 Children In England

London, June 1t (AP)—Nine thousand children under 15 years of age in England and Wales died of diphtheria during the war—a thousand more than were killed by enemy bombs, the Ministry of Health announced today.

A new summer immunization campaign is scheduled.

Berlin Mayor Reported Held

London, June 16 (AP)—*Exchange Telegram* quoted the Soviet-controlled Berlin radio as saying tonight that the former Mayor of the German capital, Julius Luther, had been arrested.

WIVES' PASSAGE DELAYED

Army Says Britons Wed to Yanks Must Wait 10 Months

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—The United States Army said today that British wives of American soldiers would probably have to wait at least ten months for transportation to the United States.

Ship room was found for 300 wives before V-E Day. Since then all accommodations have been reserved for personnel with high priorities.

There is a waiting list of 4,000 British wives and children. Hundreds of others are awaiting approval by the Army and the American Embassy.

EIRE ELECTION UNDECIDED

O'Kelly Fails to Poll Needed Majority in Presidential Race

DUBLIN, Sunday, June 17 (AP)—Sean T. O'Kelly, Government party candidate, failed to poll a majority over the combined vote of his two opponents in the Eire Presidential election, necessitating a tabulation of second choice votes, a count of virtually all returns showed tonight.

Under Eire's election procedure the second choices of the supporters of Dr. Patrick D. McCartan, Independent, who finished third, will be counted on Monday and added to the totals for Mr. O'Kelly and Sean MacEoin, leader of the opposition Fine Gael party.

The totals were: O'Kelly, 533,373; MacEoin, 336,611, and McCartan, 210,788.

The Irish Press, organ of the Eire Government, announced Mr. O'Kelly's election several hours earlier on the basis of mounting returns. The 85-year-old incumbent, Dr. Douglas Hyde, declined to seek re-election.

O'Kelly Elected, Irish Paper Says

Dublin, June 16 (AP)—The *Irish Press*, organ of the Eire Government, said today that Sean T. O'Kelly had been elected President of Eire.

Early today O'Kelly, the Government party candidate backed by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, had polled 481,588 votes; Sean Macedin, leader of the opposition Fine Gael party, 300,038, and Dr. Patrick McCartan, Independent, 185,488.

The 85-year-old incumbent, Dr. Douglas Hyde, declined to seek re-election.

EISENHOWER IS OFF ON FLIGHT TO U. S.

Starts Home in Truman's C-54 After Jocular Chat With Six GI Passengers

PARIS, June 16 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—the principal in a long interview yesterday—assumed the role of interviewer at the airport today before leaving for the United States in President Truman's private C-54 transport.

He put his questions to six American soldiers with well over the eighty-five required points who are homeward bound in the Eisenhower plane. It was all done in a recording by the American forces network in front of the plane and the tone—including a jocular dressing-down to his son, Lieut. John Eisenhower—had the easy informality of professional entertainers.

First, General Eisenhower called on each soldier to identify himself. The first five were T/Sgt. Marsh H. Smith of Hampton, Neb.; Sgt. Gerald Bowen of Mountain City, Kan.; T/Sgt. Eugene L. Cotter of Lincoln, Neb.; Sgt. Roger Davidson of Turners, Mo., and Corp. Richard C. Cordon of Lawrenceville, Ill.

The sixth was Sgt. Walter Samps of Abilene, Kan.

"That's my home town," General Eisenhower said. "Now, tell me if you men have any objection to going home with me? Or would you rather go home with another group?"

There was a mutter of denials. The supreme commander then asked the men where and when they thought they would first see their wives and children. When there was no coherent answer, he asked: "Do you think there'll be many ribs cracked?"

Next he asked: "Have you men any kicks you want to put here right now before the public?"

After a chorus of denials he continued: "You're glad to be out of the Army, but you'll still be friends of ours?"

Ready to leave, General Eisenhower looked around for his son. Not finding him, he turned to the group and said:

"Now, if you want a good broadcast you interview that son of mine and ask him if he doesn't think he's going to get a good second lieutenant's calling for being late when he's going home."

John turned up a few seconds later amid cries by his friends, "John, you're AWOL."

General Eisenhower's party boarded the Presidential plane and the soldiers climbed into the General's plane.

Summer Uniform Flown To Eisenhower

New York, June 16 (AP)—General Eisenhower and 23 members of his staff will receive New York city's acclaim next Tuesday dressed in new summer uniforms tailored in less than 24 hours from measurements furnished from official army records.

All arrangements for the Supreme Allied Commander's welcome had been completed, it was learned yesterday, when army authorities suddenly realized that officers and enlisted men in Europe still were wearing heavy winter outfits and that summer materials would be difficult to obtain overseas.

An army officer made a hurried call Wednesday afternoon to a

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Fifth avenue department store, put in an order for 50 uniforms and provided the necessary tailoring data. Factories in Rochester Boston and local firms immedi set to work. The uniforms completed the next day and patched by p'ane for Europe, a fitter and two expert tailors a

Ike Hops For U.S.

Paris, June 16 (AP)—Gen. Eisenhower took off today for United States, where a hero's claim awaits him in Washing New York and his Kansas h town, Abilene. Eisenhower plan to stop off in Bermuda for eral hours' rest. He is due in V ington Monday and New Tuesday.

Eisenho For Early Trials In War Crimes

Wants Punishment to Fit the Crime; General Sees Allies 'Moving Rapidly'

PARIS, June 16 (AP).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, declaring he is in favor of making the punishment fit the crime, said yesterday that he thought the Allies were "moving rapidly" toward setting up the machinery for trying war criminals whose offenses had been against more than one country.

The Allied Supreme Commander expressed this opinion to reporters in a general review of the European war. The text of his comment concerning war criminals and the Nazi attitude toward war crimes was received today. The text follows:

"How about the punishment of war criminals?" Eisenhower was asked.

"I am in favor of it," he replied, adding:

"I mean, I am in favor of making the punishment fit the crime. Now, certain of these people have committed their crimes largely, let us say, in one country. Where one country has the full bill of goods they have got the evidence, and that is exactly where that fellow should go.

He Urges Quick Trials

"Those, let us say, who have offended everybody and their crime has been general in nature, there is where it takes a little time to put the machinery together, be cause you remember there has never been an international criminal court, so it takes a little time to get that thing done.

"If we don't do it soon it would be, in my opinion, a mistake. I think they are moving rapidly toward doing that; and we don't want to descend to the Nazi methods. That, I think, is obvious, too.

"Just to say to me, 'John, you have absolute power to go shoot whom you please,' I think would be resented by every right-thinking citizen of the United Nations. I think they will find measures to get these people."

Eisenhower was then asked: "Is it true that on the whole the Germans don't show much compassion for the crimes that have been committed?"

Eisenhower replied:

"I have seen only one report—official report—where a man insisted he was still a passionate follower of Hitler, and I have seen none—not a single report—where there was any general acknowledgement of specific knowledge of any complicity in bringing about this war, or any support in bringing it about.

"Doesn't Acknowledge Guilt"

The German, in my opinion, doesn't acknowledge any war guilt. I am quite sure they have no consciousness about it. I think, to be perfectly just, I am quite certain that many things went on in Germany hidden from most of the population.

"There was one incident, for example, when we took the Mayor of Gotha to see a horror camp, he went home, and he and his wife both committed suicide. I am quite sure that was because they were shocked and probably deranged a bit by what they saw.

"I don't say that we are naive about this. We have talked with man after man in private conversations, and we have overheard conversations where they said, 'Then all that we heard was true.' They would use stuff like that, and that sort of thing. I know there were great segments from which it was concealed. Just how much, I don't know. Even people high in the government deny they knew anything about it—or they deliberately shut their eyes to it."

Some German Industries Reopened

Paris, June 16 (AP)—German industry, twice the arsenal of aggression, is almost nonexistent today as the Allies await determination of how it can come to life safely without once again endangering world peace.

Some German plants—several hundred, have been permitted to reopen for production which the military government considers essential, but present Allied regulations permit German plants to operate only if their products are wanted by the Allied armies or if production is essential to maintain a minimum standard of life for the German civilian population.

Krupp Wants To Reopen

The management of the Krupp works, steel and munitions manufacturing organization, has submitted a request to resume production without stating what it wanted to produce. The request said production was necessary for the reconstruction of Germany. The application was returned for more details.

Officers of Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow's United States 15th Army —the unit which by virtue of its occupation of the Saar and Rhine Valley and part of the Ruhr has been guarding the center of Germany's productive might — have recommended that both Krupp and I. G. Farben-Industrie be operated by special commissions on the grounds that the organizations are too big and potentially too dangerous to be lumped with ordinar manufacturers in the control pro lem.

This summary of the prese status of industrial control in Ge many is based on reports to 15th Army headquarters.

Shutdown In Interim Stage

The present enforced shutdown of German production is in an interim stage in the complete transformation of the nation, Gerow's headquarters said. Presumably Germany will produce again under controls designed to eliminate any war potential, but pending Allied Control Council determination of how this can be done Germany's economic activity w be kept tightly restricted.

During the transitory stage, control of German production is exercised essentially at the level of several headquarters controlling the Allied occupational armies.

Expediters In Control

Overall supervision is in hands of Army G-4, expediters all matters of supply. Proble are parcelled out by industries special staff sections, whose mil tary assignments were such as t make them most familiar with the problems peculiar to individual businesses. Every manufacturer in Germany today, must be licensed under this control machinery before he can open his plant.

In the Rhine province militai district, 108 permits to open food processing plants have been granted to date. Sixty of these are flour and grain mills.

The Ford motor plant at Cologne, relatively undamaged by the war, had material on hand for making about 500 trucks. It was ordered to reopen and produce the vehicles.

ORDERLY TO LEAVE EISENHOWER SOON

Chas Kiley

Paris, June 16 (A. P.).—Master Sergt. Michael J. (Mickey) McKeogh, 29-year-old orderly, chauffeur and utility man for Gen. Eisenhower since July, 1941, left here today on his last trip with "the Boss."

McKeogh, with 115 discharge points to his credit, took off for the United States in Eisenhower's party. When the celebrations and homecomings for the supreme commander are over in Washington, New York, West Point, Kansas City and Abilene, Kan., Mickey's job will be finished.

The former New York bellhop from Corona, L. I., will report then to Fort Dix, N. J., to be discharged from the Army.

Eisenhower had to declare the curly haired Irishman "non-essential" in order for McKeogh to be eligible for discharge. However, there must have been occasions during the last four years when Eisenhower felt Mickey was certainly a vital cog in his machine.

But Mickey is married. He and his wife, the former Pearlie Hargrave, who as a Wac worked as a clerk in Eisenhower's office in Algiers, London, Normandy and Versailles, expect a baby in September. And Mickey says his family comes first now.

Big 5 Levant Parley 'Vetoed By Britain'

Paris, June 16 (AP)—Authoritative quarters said today Britain had formally declined France's proposal for a five-power conference on Middle East problems.

British Ambassador Alfred Duff Cooper saw Georges Bidault, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at noon.

Official quarters declined to disclose details of the British note, pending further study. It was understood on authority, however, that Britain had reiterated her preference for a three-power conference of France, Britain and the United States without the other members of the Big Five, Russia and China.

The British position since General de Gaulle proposed an enlarged conference has been that the Levant problem could be solved more easily by the three nations most immediately involved.

Diplomatic sources said the United States declined the invitation to attend a five-power conference on the subject several days ago.

12 Spaniards Killed: Report

Paris, June 16 (AP)—Reports received here today said twelve persons were killed and nearly 100 wounded in a riot at Chambery. Angry Frenchmen attacked a train afer word spread that it was transporting members of the Spanish Blue Division through France to Spain.

Official Spanish circles here said the train bore only Spanish civilians returning from Germany, including consular officials.

The Blue Division was recruited in Spain to fight on the side of Germany against the Russians on the Eastern Front. The train was diverted toward Switzerland, with the dead and wounded still aboard.

WAC Redeployment Plan Announced

Paris, June 16 (AP)—No fewer than 50 WACs will be returned to the United States monthly on a basis of service points, Lieut. Col. Anna W. Wilson, WAC staff director for this theater, said today. This will begin July 1, with 70 points required for the first group to be redeployed. Each month thereafter a theater WAC score will be announced.

"I believe most of them are to be returned to civilian life," Colonel Wilson said, "but that matter is handled by the War Department."

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Roosevelt Peace Move In 1938 Reported

By Louis P. Lochner

Bad Kissingen, Bavaria, June 16 (AP)—Prince Louis Ferdinand Hohenzollern, grandson of the last Kaiser, asserts that he served as messenger in a confidential move by the late President Roosevelt in 1938 to preserve peace.

He says that the President, by the early autumn of 1938, was so worried concerning the international situation and the possibility of a world war that he took measures to inform the German Government of his willingness to meet Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini and Neville Chamberlain, then Britain's Prime Minister, in the Azores for a conference.

Unknown To Secretaries

[In Washington, President Roosevelt's secretaries and former Under Secretary Sumner Welles said they had never heard of the reported message. Mrs. Roosevelt, through her secretary, said at Hyde Park, N.Y., that she had no comment.]

The Hohenzollern prince, a one-time employé of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, who knew Mr. Roosevelt from the time the latter was Governor of New York, says the President chose him as his emissary on this occasion.

First Told In 1938

He first told me of this mission in 1938; at that time I promised to keep it confidential.

[Lochner was chief of the Associated Press bureau in Berlin up to the time of Pearl Harbor.]

But with President Roosevelt dead, Hitler reported dead and his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, now in Allied hands, Prince Louis Ferdinand has agreed that there is no longer any reason for withholding this interesting detail of recent history.

The Prince, now 37, is the second son of the Crown Prince of World War I days, Friedrich Wilhelm. More or less a refugee, he is living in modest comfort with his wife, the former Russian Grand Duchess Kyra, and their five children in the home of a former physician to the late Kaiser.

The Prince's Story

This is the story of the Roosevelt peace gesture, as he tells it:

When he and his bride went on their honeymoon trip around the world in 1938, they were house guests of the Roosevelts and he had many confidential chats with the President on the dangers of Nazism and its imperialistic and militaristic threats. The President and Prince found themselves in complete accord.

Before the young couple departed for Germany, Mr. Roosevelt, as was sometimes his practice, bypassed official channels to convey a delicate proposal which, on account of its unofficial nature, could at any time be disavowed by either the proponent or the recipient.

Was To Contact Ribbentrop

He entrusted Louis Ferdinand with sounding out Ribbentrop on the possibility of a personal, heart-to-heart meeting of the American President, the German Führer, the Italian Duce and the British Prime Minister.

"Ribbentrop, of course, was to take the matter up with Hitler," Louis Ferdinand said. "If he (Hitler) reacted favorably, the proposal then could be transformed into an official one through the customary channels."

Returning to Germany late in the autumn of 1938, the Prince prepared a careful memorandum to Ribbentrop, setting forth, without revealing details, that he was charged with communicating certain information from the American President unofficially to the German Government.

No Answer, Though Pressed

Ribbentrop had not even the courtesy to acknowledge receipt. Weeks passed. Through various channels, Louis Ferdinand pressed for an answer. There was stony silence.

Then a reply revealing Hitler's attitude toward the President came in quite a different manner than the one expected. Christmas was approaching, so the young Hohenzollern sent a message to the Roosevelts, thanking them for their hospitality and extending the season's greetings.

Hardly had the telegram been handed in when a *Luftwaffe* officer appeared. Louis Ferdinand then was serving in the German Air Force.

"I have been sent by Marshal Goering to demand how you dared communicate with our Führer's greatest enemy," the officer said. "Our Führer personally ordered the Marshal to investigate. Unless you have a satisfactory answer you will be discharged in disgrace from the *Wehrmacht*, with other consequences a possibility."

Goering Says Japan Has Nazi Jet Blueprints

U-Boat Carried Them to Tokyo; He Blames Hitler for Losing the Air War

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, Germany, June 16 (AP)—American interrogation officers said today Reich Marshal Hermann Goering had told them that:

Adolf Hitler gave the Japanese the German blueprints for a jet fighter, and these plans were taken to Japan by submarine; Germany once planned to occupy Iceland and the Azores; he himself had unsuccessfully urged Hitler to seize Gibraltar; Allied air power assured the success of the invasion, and he was "stunned" by the performance of United States long-range fighters; Hitler ordered "perfect" German jet fighter verted into a bomber and "in aerial warfare you had a great —in the Fuehrer" because of H ler's decisions.

In the interrogations, which produced more opinions than solid facts from Goering, he expressed disbelief that Russia could afford to enter the war against Japan without endangering her post-war economic position, the officers said.

As for the jet fighter whose blueprints were given to the Japanese, Goering said "there is a big difference between looking at a blueprint and being able to do anything with it."

What Saved His Skin

"What saved my skin at that time," the Prince told me, "was the fact that we had sent messages not only to the Roosevelts but also to statesmen in other countries in which we had been entertained.

"That knocked the bottom out of the allegation that my cable was sent with the deliberate intent to commit an affront against the German chief of state."

After this episode Louis Ferdinand ceased pressing Ribbentrop for a reply to his memorandum, as the depth of the cleavage between the American President and the German dictator now was revealed fully.

Louis Ferdinand said Roosevelt gave him the Hitler message orally.

Factors in Defeat Cited

Goering was quoted as saying these factors led to Germany's defeat: Hitler's ignorance of the uses of air power; the unreliability of the Italians in the Mediterranean; the destructive force of United States long-range heavy bombers, and the over-all supremacy in European waters of the British Home Fleet.

Goering said the Germans failed to invade Britain after the fall of France because of the German Navy's inadequate shipping space, an insufficient number of landing craft and fear of the British Home Fleet.

He said that early in the war he saw the need of taking Gibraltar by slipping down through Spain and assaulting that British bastion from the rear. The Spaniards, he said, were friendly to the Germans because the "Germans had saved them from communism."

Declaring that the Spaniards were weak and would have made no objection to the passage of German troops through Spanish territory, Goering said that for the same reason Generalissimo Francisco Franco would have granted the Germans Spanish ports for their submarines. Many Allied officers consider the failure of the Germans to take Gibraltar constituted a blunder second in scope only to the failure to invade Britain. Goering said he saw this and used all his persuasive powers on Hitler, but Hitler could not see it and in his madness turned from Gibraltar and plunged into Russia.

After the United States entered the war, success for the Allies became certain because of the irresistible numerical superiority of the Allies' air forces, Goering added, declaring: "The Allies owe the success of the invasion to the Air Forces. They prepared the invasion, they made it possible, they carried it through."

The Allies' air force, he said, made it impossible to bring German ground forces forward fast enough for suitable counter-attack, and German armor never was able to function well under Allied aerial harassment.

Credit To U.S. Air Force

"Without the American Air Force the war would still be going on elsewhere, but certainly not on German soil," he declared.

Coolness developed between Goering and Hitler after the invasion of Russia, the former *Luftwaffe* chieftain said, and from then on Hitler's enthusiasm for Goering's ideas waned.

At one time, Goering said, Hitler turned to him and sarcastically asked: "Is there a single pilot in the German air force with enough guts to fly over Moscow?"

After this t[illegible]ns did some bombing in t[illegible]ow area, but no all-out a[illegible]lt was ever ordered, Goerin[illegible]d.

Reveals Faith In V-Weapons

Discussing V-weapons, Goering laughed as he told interrogation officers: "You were extremely lucky the war did not last another year, or that we were unable to start the use of our weapons one year earlier."

Research on the V-2, the "flying telegraph pole," began long before the war, Goering said, with the original idea of developing an express mail service between Germany and the United States.

In 1944, he said, "Adolf Hitler's madness" became so absolute that production schedules for jet fighters were wrecked and the *Luftwaffe* never had enough fighters to protect Germany's industries from Allied bombers.

Would Have Swept Off Bombers

Goering said the ME-262 was developed into a perfect fighter.

"Full of hope for the revival of the German air force fighter strength, we presented it to Hitler," he said. "It was the fighter that was to sweep Allied bombers from the skies."

To everyone's consternation, he said, Hitler rejected it, saying, "I am not at all interested in this plane as a fighter." He ordered it converted into a bomber.

Way Opened For Allies

Because of such decisions, Goering continued, Allied bombers were able utterly to destroy German communications.

"Your Mustangs were practically doing training flights over Bavaria," he said.

Goering said Malta had not been invaded because the Germans considered the Italian Navy unreliable and the Italians had failed to cooperate in turning over airbases to the Nazis in Italy.

"You try to carry out an invasion with the Italians!" Goering cried.

Heinkel Flew With Yanks

Referring to the successful German air attack against the American bomber base at Poltava, when an enormous number of American four-engined bombers were destroyed on the ground, Goering said a Heinkel 177 had discovered the bombers moving toward the base, had joined the bomber formation and flown with it to the airfield, then turned back and made the report. The sensational raid followed immediately.

Goering said Germany planned to occupy Iceland, but the scarcity of airfields on the island made the venture seem hazardous. He said Germany was trying hard at that time to keep the United States neutral, and felt occupation would be difficult for the Americans to understand.

He said Germany planned to seize the Azores, but only after Gibraltar had been occupied. When the Mediterranean campaign was lost, the Azores were forgotten.

RIBBENTROP SENDS CHURCHILL LETTER

Also Writes To Eden About Message From Hitler

Field Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters, June 16 (AP)—Joachim von Ribbentrop has written a confidential letter to Prime Minister Churchill and Anthony Eden referring, he maintains, to "a message given to me by the Führer before his death."

The captured former Nazi Foreign Minister wrote to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery asking him to deliver the letter intact.

Written in ink in an elegant hand script while Ribbentrop was in hiding in the Hamburg apartment of a brunette divorcee, the note to Montgomery contained no sensational information.

"I Can't Tell You"

Ribbentrop reportedly told British security officers after his arrest Thursday in Hamburg:

"For goodness sakes, don't publish my letters until they are in the hands of those to whom they are addressed. They are addressed to certain people and I can't tell you about them."

The note to Montgomery was composed after Ribbentrop arrived in Hamburg from Berlin. There was reason to believe that it was written only a day or two before his capture and that his reported statement that he had been preparing to surrender voluntarily had a semblance of truth.

Military sources said both letters as well as Ribbentrop's cache of several hundred thousand marks, seized with him in the climax of one of Europe's greatest manhunts, were sent to SHEAF authorities along with Ribbentrop himself.

Misspells Names

Although Ribbentrop's English was grammatically correct in his Montgomery note, he misspelled the names of both Churchill and British Foreign Secretary Eden. Churchill's christian name was written as "Wincent" and Eden's family name was spelled "Edn."

The letter was as casual in its form as a thank-you letter to a dinner party hostess, but it laid polite stress on the importance of Churchill and Eden learning what Ribbentrop had to say about Adolf Hitler's supposed "message."

Allied HQ Reported Grilling Ribbentrop

Montgomery's Headquarters, Germany, June 16 (AP)—Captured Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was reported to be under questioning today at General Eisenhower's headquarters at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

The supreme command's most skilled examiners were said to have been assigned to try to pry loose some of the state secrets known to the 52-year-old former Reich Ambassador to London who was reputed to have convinced Hitler on his return in 1938 Britain would not intervene when Poland was invaded.

Arrested Thursday

Officially, Ribbentrop left Lueneberg airfield here for an unidentified destination "somewhere in Europe" yesterday after being arrested in Hamburg Thursday along with an attractive brunette divorcee in whose apartment he boarded under the name of "Herr Riese."

By telephone from Hamburg, Lieut. J. B. Adam, of Paisley, Scotland, told how his detail of a Belgian and two British sergeants arrested Ribbentrop. He said:

"We called at a very unpretentious block of flats about 9 A.M. and knocked on the door of the top floor, but getting no answer we nearly had decided to break it down when a lady in a dressing gown appeared. She was dark-haired and very attractive, and we learned later she was 35 and divorced. We brushed her aside, saying we'd come in and search."

Failed To Find Poison

The Belgian discovered Ribbentrop, shook him and woke him. Adams said, "We searched him from top to bottom," but they did not discover the taped-on poison vial which a medical examination at headquarters later found hidden between his legs.

Ribbentrop dressed, muttering to himself. He then spoke up to his captors in good English saying: "You know who I am, all right, don't you? I congratulate you. If you had been two days later I would have given myself up voluntarily."

Letters Are Found

The room held only a few articles of clothing and two bulky envelopes containing long hand-written letters to Montgomery and Churchill. "I want to ask you a favor," Ribbentrop said. "You put that envelope addressed to the Prime Minister inside the one addressed to the field marshal and deliver them intact to your commander."

Then he was led off.

Officers at supreme headquarters said General Eisenhower wanted no interviews with or pictures taken of Ribbentrop in Frankfurt at the moment. The reason given was that such pictures and news accounts might affect the Ribbentrop trial. Later, if pictures are needed, then the Signal Corps will take them, an officer said.

YANK 'CHUTIST KILLING TOLD

Waz Will Hear Commission's Verdict In Few Days

Ahrweiler, Germany, June 16 (AP)—Unemotional and in a hollow voice, 37-year-old Peter Back confessed to an American Military Commission today that he shot an American flyer who parachuted to earth near the village of Priest, Germany, last August.

Without a single quiver of feeling, the small-town Nazi said he did it "in my excitement" and "without thinking."

The case against him was finished in short order. The military prosecutor, Major Theodore K. Irwin, of Dallas, didn't even make a final argument.

Verdict In A Few Days

The commission's verdict will be announced in several days by Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, along with verdicts on three others tried two weeks ago for the same crime. The maximum penalty is death by hanging.

Back, a tailor with one leg crippled by infantile paralysis, sat stiffly in the courtroom, his eyes coldly steady. He frequently consulted his German defense attorney, Franz Mehn, of Trier, who also defended the other three, including Matthias Krein.

Krein, testifying against Back, today, told the commission that Back, riding a motor cycle, rushed up to the trapped airman and quickly shot him twice in the head and neck. The shots did not kill him, Krein said, so two other persons finished the flyer off with a club and a hammer.

Patted On Back For Job

Back was a village Nazi leader. One of his own character witnesses testified his position in the party was such that the villagers feared him.

In his statement to the court, Back quoted a man named Adam Weber as saying, "It's a pity I didn't find him (the flyer) first—I would have cut his belly open."

Back also quoted an Ernest Conrad as saying "I would like to burn him," and said Conrad then kicked the airman in the face.

The night of the killing, Back related, he was visited by the Nazi district leader from Bitburg who patted him on the back and said: "You did a good job. But next time shoot between the eyes."

"Nervous And Excited"

When Back insisted that he shot the flyer simply "without thinking" his German lawyer prodded, "You must have thought about something."

But Back could say no more than "I was so nervous and excited."

The nine-man trial commission was reduced to seven members at the outset of the trial when Col. Charles H. Bryan, of Parkersburg, W.Va., and Col. Horace M. Woodward, Jr., of Washington, said they already had formed prejudiced opinions about Back's guilt.

The remaining seven members, headed by Col. Louis J. Compton, of Washington, included only two who sat at the previous trial.

Two On Nazis' Trial Board Dismissed

Ahrweiler, Germany, June 16 (AP)—Because they said they already had formed an opinion, two members of a nine-man military commission were dismissed today at the outset of the trial of Peter Back on a charge of slaying an American airman last August.

The two who said they were prejudiced were Col. Charles H. O'Ryan, Parkersburg, W.Va., and Col. Horace M. Woodward, Jr., Washington.

They were on the commission which heard testimony two weeks ago against Peter Kohn, Matthias Gierens and Matthias Krein, also charged with the same crime. Back was accused of starting the incident by shooting the unarmed airman twice with a pistol. The verdict in the case of the first three defendants has not been announced.

The seven-man commission, headed by Col. Louis J. Compton, Washington, proceeded with the Back trial.

BRITISH 2D ARMY TO QUIT CONTINENT

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 16 (A. P.).—It was learned authoritatively today that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army, which fought from Normandy to Hamburg, will wind up its European operations within a few days and be deployed for duty elsewhere.

Canadian forces now in the

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European Theater, except for one composite group to be known as the Third Canadian Infantry Division, will be withdrawn from the continent by July 1. Permanent stations in the British zone of occupation will be taken up by British occupying forces under Field Marshal Montgomery's Twenty-first Army Group by June 21.

The immediate future of the Polish Armored Division now holding territory southwest of Bremen is obscured by the fact that it owes military allegiance to Britain. One report said members of the division had been offered British citizenship if they decided not to return to Poland.

Imredy, Dr. Flick Taken In Custody

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 16 (AP)—Former Hungarian Premier Bela Imredy and Dr. Friedrich Flick, former general manager of the Reich Iron Association, now are in custody of American troops, 12th Army Group headquarters announced today.

Imredy, premier in 1938 and 1939, was picked up near Innsbruck by 7th Army troops. Flick, described as a "big industrialist," was arrested in the 3d Army sector.

Rhine Crossing Proof Of Defeat To Marshal

Kiel, Germany, June 16 (AP)—Field Marshal Ernst Busch said today that when the Allies crossed the Rhine he was convinced Germany had completely lost the war.

"That campaign was planned remarkably well and came with quicker success than we reckoned," he said in an interview.

"We thought we could hold the West Wall with a minimum of troops and thus withdraw others to reinforce the Eastern front. Our greatest weakness was that we were too thinly spread in manpower and equipment on the Russian front where our men were terribly slaughtered."

"As for Hitler," said Busch, "you can say for me that I am convinced that he died in Berlin."

Brussels, Sunday, June 17 (AP). The Belgian coalition government of Socialist Premier Achille Van Acker resigned last night, amid reports that King Leopold III is determined to return to Brussels. The present government will continue in office, however, until a new Cabinet is formed.

Return Today Reported

BRUSSELS, June 16 (AP).—The newspaper "Le Soir" said today well informed sources believed King Leopold would return to Brussels tomorrow.

The office of Premier Van Acker issued a statement denying charges made yesterday by the Catholic newspaper "Libre Republique" that the King had not returned "because he is not allowed to decide for himself," and that Allied military authorities at Salzburg were keeping him out of communication with Brussels.

Some In U.S. Nursing Nazism, Red Charges

Moscow, June 16 (AP)—A writer in the Government newspaper *Izvestia* said today that some Americans were supporting a "small but influential group of friends and protectors of German fascism," who sought to defeat every effort to wipe Nazism from the earth.

The writer, A. Georgiyev, declared that members of the group included the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Gerald L. K. Smith, William Randolph Hearst and Col. Robert R. McCormick and Republican Senators Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin, and Robert A. Taft, of Ohio.

"Priests, Business Men"

Others in the group, the writer added, included "reactionary Catholic priests and greedy business men enriched from secret dealings with the enemy." He said they represented mixed elements, but were united.

Georgiyev also attacked Henry R. Luce, magazine publisher, and his wife, Republican Representative Clare Boothe Luce, of Connecticut.

He quoted Luce as writing in *Life* magazine recently that "for us (Americans) the upholding of the idea of law is more important than extermination of the Nazis."

Georgiyev said it was apparent that Luce believed the "punishment of the instigators and organizers of a system of lawlessness unheard of in history is a violation of the law."

"Continuing Goebbels Line"

The writer said that, while Luce "defends Fascist criminals on the pages of his magazine," his wife "in hysterical speeches continues the propaganda of Goebbels about the 'Bolshevik danger' and spreads provocative inventions about the intentions of the U.S.S.R. to establish rule over Europe."

Georgiyev charged that these "American advocates of reaction" represent a loud and vocal minority "whose political sympathies and efforts are in direct opposition to the national interests of the United States."

Dog Aids Trapped Master

MOSCOW, Idaho, June 16 (AP).—Charles Corey, twenty-two, today credited his mongrel dog, Ladd, with speeding his extrication when he was pinned under a tractor bulldozer. Mr. Corey, who suffered a compound fracture of a thigh bone, wrote a message on a gasoline receipt and tied it to the dog's neck. Ladd took it to the house a half mile away, and Mr. Corey's father found it and summoned aid.

Reparations Talks Near

Moscow, June 16 (AP) — The United States Reparations Mission got ready today for the first formal meetings next week with the Russians and the British on the question of German war damages. The British delegation has not yet arrived.

President Truman's chief representative at the meeting, Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, held some informal discussions with the Russians and met the Moscow diplomatic set socially.

Yugoslav Elections Ordered

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP).—A dispatch to "Red Star," army newspaper, said today that general elections had been ordered for Yugoslavia with women voting for the first time and all soldiers, regardless of age, casting ballots. This will include many teen-age Partisans. It was also announced that the war had cost Yugoslavia 1,700,000 of its pre-war population of 15,000,000 persons.

Swedish Strike Hampers Finn Reparations

Stockholm, June 16 (AP)—Finland is slightly behind in deliveries of machinery and ships as war reparations to Russia, an authoritative Finnish source said today, because of inability to obtain ball bearings from Sweden, where a strike has tied up the entire metal industry for four months.

The situation was considered so serious by the Finnish Government that it sent delegations to Sweden last month urging Sweden's central labor organization and Communist leaders to call off the strike. The layoff involves 8,000 workers who seek a wage increase of about 3 cents an hour.

Communist Makes Appeal

The last appeal to Sweden was made about a week ago by Finland's Interior Minister Yrjoe Leino, a Communist, and his wife, Hertta Kuusinen, pro-Communist member of the Finnish Parliament. They spent 24 hours in Stockholm conferring with Swedish Communist party leaders.

Informed sources said the two were believed to have made some headway in persuading the Communists here to assist in calling off the strike, but that subsequent publicity given the meeting by the Social Democratic press apparently embarrassed the Communists and stalled prospects of a settlement.

Struggle For Prestige

Behind the whole picture is a thinly veiled struggle for prestige between the Social Democrats, dominant force in the Swedish Trade Unions, and the Communists, who lately have made progress within the leadership of some unions, particularly at the SKF ballbearing works.

The SKF strike committee voted yesterday not to accede to the Finnish request to permit delivery of ballbearings.

Killer Of 27,000 At Lublin Arrested

Copenhagen, June 16 (AP)—The newspaper *Berlingske Tidende* reported today that a district leader identified as Obersturmbannführer Tomann, alleged to have machine-gunned 27,000 prisoners at Lublin, had been arrested by the British at Rendsburg, in southern Schleswig.

Spellman Being Mentioned For Papal Secretary of State

Vatican Spokesmen Say Choice Is Possible, but Is Still Dependent on Pope—Deny Selection Is Already Made.

Vatican City, June 16 (A. P.).—Vatican City spokesmen said today that there was a possibility that Archbishop Spellman of New York would be appointed Papal Secretary of State, but that conjecture upon the subject must be considered "premature and without foundation."

It was emphasized that the appointment depends entirely upon the Pope. It would be subject to the formality of approval by the College of Cardinals at a Consistory and this, which would be the first held under the present Pontiff, is not expected to take place before Christmas, because the present difficulty of communications would prevent many Cardinals from attending.

The secretaryship has been vacant since the death on August 22 last, of Cardinal Maglione, who had served in that position more than five years.

Falange Salute Called "Knightly"

MADRID, June 16 (AP)—The Spanish national salute—an open-handed, Fascist type used by General Franco—was described today by the Falange party's official newspaper as a "gesture of knightliness, which is very Spanish." It declared that Spain could have no other.

Anyway, said the newspaper, Arriba, Premier Stalin salutes open-handed, and President Roosevelt "liked to salute with his open hand, waving it a little as if giving a good-bye."

The writer, Ernesto Jiménez Caballero, added that the gesture had developed in Spain back in the Stone Age, and that it signified "magnanimity, peace, truth, justice, protection."

6-MILE GAIN MADE TOWARD LIUCHOW

Three Chinese Columns Strike for Japanese Stronghold—Foe Strengthens Shanghai

CHUNGKING, China, June 16 (AP)—Chinese troops battered in three columns toward the former American air base of Liuchow, in south China, tonight, while other assault forces hammered at the gates of Wenchow, on China's east coast 440 miles west of Okinawa.

The Chinese High Command gave no new details of fighting at Wenchow, but Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers yesterday were reported attacking the former treaty port while the Japanese were said to be pulling out northward toward Shanghai.

In Shanghai itself 230 miles to the north, a Chinese Communist dispatch asserted, Japanese military authorities had organized a defense corps with the remaining Japanese civilians. Civilian-clothed suicide units are being trained for guerrilla warfare, while Shanghai's big buildings are being converted into strongholds for street fighting, the dispatch said.

Chinese troops converged on Liuchow, 400 miles southeast of Chungking, after gaining six miles following the capture of Ishan, an outer bastion forty-three miles west. Ishan was recaptured by Chinese troops Thursday after a week's battles in which the town changed hands at least twice.

The Chinese command reported that one mobile column, breaking through the Japanese defense belt based on Ishan, had smashed within thirty-seven miles west of Liuchow after a six-mile advance and had outflanked a retreating Japanese force, inflicting heavy casualties.

A second column pushed westward from Ishan along the Kwangsi-Kweiyang Railroad and gained two and a half miles, while a third group hurled back Japanese forces along a parallel highway and advanced four miles.

The Japanese had based their main defense of Liuchow on the west and it now appeared that the Chinese had smashed the enemy line. Chinese units which reportedly had broken into Liuchow's suburbs twice in the past ten days were believed to be local militia, operating ahead of regular army forces.

In the southeastern Provinces of Kwangtung and Kiangsi Chinese forces engaged Japanese troops attempting to strengthen the east flank of the Hankow-Canton corridor across China.

The Japanese drives apparently were designed to build up a solid wall from Hankow to Canton to prevent Chinese forces from breaking through from free China to the east to support any invasion forces landing on the south China coast.

Chungking Has 2000 Cholera Sufferers

Chungking, June 16 (A. P.).—More than 2,000 persons were estimated unofficially to be suffering from cholera in the Chinese capital today. Authorities battled to halt spread of the epidemic.

Eating houses and soft drink establishments were placed off limits for United States military personnel. No cases were reported among American soldiers.

Many foreigners sought inoculations.

Inadequate sanitary facilities in Chungking and the public's unawareness of the causes and means of prevention of cholera increased the danger.

Gurkhas Rout Jap . Force Near Toungoo

Calcutta, June 16 (AP)—Gurkha troops, supported by artillery and mortars, have overpowered Japanese resistance 20 miles east of Toungoo on the Toungoo-Mawchi road, and have advanced beyond the point, Southeast Asia Command headquarters reported today.

Enemy troops covering a Japanese withdrawal eastward toward the Thailand frontier have been fighting a delaying action against British and Empire troops east of Toungoo for several days.

CITATIONS AWARDED

Tinian, June 16 (A. P.).—A presidential unit citation was awarded today to the four groups of the Fifty-eighth Bombardment Wing for the first daylight B-29 strike against Japan August 20 last in which the steel works at Yawata were destroyed.

Brig.-Gen. Roger M. Ramey, commander of the wing, which recently flew to Tinian from India, pinned the gold-framed blue ribbons on the blouses of each of his group commanders.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, United States Army Air Forces commander, who attended the ceremony, also decorated members of the wing, including Corporal Richard A. Shingler of Pittsburgh, Pa., Master Sergt. John P. Sullivan of Utica, N. Y., and Sergt. Peter R. Brant of 4836 47th street, Woodside, Queens. All received Soldiers' Medals.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

OKINAWA.

1st Marine—Pressed forward on west flank of Jap death stand line.

6th Marine—Mopped up pockets behind main line.

7th Infantry—Advanced 700 yards on east flank.

77th Infantry—Mopped up pockets behind battle line.

96th Infantry—Captured Yaeju Hill; attacked Yuza Hill.

PHILIPPINES.

6th Infantry—Joined Cagayan Valley campaign; advanced four miles.

24th Infantry—Established two river bridgeheads north of Davao, Mindanao.

33d Infantry—Advanced up west coast of Luzon, north of Baguio.

37th Infantry—Broke out of pass into Cagayan Valley, started push north.

CONTROVERSY OVER VETO PLAN NEARING AN END

Small Nations' Opposition Begins to Crack Up in San Francisco.

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TWO OTHER ISSUES UNSETTLED

Ranks of Big Five Temporarily Split When France Backs Charter Revisionists.

San Francisco, June 16 (A. P.).—Small nation opposition to a Big Five veto over future changes in a world security charter is cracking up, and leaders of the big Power bloc hope to win out on this issue tonight.

It is one of three which conference committees are struggling to wipe out this week end in line with a high-speed schedule which calls for President Truman to address a final session of the United Nations conference next Saturday.

The other two controversies are:

1. Whether colonial Powers, such as Britain and France, should be directed to make reports on their colonies to the proposed new leagues. Australia proposes that they should. The two big Powers object.

2. Whether the projected general assembly of United Nations should be empowered to debate any aspect of international relations or only matters concerned with peace and security. This is an old issue, previously settled over Russian objection in favor of the right to debate any international affair. But Russia has insisted that it be reopened, demanding the peace-and-security restriction.

Discussion of a Big-Five veto over future amendments produced a long and sometimes sharp session of a conference committee last night.

Earlier the committee produced a temporary split in ranks of the Big Powers when France voted with the small nations on two plans for automatic revision of the charter:

1. Canada and Brazil jointly proposed that between five and ten years after the league is set up a conference should be held to overhaul the charter. The Big Five opposed this and the vote was 23 for, 17 against, 9 not voting and one absent. A two-thirds' vote was required, so the proposal failed narrowly.

2. South Africa then proposed that the amending conference be held any time within ten years. This also failed with 28 for and 17 against. France voted with the majority of small nations in both cases.

Thereupon Hamilton Fish Armstrong, representing the United States, offered a compromise: If the charter were not revised within ten years, then at the end of that period the General Assembly should automatically consider holding one. No action was taken on the American compromise.

First Assembly Session May Be Six Months Off

San Francisco, June 16 (AP)—It may take six months after the end of the United Nations Conference to prepare for the first meeting of the projected 50-nation assembly.

Detailed plans are being worked out for a preparatory commission of all the countries to meet as soon as the conference ends. This commission is supposed to authorize an executive committee of fourteen nations to handle the real preparatory work.

This will include analyzing the provisions of the United Nations Charter, determining how the security council and assembly of the World Organization should conduct their business, choosing a place for their initial meetings, drafting a budget and working out some formula for collecting costs from member countries.

Earlier Meeting Possible

Conference officials say that while it may require six months or longer to get ready for the first assembly meeting, the meeting may conceivably be held before that time, if charter ratifications were given rapidly, simply by abolishing red tape and going ahead without complete plans.

London, Washington, San Francisco and the Hague have been mentioned as possible headquarters of the preparatory commission.

WAR LEADERS JOIN IN URGING A PEACE DRAFT

Marshall, Forrestal, King and Vandegrift Ask Youth Training.

PLEA BASED ON SECURITY

House Committee Will Hear From Own Members Now on Proposal.

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—Gen. of the Army George C. Marshall, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King and Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps Commandant, told Congress today universal military training was the foundation of the nation's future security.

The starred and braided military leaders were the final witnesses before the House Post-war Military Committee as it concluded, except for congressional witnesses next week, two weeks of hearings on the controversial peacetime draft proposal.

They followed Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, two admirals and a general, all of whom backed the proposal.

"To support our determination to maintain the peace," Marshall told the committee, "the world must recognize our military power as realistic and not as a remote potential."

Objectors Unpractical.

The answer to preparedness, he asserted, lies not in a large standing army, which he said would be "repugnant to the American people," but in a system of universal training "together with an effective program for industrial mobilization and continuous scientific research."

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"Those who object to compulsory military training have offered no practical solution for obtaining what is in all our minds today, and that is some guarantee for the future peace of the world," he said.

"In this world of realism," said King, "we must keep ourselves prepared to support by realistic methods, if necessary, our idealistic hopes and efforts looking toward lasting world peace."

Lesson in Unpreparedness.

The current war, he said, forcefully taught the lesson of unpreparedness, for "during that first year and more we were fighting on a shoe string" and "the inadequacy of our naval and military facilities was costly in American lives."

"The next time it could be disastrous," he added.

Vandegrift declared that under no conditions could he "assume that the present war will end all wars."

With the development of modern war weapons, he said, "it is a certainty that there will be no such lengthy time interval in which to organize a military machine to meet the forces of an aggressor nation in the future."

Mentions Paperhanger.

Forrestal said that those in favor of a peacetime draft "frequently are asked whom we are preparing to fight." He declared that the answer is "any frustrated paperhanger anywhere who may be dreaming of world dominion.

"If there is any possible way of avoiding a repetition of what we have been through for the last four years, that way should be found."

Referring to the support of Army and Navy leaders for compulsory military training, Forrestal asked the committee if "we in conscience" can discard "such expert testimony and go back to the comfortable inertia and blind complacency which for twenty years practically extended an invitation to Mussolini, Hitler and the Japanese war lords to run the world if they chose to?" To do so, he added, is to "scarcely deserve to survive as a nation."

Until the plan is tried, he said, arguments pro and con will remain unsolved, and the only way to find the answer "is to try it." Congress, he pointed out, may repeal the legislation at any time.

Forrestal said that a poll of service men "would be preponderantly in favor of universal military training" because these men do not want war again and they do not want it for their children.

ARMY JOURNAL REPLIES TO REDS

Izvestia Now Levels Attack on Mrs. Luce.

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—The Army and Navy Journal today replied to a Moscow radio commentator who recently accused it of "poisoning the post-war atmosphere" by an article on Russian policy.

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Gurkhas Rout Jap . Force Near Toungoo

Calcutta, June 16 (AP)—Gurkha troops, supported by artillery and mortars, have overpowered Japanese resistance 20 miles east of Toungoo on the Toungoo-Mawchi road, and have advanced beyond the point, Southeast Asia Command headquarters reported today.

Enemy troops covering a Japanese withdrawal eastward toward the Thailand frontier have been fighting a delaying action against British and Empire troops east of Toungoo for several days.

CITATIONS AWARDED

Tinian, June 16 (A. P.).—A presidential unit citation was awarded today to the four groups of the Fifty-eighth Bombardment Wing for the first daylight B-29 strike against Japan August 20 last in which the steel works at Yawata were destroyed.

Brig.-Gen. Roger M. Ramey, commander of the wing, which recently flew to Tinian from India, pinned the gold-framed blue ribbons on the blouses of each of his group commanders.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, United States Army Air Forces commander, who attended the ceremony, also decorated members of the wing, including Corporal Richard A. Shingler of Pittsburgh, Pa., Master Sergt. John P. Sullivan of Utica, N. Y., and Sergt. Peter R. Brant of 4836 47th street, Woodside, Queens. All received Soldiers' Medals.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

OKINAWA.

1st Marine—Pressed forward on west flank of Jap death stand line.

6th Marine—Mopped up pockets behind main line.

7th Infantry—Advanced 700 yards on east flank.

77th Infantry—Mopped up pockets behind battle line.

96th Infantry—Captured Yaeju Hill; attacked Yuza Hill.

PHILIPPINES.

6th Infantry—Joined Cagayan Valley campaign; advanced four miles.

24th Infantry—Established two river bridgeheads north of Davao, Mindanao.

33d Infantry—Advanced up west coast of Luzon, north of Baguio.

37th Infantry—Broke out of pass into Cagayan Valley, started push north.

CONTROVERSY OVER VETO PLAN NEARING AN END

Small Nations' Opposition Begins to Crack Up in San Francisco.

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TWO OTHER ISSUES UNSETTLED

Ranks of Big Five Temporarily Split When France Backs Charter Revisionists.

San Francisco, June 16 (A. P.).—Small nation opposition to a Big Five veto over future changes in a world security charter is cracking up, and leaders of the big Power bloc hope to win out on this issue tonight.

It is one of three which conference committees are struggling to wipe out this week end in line with a high-speed schedule which calls for President Truman to address a final session of the United Nations conference next Saturday.

The other two controversies are:

1. Whether colonial Powers, such as Britain and France, should be directed to make reports on their colonies to the proposed new leagues. Australia proposes that they should. The two big Powers object.

2. Whether the projected general assembly of United Nations should be empowered to debate any aspect of international relations or only matters concerned with peace and security. This is an old issue, previously settled over Russian objection in favor of the right to debate any international affair. But Russia has insisted that it be reopened, demanding the peace-and-security restriction.

Discussion of a Big-Five veto over future amendments produced a long and sometimes sharp session of a conference committee last night.

Earlier the committee produced a temporary split in ranks of the Big Powers when France voted with the small nations on two plans for automatic revision of the charter:

1. Canada and Brazil jointly proposed that between five and ten years after the league is set up a conference should be held to overhaul the charter. The Big Five opposed this and the vote was 23 for, 17 against, 9 not voting and one absent. A two-thirds' vote was required, so the proposal failed narrowly.

2. South Africa then proposed that the amending conference be held any time within ten years. This also failed with 28 for and 17 against. France voted with the majority of small nations in both cases.

Thereupon Hamilton Fish Armstrong, representing the United States, offered a compromise: If the charter were not revised within ten years, then at the end of that period the General Assembly should automatically consider holding one. No action was taken on the American compromise.

First Assembly Session May Be Six Months Off

San Francisco, June 16 (AP)—It may take six months after the end of the United Nations Conference to prepare for the first meeting of the projected 50-nation assembly.

Detailed plans are being worked out for a preparatory commission of all the countries to meet as soon as the conference ends. This commission is supposed to authorize an executive committee of fourteen nations to handle the real preparatory work.

This will include analyzing the provisions of the United Nations Charter, determining how the security council and assembly of the World Organization should conduct their business, choosing a place for their initial meetings, drafting a budget and working out some formula for collecting costs from member countries.

Earlier Meeting Possible

Conference officials say that while it may require six months or longer to get ready for the first assembly meeting, the meeting may conceivably be held before that time, if charter ratifications were given rapidly, simply by abolishing red tape and going ahead without complete plans.

London, Washington, San Francisco and the Hague have been mentioned as possible headquarters of the preparatory commission.

WAR LEADERS JOIN IN URGING A PEACE DRAFT

Marshall, Forrestal, King and Vandegrift Ask Youth Training.

PLEA BASED ON SECURITY

House Committee Will Hear From Own Members Now on Proposal.

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—Gen. of the Army George C. Marshall, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King and Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps Commandant, told Congress today universal military training was the foundation of the nation's future security.

The starred and braided military leaders were the final witnesses before the House Post-war Military Committee as it concluded, except for congressional witnesses next week, two weeks of hearings on the controversial peacetime draft proposal.

They followed Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, two admirals and a general, all of whom backed the proposal.

"To support our determination to maintain the peace," Marshall told the committee, "the world must recognize our military power as realistic and not as a remote potential."

Objectors Unpractical.

The answer to preparedness, he asserted, lies not in a large standing army, which he said would be "repugnant to the American people," but in a system of universal training "together with an effective program for industrial mobilization and continuous scientific research."

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"Those who object to compulsory military training have offered no practical solution for obtaining what is in all our minds today, and that is some guarantee for the future peace of the world," he said.

"In this world of realism," said King, "we must keep ourselves prepared to support by realistic methods, if necessary, our idealistic hopes and efforts looking toward lasting world peace."

Lesson in Unpreparedness.

The current war, he said, forcefully taught the lesson of unpreparedness, for "during that first year and more we were fighting on a shoe string" and "the inadequacy of our naval and military facilities was costly in American lives."

"The next time it could be disastrous," he added.

Vandegrift declared that under no conditions could he "assume that the present war will end all wars."

With the development of modern war weapons, he said, "it is a certainty that there will be no such lengthy time interval in which to organize a military machine to meet the forces of an aggressor nation in the future."

Mentions Paperhanger.

Forrestal said that those in favor of a peacetime draft "frequently are asked whom we are preparing to fight." He declared that the answer is "any frustrated paperhanger anywhere who may be dreaming of world dominion.

"If there is any possible way of avoiding a repetition of what we have been through for the last four years, that way should be found."

Referring to the support of Army and Navy leaders for compulsory military training, Forrestal asked the committee if "we in conscience" can discard "such expert testimony and go back to the comfortable inertia and blind complacency which for twenty years practically extended an invitation to Mussolini, Hitler and the Japanese war lords to run the world if they chose to?" To do so, he added, is to "scarcely deserve to survive as a nation."

Until the plan is tried, he said, arguments pro and con will remain unsolved, and the only way to find the answer "is to try it." Congress, he pointed out, may repeal the legislation at any time.

Forrestal said that a poll of service men "would be preponderantly in favor of universal military training" because these men do not want war again and they do not want it for their children.

ARMY JOURNAL REPLIES TO REDS

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hundreds of rounds at it. The plane hit the destroyer, however. Despite the damage, the gun crews still battled more attacking planes.

At one time during the battle, explosion of another suicide plane threw gasoline, flames and plane fragments around, but the gun crews fought on. Exploding magazines added to the hazards before the order to abandon ship finally was given .

But despite her ordeal, the Mahan's casualties among her 250 officers and men were light. The total was six missing and thirty-one wounded. None was listed as killed.

The Mahan and her men were all tough.

Under command of Commander Earnest G. Campbell, of Chevy Chase, Md., the Mahan had an action-filled record before her final engagement. Her loss was first announced last Dec. 22.

Less than two months before, she took part in her first surface engagement, sinking a Japanese schooner. She participated in the bombardment of Finsch Harbor, New Guinea, in August, 1943, and had several engagements with Japanese planes in the Solomons area in September and October, 1943. She saw frequent action in the New Guinea, New Britain and Admiralty Islands areas before her final duty in escort operations in the Philippines.

the majority and is usually bitterly opposed by at least an articulate minority.

Asks Clear Picture on Issue

The question of universal military training involves all of the foregoing factors, and the great difficulty, as I see it, in reaching a correct decision will be to avoid details and to get clearly focused in our minds what are the real necessities of the situation and what will be the best method for meeting them, having in mind our traditions, our national characteristics and the military experience of this Government during its short life of 156 years among the nations of the world.

I think it would be best for me to state in the briefest possible form my own personal conclusions in the matter, which are as follows:

A decision regarding the general military policy of this Governemnt is a matter of urgent necessity at this time.

A large standing army is not an acceptable solution for three reasons: Its cost would be prohibitive, the necessary men to fill its ranks could not be hired in time of peace, and it would be repugnant to the American people. Therefore some other solution must be found.

'Realistic' Strength Urged

To support our determination to maintain the peace, the world must recognize our military power as realistic and not as a remote potential.

Whatever military system we plan we must have a thorough understanding of the practicability of obtaining the annual appropriations necessary.

I know of no system other than universal military training that will meet the requirements I have just outlined, together with an effective program for industrial mobilization and continuous scientific research.

Until the settlement of the terms of the peace it will be impossible to determine the strength of the post-war military forces to be maintained on an active status. We shall not know until then just what our military obligations or requirements are to be. But it is clear to me that whatever the terms of peace, the fundamental basis of our defense must be universal military training. No other practical solution has been offered.

The acceptance at the present time of a general policy recognizing the necessity for universal military training woul, in my opinion, have a far-reaching effect in obtaining a satisfactory international agreement for the terms of peace. It would certainly be in keeping with the tragic lessons of our history. It would be a supremely democratic procedure, and would not involve the individual in military service except by further act of Congress and approval of the President. It would be far more economical than any other method for maintaining military power. If we are to have an effective and economical transition from our vast war establishment to our peace establishment, we must now decide on the fundamental basis on which we are to proceed.

While I have not been able to read the testimony that has been given before this committee and have obtained my information largely from the press and by hearsay, it appears to me that those who object to compulsory military training have offered no practical solution for obtaining what is in all our minds today, and that is some guarantee for the future peace of the world.

Whether or not Army training methods would have an unfortunate influence on the individual can be determined, I think, from the experience of this war. I assert that we have produced a democratic Army, one composed of self-respecting soldiers whose spirit has not been crushed and who have shown splendid evidences of high morale.

I submit that the Army has demonstrated that it can efficiently and expeditiously instruct men and that it does this without detriment to the mind and character of the individual, rather the contrary. I firmly belive that universal military training would be a stimulant to education rather than a deterrent. It would be a perfect demonstration of democracy, with rich and poor alike, side by side, rendering a common service.

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Gen. Marshall's Plea for a Peace Draft

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16—Following is the prepared statement presented by Gen. George C. Marshall before the House Post-War Military Committee:

The problem of the maintenance of the future peace of the world directly involves the problem of the post-war military policy of the United States. The decision regarding the military policy of the United States is directly related to the democratic processes of the Government, really meaning the reactions of the people to the services the individual citizen might be required to render the Government.

Another factor is heavily though indirectly involved, and that is consideration of the taxes to be imposed on the citizen for the maintenance of the military policy, to which must be added the very positive reaction of the citizen regarding the taxes to which he must submit to meet the huge existing war debt. Any fixed legal demand on the citizen for services to the community, the State or the Federal Government is quite naturally questioned by

Belgium's Aid On Lend-Lease 4 to 1 Over U.S.

Has Supplied More Than $67,000,000 in Goods And Services in Reverse

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—Reverse lend-lease by Belgium has been about four times as great as American lend-lease aid to that country, the Foreign Economic Administration said today.

The great Belgian port of Antwerp is now the principal supply port for Allied forces in northwest Europe, the F. E. A. reported, and its docks and facilities have been turned over to United States forces under reverse lend-lease.

Goods and services supplied by Belgium reached an estimated total of $67,500,000 by May 31, while United States lend-lease exports to that country amounted to $14,166,000 up to May 1.

At Antwerp some 13,000 Belgian civilians have been employed as stevedores, 2,000 others as port workers. All have been provided and paid for by the Belgian government under reverse lend-lease.

The first United States Army vessel was unloaded at Antwerp Nov. 28 and by June 1, in the American sector of the port alone, 2,800,000 tons of cargo had been discharged. In the single month of April 127 vessels were unloaded.

The British sector has been similarly crowded, and payment is provided under a reciprocal aid agreement with England. The volume of Belgian aid to Canada and Great Britain is even greater than that to the United States.

To help liberated European countries start raising their own food quickly the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced it will send 14,500 tractors to be used in planting this fall's crops.

The U. N. R. R. A. estimates that the 14,500 tractors will make possible cultivation of 2,900,000 acres, or enough to produce under normal conditions about 1,500,000 tons of cereals.

Herbert H. Lehman, U. N. R. R. A. director, said that 13,000 of the tractors will be procured in this country.

Countries receiving the tractors fall into two classes—those which are able to pay for them and those receiving U. N. R. R. A. financial assistance. They are distributed as follows:

Paying: France, 3,798; Italy, 810; Netherlands, 530; Norway, 330; Belgium, 150; Denmark, 70.

Non-paying: Poland, 3,526; Yugoslavia, 2,500; Czechoslovakia, 1,500; Greece, 1,261; Albania, 25.

Of these, 8,297 are scheduled to be shipped by the end of this month.

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Truman Going 16,500 Miles Next 30-40 Days

Washington, June 16 (AP)—President Truman plans to travel about 16,500 miles within the next 30 to 40 days.

Here's how he will build up that mileage:

From Washington to Olympia, Wash., then to San Francisco and back to Washington; then to Kansas City and Independence, Mo., and back to Washington; then across the Atlantic to meet Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill in the vicinity of Berlin.

At Frisco On June 23

The White House disclosed yesterday that Mr. Truman plans to address the closing session of the United Nations conference at San Francisco Saturday, June 23. Earlier Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross announced that the Big Three meeting will be held near the German capital at a date yet to be disclosed.

Ross said the President will fly to Olympia Tuesday or Wednesday to be the guest of Gov. Mon C. Wallgren, who was in the Senate with Mr. Truman. From Olympia, Mr. Truman will fly to San Francisco the day before his address.

To Visit Home Town

After returning to Washington, probably June 24, the President will make another flying trip to Kansas City June 26 to attend home-coming celebrations at near-by Independence that afternoon and at Kansas City the next day.

The White House said today that the President expects to spend three or four days in his home town of Independence and near-by Kansas City.

Before leaving for the Middle West, Mr. Truman will confer with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, at the White House on June 25. Several weeks ago he invited the 1944 Republican presidential nominee to drop in and discuss any matter the New Yorker may have on his mind.

Will Fly To Frisco

The White House said of the Frisco trip:

"The day before the closing plenary session, the President will arrive by plane in the early afternoon at Hamilton Field. . .

"Shortly after his arrival at the hotel headquarters of the United Sttaes delegation the President will meet the delegates of the 50 nations participating in the conference at a reception in his honor.

Small Dinner Scheduled

"That evening, the President will attend a small dinner given by Secretary of State Stettinius at which the United States delegation will be present."

The President's address, tentatively scheduled between 8 and 8.30 P.M. (Baltimore time), Saturday, June 23, will be made at the closing plenary session in the opera house.

Unless unforeseen developments prevent, the President also plans to attend the governors' conference at Mackinac Island, Mich., on July 3, returning to Washington the following day.

ASK LAWS CLARIFY PRESIDENTIAL LINE

Bills of Kefauver, Monroney on Succession Get Impetus, as Big 3 Meeting Nears

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The coming meeting of the Big Three has stirred Congressional interest in legislation designed to clarify the line of succession to the Presidency in any emergency.

The conference of American, Russian and British chiefs of state will take both President Truman and Secretary Stettinius out of the country.

Under present law Mr. Stettinius is next in line for the Presidency, in the absence of a vice president. From there on the order of succession is clouded in uncertainty. Some members of Congress believe the office passed down through the Cabinet, but most agree that it is a matter of interpretation.

A House subcommittee recently approved a bill by Representative Kefauver of Tennessee which, if adopted, would remove all doubt. Mr. Kefauver's bill would provide that, if neither a President nor Vice President could serve, the office would go to the Secretary of State and then pass through the Cabinet in this order:

Secretaries of the Treasury, of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, Secretaries of Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor.

The Cabinet officer in line would take over the office only until the House of Representatives could meet and elect a President.

The same subcommittee is studying a bill by Rep. Monroney of Oklahoma which would put the Speaker of the House in the Presidential succession line right after the Vice President.

Mr. Monroney's bill would require the Speaker to resign his Congressional post and take over the executive office immediately should both the President and Vice President be unable to serve through death or lack of qualifications.

Should the Speaker die after he has taken the Presidential oath and while Congress is in recess, the President pro tem of the Senate would become President—but he would hold the office only long enough for the House to meet and elect a Speaker—who would promptly resign and become President.

The theory behind the Monroney bill is that it would always keep in the Presidential chair a man who has been voted upon both by the people and by the House which represents all the people.

FOOD DEMAND AT PEAK: JONES

Administrator Estimates Needs At Highest During War

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Demands for American food are greater now than at any time during World War II despite cessation of hostilities in Europe, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, said tonight.

As a result, he asserted, American civilians will have smaller supplies of some of their favorite foods than during any other year of the war.

Fears of food shortages have arisen because it is not generally understood that the end of the war in Europe did not reduce the demand o nthis nation's food supplies, Jones said in a radio address.

Key Is Increased Demand

"While there are some inequities in distribution," he said, the problem is not a lack of production, but the greatly increased demand that is being made on American food from all over the world."

With ten per cent fewer workers on farms and the national population 20 per cent greater, the United States civilization population has had about ten per cent more food per capita during this war than in the 1917-1918 period, he declared.

"True," he added, "some items have come up short at times. Distribution has not always been on a fair basis, but we can always buy some kind of wholesome food."

Terms It To U.S. Interest

It is in the nation's own interest, he declared, to help provide food for millions of starving peoples in liberated European nations.

"Otherwise," he said, "the fruits of the war will be lost and chaos might result. Permanent peace cannot be had in a hungry world.

Referring to meats, Jones said this nation is producing this year more than 22,000,000,000 pounds—6,000,000,000 more than the 1935-39 production. Chicken meat production was increased 4 per cent, but the demand is even greater; egg production is up 50 per cent, milk production up 17 to a record level; corn up 35, wheat up 43 and potatoes up 10 per cent.

Meantime, a potato shortage was reported in many areas, but Government food experts said it should not last long.

In fact, this year's early crop is pected to be over 64,000,000 bushels compared with about 52,700,000 last year.

An Agriculture Department official said the trouble appeared to be that the 1944 late crop, none too big, was eaten before this year's early crop came on the market. The result was a shortage which will end as more of the 1945 crop reaches consumers.

Portland, Maine the largest city in the potato growing state, was one of the cities reporting spuds scarce in an Associated Press survey of the food situation in major communities.

Shortage In St. Louis

In St. Louis there was an "acute shortage" attributed to a combination of bad weather and heavy Government purchases.

Pittsburgh said the War Food Administration advised that a shortage there would be relieved by supplies "on track."

Beans also were in short supply. In Boston, where baked beans are a tradition, commission merchants reported there was not a dried bean—pea or kidney—in the city and very few of the canned variety.

Otherwise, the food situation changed little last week. Meat, eggs and poultry continued scarce. Fresh vegetables were plentiful in most markets.

To save corn for feeding to poultry and live stock, WFA in another order forbade its use in making beverage or industrial alcohol.

Baltimore Port Once Closed By German Mines

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Washington, June 16 (AP)—Mines planted by German submarines outside principal East Coast ports took such a heavy toll in shipping in 1942 and 1943 the ports were forced to close for days at a time.

The Navy related yesterday that the ports, including New York's had to be closed to ocean traffic while mines were cleared from harbor channels.

Other ports similarly bottled up for brief periods included Norfolk and Newport News, Va.; Baltimore; Jacksonville, Fla.; Charleston, S.C., and Wilmington, Del.

In addition, the Navy disclosed ten enemy mines were swept from waters at the entrance to the Panama Canal in vicinity of Colon, and four pt off Port Castries, Santa Lucia, British West Indies.

The entrance to Chesapeake Bay twice was closed, once from June 16 to 17, 1942, and again from September 12 to 14, 1942. Just before the first closing four vessels had been damaged or sunk by mines, believed to have been placed by U-boats.

The New York port was closed from November 13 to 15, 1942, with no traffic moving in or out. During those days and for a week later minesweeper patrols cleared away five mines from the harbor entrance.

Price Guaranty To Farms Faces Fight in House

Head of Banking Committee Sees it Wrecking O. P. A.; Holds Hearing Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—A Senate plan to guarantee to farmers a reasonable profit for their products got a cool reception today from a House committee chairman.

"It would destroy the O. P. A.," Representative Brent Spence, Democrat, of Kentucky, told a reporter as the House Banking Committee, which he heads, concluded hearings on legislation to extend the price-control act for another year.

He added that he thought the Senate amendment, sponsored by Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican, of Nebrask, had been adopted without enough consideration.

Written into the bill in a last-minute surprise, it would make unlawful any price ceilings on farm commodities that did not allow producers costs of production, plus a "reasonable profit."

Representative A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat, of Oklahoma, another member of the House committee, said the effect would be to eliminate price ceilings on farm produce for a year. It would take that long to work out prices under the Wherry amendment, he told a newsman.

The committee will meet in executive session Monday to act on the measure. Consideration by the House is set tentatively for Wednesday and Thursday.

Several members of Congress were the final witnesses. Representative James W. Mott, Republican, of Oregon, charged the O. P. A. with exceeding its authority and with deliberately attempting to confuse the people so that they would "give up" and accept regimentation.

Representative William Lemke, Republican, of North Dakota, "wholeheartedly approving" Representative Mott's statement, compared the O. P. A. to "an octopus sucking the lifeblood of the people" and said in Ohio and elsewhere he had found "the black market has become the legitimate market."

Limitation of price ceilings to commodities used by the Department of Labor in its cost of living index was urged by Representative J. Eden Chenoweth, Republican, of Colorado. He said this would cover about sixty essential commodities, whereas there are ceiling prices now on "about 8,000,000 items."

Representative Hugh DeLacy, Democrat, of Washington, urging extension of price control without "crippling amendments," asked that the O. P. A. be given broader power "to enforce rent regulations against racketeering commercial landlords."

The government's cotton purchase program will be continued for the 1945 crop if Congress passes the price stabilization extension act, leaving the Bankhead-Brown amendment in effect, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, announced today.

The 1945 purchase program, he said in a statement, would be similar to that in effect last year and would be handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

At the same time Mr. Jones announced that, beginning July 1, the C. C. C. will offer its owned and pooled stocks of cotton at 25 points above parity instead of at a fixed amount, set monthly. The net result, an Agriculture Department official explained, would be to increase by $1.50 a bale the amount the government is asking for its stocks compared with the present base.

Anthracite Up 75c Ton as Pay Rise Is Granted

Economic Stabilizer Davis Acts to Offset Increase for 68,000 Lewis Miners

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis approved tonight the anthracite mine wage agreement and authorized an average price increase of 75 cents a ton to compensate for the pay boost.

The wage pact, approved previously by the National War Labor Board, gives 68,000 United Mine Workers an increase of $1.37½ daily and provides slightly lesser raises for 4,000 others.

The anthracite price schedule, effective June 18 immediately provides for an increase of $1 a ton for domestic sizes and from 25 to 50 cents a ton for industrial sizes.

The major portion of the wage increase, stemming from a strike of John L. Lewis's U. M. W., results from pay to miners under the travel time (portal-to-portal) clause of the new contract.

Other adjustments include a $75 vacation allowance, 4 and 6 cents hourly premiums for working second and third shifts, time and a half for work beyond the traditional seven-hour day and thirty-five-hour week.

The W. L. B. previously had held that these constituted "fringe" rather than basic wage increases and thus were permissible under the war-time limitation on pay boosts.

Mr. Davis said the price increases for anthracite were necessitated by:

1. An increased labor cost of 60.7 cents a ton.

2. The fact that operating margins have fallen shy of the target of 19.9 cents a ton realized in 1942. That target margin was approved by the Office of Economic Stabilization in May, 1944. Mr. Davis said the deficiency amounted to 5.2 cents a ton.

3. The desirabilit o: permitting operators to recoup during the rest of this year a deficiency of 9.2 cents a ton in margins incurred during the first five months of the year.

Mr. Davis, in applying the 19.9 cents a ton margin realized in 1942, said he believes its application for this calendar year is "necessary to aid the effective prosecution of the war."

U. S. Synthetic Rubber Better Than Germans'

Experts Find Enemy Made Small Gains During War; Nazi Oil Plants Lagged

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—General superiority of American synthetic rubber over the German product has been established by United States technologists who advanced under fire with Army units into Germany.

The findings will be reported to the American rubber industry soon. Persons familiar with them said today the United States techniques are superior in so many respects that there is little likelihood of widespread adoption of the German processes.

Petroleum experts who similarly hastened to wrecked oil refineries reported German methods "far less efficient" than those commonly used in the United States, the Petroleu Administration for War announced.

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However, many ved interest-ing discoveries were made," said the P. A. W., "which should improve petroleum techniques and contribute to the defeat of Japan"—which was the objective of all the industrial missions into the Reich.

Some of the rubber experts have returned to Washington and are reporting to the Rubber Reserve Company and the War Production Board.

The insignificant progress in German techniques since the start of the war drew surprised comments from the rubber mission, which makes up one section of the Technological Industrial Intelligence Comittee, set up at the request of the military high command.

The standard German synthetic is so hard, for instance, that it must be pre-heated before being manufactured into tires or other goods. This slows fabrication by as much as 50 per cent in comparison with the general-purpose, mass-produced American rubber, formerly called Buna S and now designated "GRS" — government rubber, styrene type.

Some elements of the German operations will have interest for American producers, however, officials said, and the German formulas and processes will receive widest circulation.

The technicians traveled directly behind advance military elements to reach German plants before records were destroyed or hidden and plant executives dispersed.

The petroleum mission, made up of leading technologists from American oil companies, reported discovery of several underground refineries which were virtually completed and almost ready to go into operation before the war ended. They were built in caves, old mines and other shelters from air attack.

ODT Takes Over Truck Lines

[By the Associated Press]

As the result of presidential seizure orders, the Office of Defense Transportation took control of Chicago's trucking industry today while employés of the Scranton Transit Company ended a 27-day strike.

Three battalions of military police totaling about 1,500 men bivouacked in Chicago's lake-front Grant Park to protect Government control of Chicago's trucking industry, seizure of which was expanded to avert possibility of a drivers' strike.

The units are the 740th MP Battalion from Camp Skokie Valley, Glenview, Ill.; the 748th from Scott Field, Ill., and the 701st from Fort Custer, Mich.

Drivers Seek Protection

ODT officials detailed to carry out the seizure said their offices were swamped by large numbers of drivers reportedly staying off their routes awaiting military protection against interference.

An ODT spokesman said the soldiers would drive trucks if necessary, or accompany union drivers on their routes.

No violence had been reported, although police and the ODT reported several drivers had been stopped by unidentified men and ordered off the streets during the early morning hours. The ODT said the same drivers went back out on their routes when they received protection.

Balloting Was Limited

The seizure order, stemming from a long-standing controversy over wages and hours, was issued in Washington as a small percentage of the approximately 14,000 drivers of the two unions involved voted, 805 to 128, to strike.

Union spokesmen said the small turnout for the balloting was not unexpected. It was limited to drivers whose companies were not included in the first ODT seizure, while many others did not vote after it was announced that the ODT had assumed control of other lines.

The Scranton bus and trolley runs were resumed under supervision of the ODT. The Third Regional WLB had ordered termination of the strike but employés continued to refuse to return to work. The employés met late last night, however, and voted unanimously to go back to their jobs.

Eight Southern States Affected

Meanwhile, striking bus drivers and mechanics in eight southern states were ordered by the War Labor Board yesterday to return to their jobs by Monday. In telegrams to Tri-State Company officials and union officials, the Eighth Regional WLB at Dallas, Texas, said that unless full operations were resumed by Monday the case would be certified to the National WLB for action.

A strike of an estimated 2,000 United Mine Workers of America employes closed the Diamond Alkali Company, of Fairport, Ohio, for a second day today.

Machinery Strike Continues

In Seneca Falls, N.Y., a walkout of maintenance and production employes of the Seneca Falls Machinery Company plant also entered its second day.

Three plants of the Steel Corporation in I

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closed last night after walkouts made some 7,500 workers idle.

Five Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation plants, shut down two days by a "heat relief" strike of less than 100 Clairton (Pa.) coke workers, today began a gradual return to normal.

A company spokesman said thousands of tons of steel production was lost.

Veterans Administration Workers Get Increases

Hines Announces Pay Rises of $200 to $1,500 a Year

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—Veterans Administration social workers, dieticians and librarians will receive salary increases ranging from $200 to $1,500 a year, effective July 1.

Announcing this today, Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, said the rises will affect 537 employees and will aid in filling 174 vacancies. They result, he added, from reclassification of these positions from subprofessional status to professional.

Under the new setup dieticians' salaries will range from $2,000 to $3,800, up from $1,800 to $2,600. The range for social workers will be $2,600 to $3,800, instead of $2,000 to $2,300. Librarians, now receiving from $1,800 to $2,000, will receive from $2,000 to $3,200.

PERKINS WARNS ON CHILD CARE

Tells Truman Nation Has Failed In Health Services

Washington, June 16 (AP)—America has not provided adequate health care for its children, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, advised President Truman today.

"We have failed our children in not providing adequately" for such things as local health services, maternity care, infant care, school-health services, corrective dental care, and services for crippled children, she told the President in a report.

The outgoing Cabinet officer announced she had submitted to the President a proposed comprehensive Federal-state program involving expenditure of millions of dollars for immediate expansion of child health, welfare, education and other protective services.

Report Covers Many Factors

The report covers factors ranging all the way from prenatal influences to the problems of postwar national security and unemployment.

"We cannot and must not let another generation of youngsters grow to adulthood and find that four out of every ten of our men have physical and mental handicaps," the secretary said.

The plan she relayed to the White House was developed by the National Commission on Children in Wartime, following a year's study.

The commission, whose members were appointed by Kathryn F. Lenroot, chief of the Labor Department's children's bureau, is headed by Leonard W. Mayo, of Cleveland, president of the Child Welfare League of America.

Increases Proposed

Their report recommends nearly a tenfold increase for next year in the less than $6,000,000 now provided states for maternal and child-health programs and nearly and eightfold boost over the less than $4,000,000 granted for crippled children's programs.

Cautions also are included regarding postwar military training.

Preparation for modern warfare, the report said, "goes far beyond mere military drill, and requires millions of men trained as technical, medical and scientific experts."

"A program of universal military training, therefore, which would take the youth out of technical and vocational school, might actually tend to weaken the national security rather than strengthen it."

TWO GROUPS STUDY ROOSEVELT LOAN

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—Both Congress and the Treasury Department are studying the $200,000 loan the president of a nationally known food store chain reportedly made to Brig.-Gen. Elliott Roosevelt.

Representative Doughton (D.-N. C.), chairman, said yesterday that he had directed the House Ways and Means Committee's chief tax expert to analyze the 1942 income tax return of John Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company.

Hartford is reported to have claimed $196,000 of the loan as a bad debt on the return. His attorney has said the late President Roosevelt's second son repaid only $4,000 of the loan, made in 1939 to finance a radio network.

Doughton disclosed the Treasury has questioned a bad debt deduction in Hartford's return and also is investigating.

Meanwhile, Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.), Republican Ways and Means Committee leader, said the public should reserve judgment in this matter until the facts are known.

Business-Aid Tax Bill To Be Sped

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Washington, June 16 (AP)—Plans were laid today to speed through Congress a tax-revision program designed to improve the cash position of business and industry by $5,000,000,000 during reconversion.

Chairman Doughton (D., N.C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee announced he will introduce the business-aid tax bill Monday.

Representative Knutson (R., Minn.), Republican leader of the tax-framing committee, predicted hearings can be completed and the bill passed by the House within a week or ten days.

Hearings Planned

The committee expects to open public hearings Tuesday.

The measure proposes no material reduction in ultimate tax burdens, but is intended to speed postwar payments on rebates and credits due industry. This would make billions of dollars available for reconversion.

No change in either the individual or corporation income-tax rate is contemplated.

Provisions Listed

Doughton's bill will embody recommendations made jointly May 10 by the Senate-House Postwar Tax Committee and the Treasury Department, providing:

1. An increase in the excess-profits tax specific exemption from $10,000 to $25,000, effective with the tax year beginning in 1946. This would add $160,000,000 to the cash balances of corporations.

2. That the postwar credit of ten per cent of the 95 per cent excess-profits tax be taken currently with respect to tax liability of 1944 and subsequent years, leaving with the corporations $830,000,000 due in 1945 and $710,000,000 due in 1946.

3. An advance to January 1, 1946, in the maturity date of outstanding excess-profits tax postwar refund bonds, making quickly available to corporations $1,300,000,000 not otherwise due in two to four years.

4. A speedup of refunds resulting from carry-backs of net operating losses and of unused excess-profits credits, amounting to $1,000,000,000 and not otherwise due until 1947 to 1950.

5. A hastening in refunds resulting from the recomputation of deductions for amortization of emergency facilities. This would result in refunds in 1945 and 1946 of about $1,700,000,000. Without specific legislation these refunds would would be made over an indefinite period.

WPB REMOVES BAN ON MINING OF GOLD

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The War Production Board announced today that it would permit the resumption of gold mining on July 1.

The action will permit reopening of gold operations which have been shut down since Oct. 8, 1942, when WPB issued its famed "Order L-208" to conserve machinery and supplies for the more urgently needed war metals, lead, zinc and copper.

The gold order was being revoked, WPB said, but the action would provide gold mines with no priority to obtain either manpower or new equipment.

The final decision, it was known, came from Director Fred M. Vinson of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, who had had the release under study for the last week after WPB had made up its mind to go ahead.

Many WPB officials have opposed the reopening on grounds that the mines would use manpower, materials and equipment which could be put to better war use in the mining of other metals.

Pressure from the Congressional delegations of mining States has been strong, however, and recent Canadian action relaxing gold-mining restrictions in the Dominion added force to their arguments.

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David Lawrence Issues Reply

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—David Lawrence, who drew an answer from Admiral Nimitz at Guam for references in his newspaper writings to the strategy of the Okinawa campaign, issues tonight the following statement:

"It is most unfortunate that Admiral Nimitz, for whom I have the highest respect and admiration, should have been so grossly misinformed about what I wrote. If he had had a copy of my article of May 30 he would have found that I quoted verbatim from the dispatch by Homer Bigart, war correspondent of The New York Herald Tribune in Okinawa, who gave the American people their first news of the tragic blunder in tactics made at Okinawa.

"Mr. Bigart's dispatch was passed by Navy censorship and I did not add any information that was not already transmitted by Mr. Bigart from the scene of action itself."

In New York The Herald Tribune said Mr. Bigart, in a dispatch from Guam, acknowledged that Mr. Lawrence had quoted him "in seeking to condemn Okinawa as a fiasco." Mr. Bigart's cable to The Herald Tribune added:

"This correspondent still believes that a landing on the south coast of Okinawa would have been a better employment of the marines. But to call the campaign a fiasco is absurb. The writer covered the Italian campaign during the Anzio and Cassino actions and he knows what a fiasco is."

UNRRA TO GIVE EUROPE 14,500 FARM TRACTORS

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—To help liberated European countries start raising their own food quickly the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced tonight that it would send 14,500 tractors to be used in planting this fall's crops.

UNRRA estimates that the 14,500 tractors will make possible the cultivation of 2,900,000 acres, or enough to produce under normal conditions about 1,500,000 tons of cereals.

Herbert H. Lehman, UNRRA Director, said that 13,000 of the tractors would be procured in this country.

Countries receiving the tractors fall into two classes—those who are able to pay for them and those who are receiving UNRRA financial assistance. They are distributed as follows:

Paying: France, 3,798; Italy, 810; Netherlands, 530; Norway, 330; Belgium, 150; Denmark, 70.

Non-paying: Poland, 3,526; Yugoslavia, 2,500; Czechoslovakia, 1,500; Greece, 1,261; Albania, 25.

Of these, 8,297 are scheduled to be shipped by the end of this month.

Extra Gas Ration For Sick Soldiers

Washington, June 16 (AP)—The OPA announced today it will grant special gasoline rations for transportation of convalescent servicemen to sports events and other recreational activities.

Local ration boards will honor requests for gasoline from administrative or medical heads of veterans' hospitals or recuperation centers, the OPA said.

The place of entertainment generally must be within a radius of 50 miles, the agency said. It added that the special ration may also include gasoline for the applicant or driver to reach the hospital from his home and return, provided the distance is not greater than 100 miles.

Washington Prepares To Welcome Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, June 16.—(AP) Modest General Dwight Eisenhower returns Monday to his country's capital and a triumphant welcome acclaiming his victorious leadership in Europe.

An unusually long drive—from National airport to the Pentagon and across flag-decked Washington to the capitol building—will afford hundreds of thousands a glimpse of the man they honor.

Martial music of 20 bands, a partial holiday for many government workers to throng the parade route, a myriad of flags and bunting are in the plans of a jubilant Washington.

Lauchlin Currie to Head New York Corporation

Company Helps to Establish New Industries Abroad

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—Lauchlin Currie, who resigned yesterday as administrative assistant to President Truman, will become president of the International Industrial Development Corporation of New York July 1.

He also will take over the vice-presidency of an associated company, the International Commercial Trading Company.

Both are newly established and Mr. Currie, in disclosing his plans today, said the companies would offer "a complete service in connection with establishing new industries in foreign countries, as well as modernization of existing industries."

Mr. Currie said his main work will be in the foreign field, and that he is interested in the export of American technology as well as American products.

"Foreign countries have around $20,000,000,000 here and all want to be like us—industrialized," he said.

Evans Librarian Of Congress Now

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Luther H. Evans, of Texas, was named by President Truman today to be librarian of Congress, succeeding Archibald MacLeish who resigned last December to become assistant Secretary of State.

His nomination will go to the Senate Monday.

Evans has been acting librarian since MacLeish quit and has been associated with the library for five and a half years. He first was director of its legislative reference service, which supplies members of Congress with background material for speeches. He then was made chief assistant librarian.

Evans had taught Government and political science at Leland Stanford University, New York University, Dartmouth and Princeton.

Born near Sayersville, Texas October 13, 1902, he took degrees at the University of Texas and at Stanford.

University to Confer Degree on Truman

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—An honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon President Truman by Georgetown University at commencement exercises tomorrow.

Senator Chavez (D.-N. M.) has been designated by the President to receive the degree for him. The New Mexico Senator is a graduate of the Georgetown University Law School.

Farm Wages Nearly Double Those Of 1942

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Farm wages in the United States have reached a new high record and now are nearly double three years ago.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today, that monthly rates on June 1, averaged $81.28 with board and $93.10 without board. Daily wages averaged $3.65 with board and $4.16 without. All were record highs except wages per day with board, which were exceeded slightly in October, 1944.

Two months ago, the monthly wage with board averaged $78.60, and without board, $92.70. The June, 1942 average was $42.93 and $52.79. The 1935-39 annual average was $26.01 and $34.17.

Farm employment June 1, totaled 10,994,000 persons, seasonally higher than on May 1, but 291,000 under June 1, 1944.

Nonfarm Employment Falls 50,000 In May

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, reported today total employment in non-agricultural establishments was 37,654,000 during May, a decline of 50,000 from April and a drop of more than 1,000,000 from May, 1944.

The decrease since a year ago was almost offset by a net increase since that time of "close to 1,000,000" in the armed forces, she declared.

Miss Perkins said manufacturing employment declined by 236,000 between April and May, chiefly in munitions industries. In mining, employment fell 35,000, largely reflecting shutdowns in the anthracite coal fields.

Employment in each of the remaining five major industries remained stable or was slightly higher than in April, she added.

U.S. Loans Seven Ships To Foreign Governments

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Six Liberty ships and one coastal cargo vessel were transferred in May to foreign governments for operation under charter to the War Shipping Administration, that agency announced today.

Two Liberty ships were allocated to France, one to Belgium, and three Liberty ships and the coastal vessel were assigned to Greece. Ownership remains in the United States, but the foreign governments will supply the crews.

70 P.C. Of U.S. Arms In Europe Still Useable

Washington, June 16 (AP) — The Army now figures that at least 70 per cent of its equipment in Europe is still battle-worthy for use against Japan.

The War Department gave the estimate to the Senate Military Subcommittee on War Contracts yesterday.

Robert A. Hurley, a member of the Surplus Property Board, advised the committee, headed by Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), that army officials say surplus war materials in Europe "will be a great deal less than they first anticipated."

"They are trying to move everything they can to the Pacific," Hurley added.

Argentine to Sell Vegetable Oil

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—The State Department announced today that under a recently negotiated contract the United Nations will get vegetable oils which the Argentines have been burning for fuel oil. In return Argentina will be furnished with fuel oil from the Caribbean area to meet her domestic needs. Vegetable oils were described as being among the major needs of the United Nations.

Finland Pays U.S. On Loans

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Finland still is batting 1.000 in the International Finance League, the Treasury Department disclosed today.

Yesterday the United States received $168,054.74, representing, the Treasury said, the entire amount due from Finland in loan payments as of that date.

THUMPER COMES HOME

San Francisco, June 16 (A. P.).—Thumper, a Superfortress, returning from Pacific war action, was set down at a San Francisco Bay bomber base yesterday by the pilot who flew her in the first raids over Tokyo. He was Lieut.-Col. Robert E. Haynes of Hermosa Beach, Cal. The ship has downed twenty-five enemy fighter planes.

The thirtieth and last mission over Tokyo was the toughest, said Lieut. Marshall J. Deutch of Jamaica, L. I., who said Thumper was caught in the glare of enemy searchlights for twenty-three minutes.

Hirohito Felicitates Gustaf

New York, June 16 (AP) — The Tokyo radio said today Emperor Hirohito had sent a message of congratulation to King Gustaf V of Sweden on the occasion of the Swedish monarch's eighty-seventh birthday.

Two Troopships Land 725 GI's In New York

New York, June 16 (AP)—Two troopships, the S.S. Archbishop Lamy and the S.S. Santa Cecilia, docked at Staten Island today, bringing a total of 725 troops home from the European theater for reassignment.

There were 357 soldiers on the Lamy and 368 on the Cecilia.

EDITORS:
IN MANILA, SECOND NIGHT LEAD BORNEO INSERT AFTER THIRD GRAF
BEGINNING: THE THRUST TOWARD SARAWAK ETC AND ENDING: X X X 18
MILES OF TOUTONG.
(A LATER MELBOURNE BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES, SAID THE AUSSIES HAD MOVED
WITHIN 12 MILES OF TOUTONG AND 40 MILES OF THE SERIA OIL FIELDS)
CONFIRMING THIS ADVANCE, ETC FOURTH GRAF.
THE AP/FX
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A105KX OKINAWA, JUNE 16-(AP)-AMERICAN TANKMEN TODAY ADOPTED A TRICK
FROM THE COVERED WAGON DAYS OF THE OLD WEST TO GET SUPPLIES
TO MARINES ENGAGED IN A PITCHED BATTLE FOR KUNISHI RIDGE.
THE TANKS FORMED A CIRCLE AROUND THE LEATHERNECK COMPANY OF
1ST/1ST RICHARD BREEN, OF NEW ORLEANS, LA., TO ENABLE THE
MARINES TO COME OUT OF THEIR FOXHOLES. THE TANKS SHIELDED
THE MARINES FROM JAPANESE FIRE AS THE LEATHERNECKS GATHERED UP
SUPPLIES OF FOOD AND AMMUNITION. AFTER THE MARINES MOVED THE SUPPLIES
INTO THEIR FOXHOLES THE TANKS LEFT AND THE FIGHT WENT ON.
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BY ROBERT GEIGER
ON THE CREST OF YEAJU HILL, OKINAWA, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)-
(AP)-THIS IS WRITTEN ATOP THE PEAK THAT THE 96TH DIVISION TROOPS
CALL "THE BIG APPLE," WHICH IS REVERBERATING TODAY WITH THE
BLAST OF BIG GUNS AS AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRES.
THE FRONT LINES ARE 800 YARDS AHEAD OF THIS POINT IN THE MIDDLE
OF THE SOUTHERN OKINAWA BATTLE ZONE.
THE HILL, OR RIDGE, IS A CORAL OUTCROPPING ABOUT 500 FEET
HIGH WITH ITS FINAL 150 FEET RISING IN A V-SHAPED DEPRESSION.
TO THE WEST IS A BOWL-SHAPED DEPRESSION, THE RIM OF WHICH
EXTENDS TO ABOUT 1,000 YARDS WESTWARD TO ANOTHER V-SHAPED TWIN
PEAK.
THE 381ST INFANTRY HAS CLEANING OUT THIS BOWL THIS MORNING WHILE
RIFLEMEN AND TANKS OF THE 383RD BATTALION WERE ASSAULTING THE TWIN
PEAK.
A MILE SOUTH OF THE BIG APPLE, BUT NOT SO HIGH, IS AN OUT-
CROPPING THAT THE TROOPS HAVE DUBBED "LAST-STAND RIDGE."
FIGHTING TODAY IS IN PROGRESS IN A PINE-DOTTED PLATEAU BETWEEN THE
BIG APPLE AND THE RIDGE.
IN THE REMAINS OF A JAPANESE BLOCKHOUSE ON TOP OF THE BIG APPLE
TODAY WERE PFC. DON PRICE OF DETROIT AND T/SGT. JACK DEAN
INVERSEN OF LOS ANGELES, RESTING AFTER HELPING TO KNOCK THE ENEMY OFF
THE HILL.
TWO HUNDRED FEET BELOW, RIFLEMEN STILL ARE FIRING AND TOSSING
GRENADES INTO JAPANESE CAVES.
I RODE TO THE TOP OF THE HILL ABOARD A 105-MM. SELF-PROPELLED GUN.
MEMBERS OF ITS CREW WERE SGT. EUGENE KOWALSKY OF 515 FOURTEENTH
ST., RACINE, WIS., DRIVER IKE MILLER OF SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA, GUNNER
CPL. HAROLD PETERS OF 1812 S. 51ST ST., CICERO, ILL., AND PFC.
GEORGE MUMMERT OF 623 E. 32ND, BROOKLYN, N.Y.
JAMES DECKER OF KINGSTON, N.Y.
ON THE SLOPE TO THE SOUTH, WE LOOKED INTO SOME OF THE MANY
JAPANESE CAVES AND FOUND THEM REINFORCED WITH STEEL AND CONCRETE AND
LINKED BY TUNNELS. IN ONE THERE WAS THE BODY OF A WOMAN, WITH
COMBS STILL IN HER LONG HAIR. WOMEN'S CLOTHING WAS STREWN ABOUT THE
GROUND.
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BY VERN HAUGLAND

NAHA, OKINAWA, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. LEMUEL C. SHEPHERD, JR., COMMANDER OF THE MARINE CONQUERORS OF THE JAPANESE OROKU NAVAL BASE AND OROKU PENINSULA, TODAY PRESENTED A CAPTURED NIPPONESE FLAG TO MAJ. GEN. ROY S. GEIGER, LEADER OF ALL MARINES ON OKINAWA.

SHEPHERD SAID THE HUGE FLAG WAS CAPTURED IN AN UNDERGROUND STRONGHOLD OF THE PENINSULA, DESCRIBED BY HIS SIXTH DIVISION ASSISTANT COMMANDER, BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM T. CLEMENT, AS "50 TIMES STRONGER THAN CORREGIDOR" WHEN IT WAS AN AMERICAN FORTRESS AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

GEIGER, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS OF LT. GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER'S TENTH ARMY, CONGRATULATED THE SIXTH DIVISION ON ITS QUICK CONQUEST OF THE PENINSULA.

"IN ADDITION TO CAPTURING GREAT AMOUNTS OF SUPPLIES," SHEPHERD DECLARED, "WE TOOK MORE PRISONERS THAN HAVE YET BEEN BAGGED IN ONE DAY IN THE PACIFIC WAR--92 IN ONE DAY."

CLEMENT BASED HIS OROKU-CORREGIDOR COMPARISON ON FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE PHILIPPINE FORTRESS.

"I HELPED BUILD ITS DEFENSES," HE EXPLAINED. HE WAS AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS FOR THAT WORK.

SHEPHERD SAID THE OROKU AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION, WHICH CUT BEHIND JAPANESE DEFENSES AND LED DIRECTLY TO THE FALL OF THE ENTIRE PENINSULA, WAS "PLANNED, PREPARED AND EXECUTED OVER A36-HOUR PERIOD--AN IMPRESSIVE TRIBUTE TO THE TACTICAL AND LOGISTICAL ABILITY OF ALL HANDS."

THE OROKU LANDING WAS MADE JUNE 4 AND THE PENINSULA WAS DECLARED SECURED THE NIGHT OF JUNE 13.

MOPPING UP WAS CONTINUING, HOWEVER, WITH MARINES STILL KILLING AND CAPTURING SCATTERED JAPANESE IN CAVES AND CANEFIELDS.

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NAHA--FIRST [illegible] EPHERD (BY HAUGLAND) (TOP ON A)

XXX AND CANEFIELDS.

PFC THOMAS WEBSTER, OF DEAL ISLAND, MD., KILLED SEVEN NIPPONESE WITHIN 15 MINUTES AFTER ONE OF THEM HAD WOUNDED HIS PAL SUPERFICIALLY IN THE SHOULDER. WEBSTER IS A MEMBER OF A COMPANY L PLATOON LED BY LT. MARVIN PLOCK, OF (130 NORTH 27TH) LINCOLN, NEB., FORMER UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA FOOTBALL PLAYER.

PLOCK REPORTED: "L COMPANY RELIEVED A COMPANY WHICH HAD SUFFERED 50 CASUALTIES TRYING TO TAKE A HILL. WE KILLED 227 JAPS THE DAY WE TOOK THE HILL AND 50 THE NEXT DAY. ANOTHER AFTERNOON WE KILLED 400 JAPANESE AND HAD ONLY ONE CASUALTY, AND HE WALKED OUT."

THE NEBRASKAN ASSERTED THAT HE HAD BEEN A PLATOON LEADER "TOO LONG--23 MONTHS," ADDING "WE'VE HAD 140 PER CENT CASUALTIES--ONLY FOUR MEN LEFT OF THOSE WE STARTED WITH. WE'VE BEEN GETTING A LOT OF REPLACEMENTS. THEY ARE GOOD MEN BUT EXPERIENCE IS COSTLY. I HAD THREE OLD HANDS KILLED IN RECENT FIGHTING JUST BECAUSE THEY HAD TO LEAD NEW ONES AROUND BY THE NOSE."

NN

330PCW

B113KX

WITH OKINAWA (360)

JUN 17 1945

BY ROBERT GEIGER

WITH THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION, OKINAWA, JUNE 16-(AP)-OBSERVERS ON HARA KIRI MESA TODAY WATCHED RIFLEMEN AND TANKS OF THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION GRADUALLY CLOSE IN UPON AN ESTIMATED 10,000 JAPANESE COMPRESSED INTO APPROXIMATELY EIGHT SQUARE MILES OF SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

FROM HARA KIRI MESA THE ENTIRE SOUTHERN PORTION OF OKINAWA IS VISIBLE AND THE SEA BEYOND.

OCCASIONALLY ONE CAN SEE A NIPPONESE RUNNING FRANTICALLY FROM COVER TO COVER TO ESCAPE THE HEAVY FIRE OF SHIPS AND SHORE GUNS. FIVE JAPANESE TRIED TO DASH ACROSS THE OPEN FIELD BUT AN ARTILLERY OBSERVER SPOTTED THEM AND A MOMENT LATER A SHELL BURST OVER THE SPOT APPARENTLY UNHURT. THEY DUCKED BEHIND A ROCK. ANOTHER BURST EXPLODED ON THE ROCK AND MUST HAVE FOUND ITS TARGET.

FROM A HIGHPOINT NEAR THE "BIG APPLE." (YAEJU HILL). OBSERVERS ALSO SAW MANY TYPES OF MODERN WARFARE IN ACTION. FLAME THROWERS COULD BE SEEN AT THE BOTTOM OF THE ESCARPMENT ON THE RIGHT FLANK REDUCING PILLBOXES AND CLUMPS OF TIMBER.

OVERHEAD, FROM BIG U.S. LAND GUNS MILES BEHIND THE FRONT LINES, SHELLS HISSED.

THE 381ST FIRST BATTALION, UNDER MAJ. VIRGIL THOMPSON OF LEWISTON, IDAHO, SHOT A SPEARHEAD 1,200 YARDS SOUTH OF THE "BIG APPLE" TO MOVE AHEAD OF ANY OTHER U.S. TROOPS WHO HAVE REACHED THE MESA. THEY WERE IN THE CENTER OF THE LINER. TO THE RIGHT FLANK, THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE 383RD REGIMENT UNDER LT. COL. EDWARD STARE OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, HAD REACHED THE CREST OF THE "BIG APPLE'S" TWIN PEAK (YUZA HILL) AND POCKETED THE JAPANESE TO THE RIGHT OF THE PEAK.

ALTHOUGH THE JAPANESE MIGHT PULL OUT OF THE POCKET, STARE REPORTED HE SAW SOME COMMIT SUICIDE WITH GRENADES AND KNIVES.

B114KX

THE MARINES ARE PUSHING IN FROM THE EXTREME RIGHT FLANK AS THEY MOVE DOWN THE COAST. ELEMENTS OF THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE 382ND REGIMENT UNDER MAJ. JAMES STELL OF SHREVEPORT, LA., ARE TRYING TO PUSH BEHIND THE JAPANESE FROM THE FLANK.

THE JAPANESE ARE ON A RIDGE WHICH IS BEING ASSAULTED BY RIFLE COMPANIES UNDER LT. COL. CYRIL STERNER OF LINCOLN, NEB., COMMANDER OF THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE 382ND. STERNER USED FLAME THROWERS SUCH AS BURNED THE ENEMY FROM THE "BIG APPLE" TWO DAYS AGO AND PAVED THE WAY FOR THOMPSON'S SPEARHEAD TO THE SOUTH.

ON THE RIDGE WERE NATURAL ROCK PILLBOXES FROM WHICH MACHINE GUNS FAILED TO DRIVE THE JAPANESE.

NAVAL GUNS, TWO MILES OFFSHORE, POUNDED AWAY WITH BIG GUNS.

ONE OF A FEW NIPPONESE WHO HAVE SURRENDERED AS A RESULT OF HANDBILLS DROPPED FROM AMERICAN PLANES GAVE UP ON THE "BIG APPLE" THIS MORNING.

A SMOKE SHELL WHICH DROPPED INTO ANOTHER CAVE BROUGHT OUT SEVEN WHO SURRENDERED TO LT. HARRY SMITH OF (451 FORREST PLACE) CULVER, IND., AND T/SGT. FRANK DOWEL OF GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

FR144ACW

BY ROBERT GEIGER
WITH THE 96TH DIVISION ON OKINAWA, JUNE 16 (AP)-COL. M.F. HALLORAN OF SAN JOSE, CALIF.--HE'S "SCREAMING MIKE" TO HIS INTIMATES--CLIMBED THE YAEJU-DAKE ESCARPMENT AS THE SEVEN-DAY BATTLE ENDED IN VICTORY FOR THE YANKS AND WAS WITH HIS DOUGHBOYS AT THE FINAL CLEANUP.

WHILE FIGHTING RAGED ON THREE SIDES OF HIM, HALLORAN LOUNGED ON THE HILLSIDE--A GRANDSTAND SEAT FOR THE FINAL CLEANUP OF THE BOWL BELOW "BIG APPLE," YAEJU PEAK, HIGHEST HILL ON THE ESCARPMENT. THERE HE SAT AND FOCUSED INTEREST ON A NEWS REPORT FROM THE STATES.

ONLY OCCASIONALLY DID HE LOOK AT THE FIGHTING.

ONCE HE SPOTTED A GROUP OF DOUGHBOYS RUNNING TOWARD WHAT APPEARED TO BE A JAPANESE BLOCKHOUSE. "WHAT THE HELL ARE THOSE GUYS RUNNING AT THAT THING FOR?" HE ASKED OF NO ONE IN PARTICULAR.

IT DEVELOPED THEY WERE UNDER SNIPER FIRE AND DODGED INTO THE BLOCKHOUSE UNTIL THEY COULD LOCATE THE SNIPER AND FINISH HIM OFF.

SCREAMING MIKE WATCHED THE OPERATION AND GRUNTED APPROVAL.

THEN THE BIG SANDY-COMPLECTED OFFICER OF IRISH DESCENT TURNED FROM THE FIGHTING, AND FROM HIS NEWS REPORT TO TALK OF HUNTING AND FISHING IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES AND OF FRIENDS WE KNEW IN DENVER AND EL PASO, TEX. THEN WE TALKED OF RECENT PACIFIC STRATEGY UNTIL IT WAS TIME FOR ME TO HUSTLE TO A TRANSMISSION POINT.

"GEE, DON'T GO YET," HE EJACULATED. "YOU'RE THE FIRST CIVILIAN I'VE SEEN FOR WEEKS AND I HAVEN'T HAD TIME TO NEARLY PUMP YOU DRY OF NEWS YET."

GG1144ACW

BY S/SGT. VIC KALMAN, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS (DELAYED) --

"COME ON, AD, STRIKE 'IM OUT!"

JUN 17 1945

IT WAS SHANGHAI, 1937. THE PITCHER WAS TALL, RUGGED MAJ. FRANCIS I. FENTON, PLAYER-MANAGER OF THE MARINE TEAM, UNDEFEATED IN CHINA. HE WAS CELEBRATING HIS 45TH BIRTHDAY. THE ROOTER WAS HIS 11-YEAR-OLD SON, MIKE.

"YOU CAN DO IT, DAD, YOU CAN DO IT!"

THE MAJOR DID. HE WON, 9-2, WINDING UP A BASEBALL CAREER THAT HAD STARTED AT PEARL HARBOR IN 1917. HIS TEAMS WON CHAMPIONSHIPS AT QUANTICO, VA.; PEARL HARBOR, GUAM, CHINA.

"YOU'RE THE BEST PITCHER IN THE WHOLE WORLD, DAD."

-3EM DASH-

"NICE CATCH, SON!"

THE TABLES HAD TURNED. MIKE WAS PLAYING SECOND BASE FOR ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, IN BALTIMORE, MD. LT. COL. FENTON, ON THE STAFF OF THE MARINE SCHOOLS AT QUANTICO, HAD COME DOWN TO WATCH THE GAME.

"YOU'RE THE BEST PITCHER IN THE WORLD, SON."

FATHER AND SON WALKED TOWARD THE FIELD HOUSE.

"DAD, I'M 17 NOW. THERE'S A PAPER THAT I'D LIKE TO HAVE YOU SIGN."

"I THOUGHT YOU DIDN'T WANT TO JOIN THE CORPS."

"WELL, I MEANT AS A CAREER. BUT THERE'S A WAR ON. WHEN IT'S OVER, WE'LL BOTH RESIGN AND TAKE IN ALL THE BIG LEAGUE GAMES, HUH?"

"SURE, MIKE, IF THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT."

-3EM DASH-

"HELLO, SON."

IT WAS APRIL, 1945. THE FENTONS--THE COLONEL AND THE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS--MET ON THE BLOODY OKINAWA BATTLEFIELD. THE COLONEL WAS 1ST MARINE DIVISION ENGINEER. MIKE HAD TURNED DOWN A COMMISSION, WANTED TO FIGHT ON THE LINES WITH THE MEN. HE WAS SCOUT-SNIPER IN THE 5TH REGIMENT.

"NEED ANYTHING, MIKE?"

"NO, SIR."

"HOW MANY SOCKS HAVE YOU?"

"WELL, SIR-UH- JUST WHAT I'VE GOT ON."

"THAT'S WHAT I THOUGHT. HOW ABOUT BLANKETS?"

"OH, WE WRAP OURSELVES UP IN OUR PONCHOS."

"I'LL SEND YOU SOME SOCKS AND BLANKETS TOMORROW."

"PLEASE DON'T, SIR. I WOULDN'T FEEL RIGHT. YOU KNOW. THE OTHER GUYS'LL THINK I'M PULLING STRINGS, JUST BECAUSE MY FATHER IS A COLONEL."

A104

TWO WEEKS LATER, ON THE EVE OF ST. MICHAEL'S, HIS PATRON SAINT, THE JAPS COUNTER-ATTACKED. MIKE FENTON CROUCHED BEHIND A ROCK, TOSSED GRENADES AT THE ENEMY. JAP SHELLS AND MACHINE GUN BULLETS GAVE THUNDEROUS ANSWER.

-3EM DASH-

THE JEEP PULLED UP AT THE GRAVES REGISTRANT TENT. MEN WERE STRETCHED ON THE GROUND. COL. FENTON WALKED AMONG THE BODIES, STOPPED AT ONE.

"THIS IS MY SON," HE SAID.

MIKE, WRAPPED IN AN AMERICAN FLAG, WAS BURIED IN THE GROUND HE FOUGHT FOR. THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN INTONED THE FINAL PRAYER. THEN THE COLONEL BOWED IN PRAYER AMONG THE OTHER MARINES AWAITING BURIAL.

"THE POOR SOULS. THEY DIDN'T HAVE THEIR FATHERS HERE," HE SAID.

BACK AT HIS OFFICE, HE WROTE A LETTER, ADDRESSED IT TO MRS. MARY E. FENTON, 326 JUNIPER ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF. HE PUSHED BACK A LOCK OF GREY HAIR, STRAIGHTENED HIS BROAD SHOULDERS, POINTED TO A MAP.

"WE'D BETTER DOUBLE THE GUARD AROUND NO. 5 BRIDGE," HE SAID. "THE NIPS MAY TRY TO BLOW IT UP."

-DASH-

(EDS: 2ND LINE READ XXX COME ON, DAD.)

MJ1022PEW

JUN 17 1945

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

BRUNEI BAY, BORNEO, JUNE 16-(AP)-ESCAPED JAVANESE SOLDIERS OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ARMY SAID TODAY THE DEATH RATE WAS HIGH AMONG SEVERAL THOUSAND BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH PRISONERS OF WAR WITH WHOM THEY WERE INTERNED AT BORNEO FOR 18 MONTHS DURING 1942-1943.

THE JAVANESE TOLD HOW, AFTER A DUTCH OFFICER AND TWO DUTCH SOLDIERS ESCAPED THE CAMP AND WERE RECAPTURED, ALL PRISONERS WERE COMPELLED TO WATCH THEM BEHEADED AT THE EDGE OF THE COMPOUND. THEN THE BODIES WERE KICKED INTO THE RIVER.

THE PRISON CAMP WAS IN SARAWAK, BORNEO, A BRITISH STATE APPROXIMATELY 400 MILES SOUTH OF THIS AUSTRALIAN REOCCUPIED AREA. THE CAMP HELD 5,000 PERSONS, INCLUDING ALLIED SOLDIERS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. AN ESTIMATED 100 WERE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIANS FROM SINGAPORE AND MANY WERE DUTCH. THE REMAINDER WERE MAINLY JAVANESE, CHINESE AND PUNJABS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE HALF-DOZEN ENGLISH-SPEAKING JAVANESE SOLDIERS, CPL. LEMBERTUS MULAW, SAID THEY ESCAPED FROM THE JAPANESE WHEN THE ALLIED BOMBARDMENT OF SINCE LIBERATED LABUAN ISLAND BEGAN RECENTLY. THEY WERE AMONG 17 SURVIVORS OF 30 JAVANESE NETHERLANDS SOLDIERS BROUGHT TO LABUAN ISLAND FOR LABOR EARLY IN 1944. THEY ORIGINALLY WERE MEMBERS OF A GROUP OF 450 CAPTURED IN BORNEO--ABOUT HALF OF WHOM WERE DTUCH AND THE OTHERS JAVANESE.

"DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS IN CAMP THE JAPANESE GAVE US ONLY A HANDFUL OF RICE DAILY," SAID MULAW. "IT WAS SO LITTLE WE ATE LEAVES OFF RUBBER TREES BUT OUR STOMACHS STILL ACHED FROM HUNGER. LATER WHEN THE JAPS PUT US TO WORK THEY INCREASED THE FOOD TO A HANDFUL THREE TIMES A DAY WITH STEW."

JG1159PCW NM

30.24 27633

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION NEAR DAVAO, JUNE 16-(AP)-FOR MORE THAN FIFTEEN MINUTES THE LONE JAPANESE CHANTED HIS EERIE SONG OF DEATH. THEN HE DIED.

IT WAS IN FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND ULA, WEST OF DAVAO. PFC. CLOVES H.LEE, LEESVILLE, LA., VETERAN RIFLEMAN WITH THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, WAS ON SENTRY DUTY THAT DISMAL NIGHT, WHEN HE HEARD NOISE NEAR HIS FOXHOLE. HE PICKED OUT A TARGET AND FIRED.

NDSSELENCESEO

SEVERAL SECONDS SILENCE FOLLOWED. THEN THE EERIE, TUNELESS SONG FILTERED THROUGH THE NIGHT, MOURNFUL AND WEIRD.

THE JAPANESE CHANTED WHILE THE YANK DOUGHBOYS LISTENED.

FOR FIFTEEN MINUTES IT FLOATED AMONG THE FOXHOLES. THEN IT STOPPED, AND THE SHARP FLARE OF A MATCH STABBED THROUGH THE NIGHT AS THE JAPANESE LIT A FUSE. LEE'S RIFLE CRACKED, AND THE EXPLOSIVE SLID FROM A PAIR OF LIFELESS HANDS, THE FUSE STILL SIZZLING.

AN INSTANT LATER AN EXPLOSION FILLED THE AIR WITH GRENADE FRAGMENTS AND BITS OF JAPANESE.

JUN 17 1945

FR437ACW

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION NEAR DAVAO, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A GROUP OF TIRED, DRIPPING DOUGHDOYS WHO HADN'T EATEN FOR 24 HOURS WERE TREATED TO HOT COFFEE, CHILI AND PILES OF BREAD BECAUSE A MESS SERGEANT WAS NOT SATISFIED WITH ONLY FEEDING THE MEN WHO COME TO HIS POST.

THE SERGEANT, CHARLES BURTON OF BLOOMFIELD, IOWA, ORGANIZED HIS COOKS AND KP ASSISTANTS INTO A CARRYING PARTY AND STARTED THROUGH THE DENSE ENEMY INFESTED JUNGLE TO TAKE THE FOOD TO THE FRONT LINE GROUP. ARMED WITH SUBMACHINEGUN AND A COMPASS, BURTON SPEAR-HEADED THE SQUAD.

THEY SLUNG THEIR RIFLES OVER THEIR SHOULDERS AND FILLED THEIR ARMS WITH LOAVES OF BREAD OR PICKED UP THE 20-GALLON POTS OF STEAMING FOOD.

TWICE THEY RAN INTO JAPANESE MACHINEGUN FIRE AND HAD TO WITHDRAW AND CIRCLE THE POSITIONS. JAPANESE SNIPER FIRE HARASSED THEM MOST OF THE WAY. BUT THEY MADE IT WITHOUT A CASUALTY.

FR601ACW

WITH THE U.S.24TH DIVISION ON MINDANAO, JUNE 16 (AP)-THE SHERMAN TANK, TIGHTLY "BUTTONED UP" FOR BATTLE, WAS SPEARHEADING AN ARMORED DRIVE UP A TUNNEL-LIKE ROAD THROUGH A HEMP GROVE NORTHWEST OF DAVAO. A BLAST IN SOME STRANGE MANNER RIPPED OPEN THE TOP TURRET AND BLEW THE TANK COMMANDER ONTO THE ROAD WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

OTHER TANKS OF THE COLUMN, UNABLE TO SEE THE DISABLED SHERMAN BECAUSE OF THE DENSE GROWTH ALONG THE WINDING ROAD, THREATENED THE NOW-DISMOUNTED CREW MEMBERS WITH SPRAYING GUNFIRE.

THE TANK COMMANDER, SGT. JOHN DANCIU OF 3501 BLOCK AVE., EAST CHICAGO, IND., KNEW THE HAZARDS OF A MAN AFOOT TRYING TO FLAG DOWN A FIRING TANK FROM WHICH VISIBILITY IS NOT GOOD, BUT WITHOUT HESITATION HE RAN STRAIGHT TOWARD THE TANKS, WAVING AND SHOUTING WHILE BULLETS KICKED UP DUST AROUND HIS FEET. HE CAUGHT THEIR ATTENTION AND THE FIRING STOPPED.

"THAT WAS A KIND OF CLOSE DEAL," HE LATER REMARKED MATTER-OF-FACTLY.

GG838ACW NM

30.24 - 27633

SAIPAN, JUNE 16-(AP)-WITH TWO ENGINES KNOCKED OUT AND MORE THAN 200 FLAK HOLES IN THE PLANE, THE SUPERFORT "I WILL RETURN" EMERGED FROM AN HOUR-LONG BATTLE WITH JAPANESE FIGHTERS OVER FUKAE, NEAR KOBE, MAY 11, AND RETURNED TO IWO JIMA WITH THREE OF HER CREW WOUNDED.

THE PLANE COMMANDED BY LT.JOHN GEIKER, 21, OF (439 BRAINBRIDGE ST) BARRY, ILL., TRIUMPHED OVER 49 INDIVIDUAL FIGHTER ATTACKS AND MADE THE BOMB RUN ON THREE ENGINES. THEN, WITH A SECOND ENGINE DAMAGED BY FLAK SHE REPULSED 19 JAPANESE FIGHTERS WHILE MAKING HER GETAWAY.

2ND LT.HAROLD J.PERLMUTTER OF (221 OSBORNE TERRACE) NEWARK, N.Y. BOMBARDIER AND NOSE GUNNER, DESTROYED A JAPANESE "TOJO" FIGHTER IN REPELLING 15 ATTACKS AND SGT.WALTER R.COUCH OF BLOUNTVILLE, TENN., RIGHT GUNNER, GOT A "TONY."

WOUNDED WERE SGT.HAROLD S.DOBEL OF (911 SEVENTH COURT) LORAIN, OHIO, LEFT GUNNER, WHO WAS HIT IN THE FOREARM BY A FRAGMENT; 2ND LT.ROBERT T.DE NEVE (CAPITAL D AND CAPITAL N) OF BRISTOL, VT., SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS OBSERVER, WHO CAUGHT A SHELL FRAGMENT IN THE SHOULDER, AND M/SGT.CLYDE H.MILLER OF POMONA, CALIF., TAILGUNNER, WHO WAS HIT IN THE LEFT LEG BY FOUR BULLETS.

OTHERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED SGT.HERBERT ROTHMAN, OF (5752 WALTON AVE) PHILADELPHIA, PA., CENTRAL FIRE CONTROL GUNNER; 2ND LT. ANDREW J.BAYLER JR. OF (861 HILLSIDE) GLEN ELLYN, ILL., NAVIGATOR, AND SGT.CARMEN M.MANZELLA OF (30 VIRGIL AVE) BUFFALO, N.Y. RADIO OPERATOR.

JG1139PCW

B83WX Pearl Harbor (Spencer) JUN 17 1945

THEN FOLLOWED THAT AWFUL SECOND OF SILENCE FOLLOWED BY A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AND A SHEET OF FLAME THAT SEEMED TO ENVELOP THE BRIDGE. COMMANDER DOUW WAS KILLED INSTANTLY. SO WAS DOCTOR STRUBE AND THE PHARMACIST MATE WHO WAS TO HELP HIM.

LIEUT. (JG) LAWRENCE LEGAS, GUNNERY OFFICER FROM (11457 GLENDALE WAY) SEATTLE, WASH. WAS ON THE GUN DIRECTOR AND THE BLAST REACHED INTO THERE, MISSING HIM BUT KILLING ONE MAN AND WOUNDING ANOTHER. AROUND THE GUNS AND ON THE BRIDGE AND BELOW DECKS MEN DIED AT THEIR POSTS. THERE WAS NO PANIC, BUT THE GREAT FIRE AMIDSHIPS ISOLATED THE MEN ON THE FORWARD PART OF THE SHIP.

"THE BRIDGE WAS ENVELOPED IN FLAMES AND WE COULDN'T DO MUCH THERE," SAID LEGAS. "WE GOT WHAT WE COULD OF THE WOUNDED AND PASSED THEM DOWN TO THE FOCSLE.

"WE COULDN'T SEE AFT BECAUSE OF THE SMOKE AND FIRE. WE WERE COMPLETELY ISOLATED. OUR FIRE HOSE, LYING ON DECK, WAS PUNCTURED BY SHRAPNEL. THERE WAS NO MEDICAL HELP BECAUSE THE DOCTOR WAS DEAD. ANOTHER DESTROYER LAY ABOUT 500 YARDS AWAY AND WE HAD TO GET OUR WOUNDED THERE. WE GAVE WHAT FIRST AID WE COULD BUT THEY NEEDED MORE EXPERT CARE.

"WE HAD SOME BRAVE MEN ABOARD. MANY OF OUR LIFE BELTS AND JACKETS HAD BEEN DESTROYED SO THE MEN GAVE UP THEIRS TO THE WOUNDED. THEN THE ABLE-BODIED MEN JUMPED OVERBOARD AND WE THREW THE WOUNDED DOWN TO THEM. THEY HELPED THEM TO THE OTHER DESTROYER. WE TIED EMPTY POWDER CANS ON SOME AND THAT HELPED.

"ONLY ONE MAN DIED OF THE 25 OR MORE WOUNDED WE HELPED SWIM TO THE DESTROYER."

ONE OF THE MEN WHO DIED WAS SUPPORTED UNCONSCIOUS BY PASTUSAK AND MISKOWICZ. HE NEVER REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS. AFTER PASTUSAK REACHED THE OTHER DESTROYER HE SAW ANOTHER WOUNDED MAN IN THE WATER NEAR THE HAZELWOOD AND THE TIDE WAS CARRYING HIM AWAY. AGAIN HE DOVE INTO THE WATER AND HELPED HIM TO SAFETY.

ALL THIS TIME THE MEN AFT FROM THE BRIDGE WERE FIGHTING THE FIRE

AND CARING FOR THE WOUNDED THEY COULD REACH. THE WOUNDED WERE BROUGHT BACK TO THE FANTAIL. THERE WERE A TOTAL OF 34 MEN AND FOUR OFFICERS WOUNDED IN ADDITION TO THE DEAD AND MISSING.

ON THE FANTAIL PHARMACISTS MATES HOWARD B. HAMILTON, COLUMBIA, MO. AND STEWART HURT, 126 S.W. 18TH AVE., MIAMI, FLA. HAD SET UP A FIRST AID STATION AND THEY WORKED TIRELESSLY OVER THE WOUNDED. MANY LIVED BECAUSE OF THE TREATMENT GIVEN THEM THERE.

BSAWK

THE BOMB HAD BEEN FELT BY THE MEN BELOW DECKS. THEY HAD BEEN TOLD OVER THE LOUD SPEAKER THAT THE KAMIKAZE COULD NOT MISS AND THEY BRACED THEMSELVES FOR THE SHOCK.

THE LIGHTS WENT OUT AND THE BLOWERS STOPPED AND THE ROOMS BEGAN TO FILL WITH SMOKE. THERE WAS SOME STEAM, BUT NOT ENOUGH TO INJURE SERIOUSLY. THEY WORRIED ABOUT THE FORWARD AMMUNITION MAGAZINE, NOT KNOWING THAT ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS AFTER THE 25-YEAR-OLD LIEUT. LOCKE TOOK OVER WAS TO TURN WATER INTO THE MAGAZINE. DESPITE THEIR FEARS, NOT ONE MAN LEFT HIS POST.

A BOILER WAS KNOCKED OUT AND A SECOND BOILER WAS UNDER REPAIR. THE IMPORTANT THING WAS TO GET POWER RESTORED AND SMITH LED A PARTY INTO THE BOILER ROOM AND IN THE DARKNESS, BROKEN ONLY BY A FEW LAMPS, MADE THE REPAIRS.

"IT WAS WELL OVER 150 DEGREES TEMPERATURE THERE. IT WAS SMOKY AND THERE WAS SOME STEAM," SAID LIEUT. (JG) FREDERICK BUTLER, 26 YEAR OLD ASSISTANT ENGINEERING OFFICER FROM HOMESDALE, PA. "BUT THEY DID THE JOB, AND THEY ARE THE REAL HEROES."

LIEUTENANT DAVID MOREY OF PORTLAND, ORE. WAS DETACHED FROM ANOTHER SHIPS TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE CRIPPLED HAZELWOOD AND WITH PATCHES AND A MINIMUM OF REPAIRS HE STARTED HER BACK FOR BASE.

A TEMPORARY SYSTEM OF SIGNALS AND COMMUNICATION LINES WERE SET UP TO STEER THE SHIP AND UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS MOREY TOOK HER ALONGSIDE A TANKER TO REFUEL WHILE STILL UNDER WAY. A TRICKY JOB AT BEST.

LIEUTENANT LOCKE PERFORMED FUNERAL SERVICES AT SEA FOR THE DEAD WHO COULD BE RECOVERED IMMEDIATELY. MOST OF THE DEAD, BURIED UNDER MASSES OF WRECKAGE, REMAINED ABOARD UNTIL AN ADVANCED BASE WAS REACHED, AND THE RUBBLE THAT HELD THEM COULD BE CLEARED AWAY.

THE HAZELWOOD LOOKS ONLY A LITTLE LIKE A FIGHTING DESTROYER NOW, BUT SHE COULD DEFEND HERSELF IF NECESSARY. SHE'LL BE BACK IN THE FIGHT BEFORE LONG.

VM125AEW NP

JUN 17 1945

WDD NL PIDS Manila (Davis) xx Cagayan Valley

DOUGHBOYS OF THE 37TH OHIO DIVISION WERE LOOSE ON THE VALLEY FLOOR AFTER A BLOODY CAMPAIGN OF THREE AND A HALF MONTHS DURING WHICH YANK FORCES PUNCHED THEIR WAY THROUGH NORTHERN LUZON MOUNTAIN PASSES LEADING TO THE CAGAYAN COUNTRY.

THE HARD-HITTING 37TH SMASHED JAPANESE RESISTANCE AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE VALLEY AND ADVANCED 22 MILES IN 24 HOURS THROUGH THE TOWNS OF SANTIAGO AND ECHAGUE, IN ISABELLA PROVINCE.

THE AMERICANS WERE HITTING ALONG A FIRST CLASS ROAD WHICH RUNS NORTHWARD 150 MILES TO THE PORT OF APARRI ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF LUZON. THE ROAD CRISS-CROSSES THE GREAT CAGAYAN RIVER WHICH, DURING THE TYPHOON SEASON, FREQUENTLY FLOODS THE BROAD VALLEY.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH WAS WITH THE 37TH DURING THE MOUNTAIN FIGHTING, TURNED TO THE NORTHWEST AND SEALED OFF ANOTHER ROAD LEADING INTO THE VALLEY.

IN THE NORTHWEST LUZON SECTOR THE 33RD DIVISION ADVANCED ALONG THE AGNO RIVER GORGE IN THE REGION OF TABIO. GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED THE YANKS IN THAT SECTOR COUNTED 400 ADDITIONAL JAPANESE DEAD.

THE 38TH INFANTRY DIVISION, THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION AND THE 112TH CAVALRY REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM, KILLED 500 MORE NIPPONESE AS THEY CLEARED OUT MOUNTAIN POSITIONS.

CAVES AND PILLBOXES WERE BEING MOPPED UP BY THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE DAVAO SECTOR OF MINDANAO. THE 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION CLASHED WITH SMALL BANDS OF RETREATING JAPANESE SOUTH OF THE TALOMO TRAIL.

JUN 17 1945

BOMBERS OF THE MACARTHUR COMMAND WINGED FAR NORTH TO THE CHINESE MAINLAND AND BOMBED SHANGHAI, WHERE A LARGE FIRE WAS OBSERVED BURNING ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

IN SWEEPS ALONG THE SOUTH CHINA COAST, SEVERAL BARGES WERE DESTROYED AND RAILROAD FACILITIES ATTACKED AT CANTON, AND TWO FREIGHTERS AND TWO RIVER STREAMERS WERE SUNK AT SAIGON, BIG PORT OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

NIGHT PATROL PLANES STARTED FIRES IN THE NORTHERN PORT OF TAIHOKU ON FORMOSA.

JQ610PCW

WDD OK Hawaii (Dapkins) xx and Screaming 6

FARNHAM ALSO TOLD ABOUT THE DIRT THROWING. HE SAID A JAPANESE CAME RUNNING UP WITH HIS HANDS OVER HIS HEAD AS IF TO SURRENDER.

WHEN HE GOT WITHIN 10 FEET HE SUDDENLY PICKED UP A HANDFUL OF DIRT, THREW IT IN FARNHAM'S FACE AND TOOK OFF. HE DIDN'T GET VERY FAR, THOUGH, BECAUSE IT WASN'T LONG BEFORE HE WAS WEIGHTED DOWN WITH LEAD.

SOME OF THE JAPANESE WHO WANTED TO QUIT HAVE RUN OUT ON THE BEACHES

INSERT Manila (Burnes) HIS HOMELAND AS AN ECONOMIST IN 1945 xx

THE SENATOR, WIDELY RECOGNIZED AS A STRONG OSMENA POLICY xx BEEN SAID HE HAD LOOKED IN VAIN FOR EVIDENCES OF THE LIBERATED PHILIPPINES BUT THAT NONE HAS BEEN FOR REHABILITATION OF THE LIBERATED PHILIPPINES BUT THAT NONE HAS BEEN FORTHCOMING. HE COULD SEE LITTLE PROSPECT OF ANY CHANGE IN OSMENA'S POLICIES IN THIS RESPECT.

ROXAS ALSO HAS BEEN AT ODDS WITH THE OSMENA GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH TREATMENT OF SUSPECTED JAPANESE COLLABORATORS. THE ADMINISTRATION THROUGH INTERIOR SECRETARY TOMAS CONFESOR, N EX-GUERRILLA CHIEFTAIN, HAS KEPT OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION THROUGH INTERIOR SECRETARY TOMAS CONFESOR, AN EX-GUERRILLA CHIEFTAIN, HAS KEPT OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MILITARY ALL PERSONS ACCUSED OF WORKING WITH THE JAPANESE. ROXAS HELD MINISTERIAL RANKS IN THE COLLABORATIONIST GOVERNMENT UNDER CONFESOR'S DEFINITION WAS A COLLABORATIONIST IN THAT HE BECAME PRESIDENT BEFORE THE JAPANESE WERE DRIVEN OUT. HE SAID HE BECAME PRESIDENT OF THE ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD IN THE LAUREL SETUP IN AN EFFORT TO GET MORE RICE FOR THE FILIPINO PEOPLE AND THAT HE WAS DIRECTING A GUERRILLA ESPIONAGE RING DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

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AND WAVED AT LANDING CRAFT OFFSHORE, ALTHOUGH THEY HAD BEEN ADVISED IN SURRENDER LEAFLETS HOW TO GIVE UP TO THE GROUND FORCES.
THEN THERE WAS THE JAPANESE JACK-IN-THE-BOX WHO POPPED UP IN THE REAR AREA NEAR AN ARTILLERY POSITION AND ANNOUNCED IN ENGLISH:
"LOOK OUT, I'M GOING TO BLOW MY HEAD OFF."
WHEREUPON HE PULLED THE PIN ON A GRENADE AND KEPT HIS PROMISE.
JQ636PCW

ADD Guam (Ericlson) xxx In The making

FOR THE MARINES AND THE INFANTRY, THE BATTLE ALSO WAS A RACE WITH THE TYPHOON SEASON. IN THE HEART OF THE TYPHOON BELT, THE OKINAWA AREA IS RAKED BY THOSE STORMS AT THE RATE OF THREE TO FOUR A MONTH THROUGH JULY, AUGUST AND EARLY SEPTEMBER.
THE AMERICANS HAD NICKNAMED YAEJU PLATEAU HARA KIRI MESA. THE CORAL KNOBS AND OTHER OUTCROPPINGS--SOME OF THEM HOLLOWED AND REINFORCED AS PILLBOXES--MADE THE GOING DIFFICULT.
BETWEEN THE ROUGH TERRAIN AND THE DOTTINGS OF PINES, IT WAS NO PLACE FOR TANKS, BUT THE TANKS WERE THERE IN SUPPORT, JUST AS THEY WERE WHEN THE FOOT SOLDIERS WERE FIGHTING UP THE FACE OF THE YAEJU ESCARPMENT.
MAJ.GEN.ARCHIBALD V.ARNOLD ASSIGNED HIS SEVENTH DIVISION'S 32ND REGIMENT TO THE ASSAULT ON HILL 115 AND THE 17TH REGIMENT TO THE ATTACK ON HILL 153 TO THE NORTH. JUN 17 1945
MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD JR., SENT A MESSAGE OF "WELL DONE" TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF HIS SIXTH MARINE DIVISION FOR THEIR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE OROKU PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.
BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM T.CLEMENT, ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER WHO WAS WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ON CORREGIDOR AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, DECLARED THAT DEFENSIVELY SPEAKING THIS PENINSULA NORTHWEST OF THE CURRENT FIGHTING FRONT WAS "50 TIMES STRONGER THAN CORREGIDOR."
IN AN INTERVIEW, SHEPHERD DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD USED EVERY BATTALION FROM EVERY REGIMENT IN THE FINAL STRUGGLE AND THAT THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE WERE KILLED IN THE 10-DAY BATTLE.
GG1232PCW

GUAM--FIRST ADD LAWRENCE (ORIGINAL) XXX ~~THEIR COUNTRY~~ relatively small
SPEAKING EXTEMPORANEOUSLY BEYOND HIS PREPARED STATEMENT, NIMITZ SAID WEATHER PLAYED A VERY IMPORTANT PART IN DELAYING THE CONQUEST.
"OLD GENERAL MUD WAS OUT THERE INTERFERING WITH OUR OPERATIONS MORE THAN WITH THE JAPS," HE SAID.
"WE WERE MOVING FORWARD. THE JAPS WERE TRYING TO HOLD. IN THE LAST 10 DAYS OF MAY, 13 INCHES OF RAIN FELL ON OKINAWA WHERE ROADS AT BEST WERE NOT STRONG ENOUGH FOR OUR HEAVY EQUIPMENT."
BECAUSE OF THE WEATHER, THE TROOPS HAD TO BE SUPPLIED BY PARACHUTES FROM PLANES AND BY BOATS LANDED ALONG THE COAST NEAR THE FRONT LINES.
NIMITZ EMPHASIZED THAT THE COMMANDERS ON THE GROUND UNDERSTOOD FULLY THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPLETING THE CAMPAIGN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE "BECAUSE EVERY DAY THE SHIPS HAD TO STAY OFF OKINAWA WAS ANOTHER DAY IN WHICH SUICIDE PLANES COULD ATTACK--THEY NEEDED NO PARTICULAR GOADING."
THE AIRFIELD DEVELOPMENT ON OKINAWA WAS DELAYED MUCH THE SAME WAY IT WAS AT LEYTE IN THE PHILIPPINES--BY RAIN AND LACK OF GOOD AIRFIELD AND ROAD BUILDING MATERIALS.
NIMITZ ACKNOWLEDGED THAT OKINAWA CASUALTIES SUFFERED AFLOAT EXCEEDED HIS ADVANCE EXPECTATIONS BUT HE SAID CASUALTIES ASHORE WERE NOT IN EXCESS OF WHAT NORMALLY IS EXPECTED FOR SUCH AN OPERATION.
THE LAST REPORT OF U.S. CASUALTIES, COVERING ACTION THROUGH MAY 23 FOR THE NAVY LISTED 4,279 KILLED OR MISSING AND 4,171 WOUNDED. CASUALTIES THROUGH MAY 24 FOR THE ARMY WERE 3,706 KILLED OR MISSING AND 13,910 WOUNDED. FOR THE MARINES, IT WAS 1,626 KILLED OR MISSING AND 7,433 WOUNDED.
THE LAST OFFICIAL FIGURES OF ENEMY DEAD EXCEEDED 67,000 BUT UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SINCE HAVE PUSHED THE TOTAL WELL ABOVE 70,000.
~~HEENTMCTARRASSSRVGOLDHATVEPEOVIF~~ THE ISLAND HAD BEEN TAKEN IN ONE DAY

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SINCE HAVE PUSHED THE TOTAL WELL ABOVE 70,000.
NIMITZ ASSERTED THAT EVEN IF THE ISLAND HAD BEEN TAKEN IN ONE DAY THE FLEET CARRIERS WOULD HAVE HAD TO REMAIN TO PROVIDE AIR COVER AGAINST JAPANESE AIR ATTACK FROM THE HOMELAND BASES.
FLEET FORCES ALSO WOULD HAVE TO PROTECT VESSELS COMING IN WITH SUPPLIES5
"REGARDLESS OF WHAT CASUALTIES WERE SUFFERED, THERE WAS A JOZ TO E
LENE, AND I THINK IT WAK

SUPPLIES.
"REGARDLESS OF WHAT CASUALTIES WERE SUFFERED, THERE WAS A JOB TO BE DONE, AND I THINK IT WAS NOT BUNGLED AND NOT A FIASCO, AS THE LAWRENCE ARTICLE SUGGESTS," SAID THE ADMIRAL.

A134FX
ASKED HOW MANY AIRFIELDS WERE NOW OPERATING ON OKINAWA, NIMITZ SAID, "THE TOKYO RADIO HAS VERY ACCURATELY REPORTED THAT THE AMERICANS NOW HAVE LOTS OF FIELDS AND LOTS OF PLANES WHICH GIVE THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN NO CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM. THEY ARE GETTING TO BE VERY ACCURATE IN THEIR REPORTS."
NIMITZ SAID HE WAS PROMOTED TO MAKE HIS STATEMENT BECAUSE "I THINK THIS WAS AN UNWARRANTED ATTACK ON RESPONSIBLE COMMANDERS BY PEOPLE FAR FROM THE SCENE. I FEEL I OWVE IT TO THE PEOPLE UNDER MY COMMAND TO CLARIFY THE SITUATION."
-003-48,& 285£ ,8.85" -5 5£3 043'' :9,!343,:3 2343 ;8:3 -$..C.H. MCMORRIS,

MY COMMAND TO CLARIFY THE SITUATION." JUN 17 1945
APPEARING WITH NIMITZ AT THE PRESS CONFERENIE WERE VICE ADM.C.H. MCMORRIS, HIS CHIEF OF STAFF; AND REAR ADM.FORREST P.SHERMAN, TDEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PLANNING.
DB855PPW

NIGHT LEAD WAR ARRESTS (250)
LONDON,JUNE 16-(AP)-WILLIAM JOYCE, THE "LORD HAW-HAW" OF THE NAZI RADIO, WAS CHARGED TONIGHT IN THE BOW STREET POLICE STATION, BUT THE EXACT NATURE OF THE ACCUSATION AGAINST THE RENEGADE ENGLISHMAN REMAINED UNDISCLOSED.
SCOTLAND YARD ISSUED A BRIEF STATEMENT WHICH SAID ONLY THAT JOYCE, FLOWN HERE FROM BRUSSELS, "WAS ARRESTED ON HIS ARRIVAL IN THIS COUNTRY, TAKEN TO BOW STREET AND CHARGED, AND WILL APPEAR BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES ON MONDAY, JUNE 18."
JOYCE WAS WHISKED FROM THE AIRPORT TO THE STATE IN A CLOSED POLICE CAR. EARLIER MARGARET WHITE, DESCRIBED AS HIS WIFE, HAD BEEN FLOWN TO LONDON FROM BRUSSELS. JOYCE AND THE WOMAN WERE ARRESTED RECENTLY NEAR FLENSBURG, GERMANY, AND WERE DETAINED IN BRUSSELS BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.
MEANWHILE A DISPATCH FROM 12TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT ON ORDERS FROM GEN. EISENHOWER AND OTHER HIGH RANKING COMMANDERS A BLACKOUT HAD BEEN IMPOSED ON NEWS CONCERNING NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP SINCE HIS ARRIVAL AT FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN.

NO INTERVIEWS WITH VON RIBBENTROP OR PICTURES OF HIM WOULD BE PERMITTED, OFFICERS EXPLAINED, BECAUSE IT WAS FEARED THEY MIGHT AFFECT HIS TRIAL.

THE OFFICIAL MADRID RADIO TOOK THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT THAT THE VON RIBBENTROP ARREST SHOWED THAT RUSSIAN REPORTS OF HITLER HIDIG IN SPAIN WERE "AS FALSE AS THE ONE ABOUT RIBBENTROP SEEKING REFUGE IN THE IBERIAN PENINSULA."

OTHER ARRESTS ANNOUNCED BY 12TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS TODAY INCLUDED FORMER HUNGARIAN PREMIER BELA IMREDY, TAKEN NEAR INNSBRUCK BY U.S. SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS.

MJ444PEW

FIRST LEAD BIG THREE (ROUNDUP) (250)

BY ALEX H.SINGLETON

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)-STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, FORMER POLISH PREMIER, FLEW TO MOSCOW TODAY TTO CONFER ON REORGANIZING THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT WHILE IN A SECOND POSTWAR DISPUTE BRITAIN WAS REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY TO HAVE REJECTED FRANCE'S PROPOSAL FOR A FIVE-POWER DISCUSSION OF MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS.

BOTH DEVELOPMENTS WERE PRELIMINARIES TO THE NEXT BIG THREE CONFERENCE SCHEDULED IN BERLIN SOMETIME BEFORE JULY 26.

ACCOMPANYING MIKOLAJCZYK, THE PEASANT PARTY LEADER, WERE JAN STANCZYK, WHO WAS LABOR MINISTER IN HIS LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT, AND JAN DROJOHOWSKI, A FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPERT IN MIKOLAJCZYK'S GROUP.

A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS WERE UNDERWAY AMONG POLES ALREADY ON THE SCENE. THE BIG THREE COMMISSION ON POLISH REORGANIZATION -- FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTV AND THE U.S. AND BRITISH AMBASSADORS TO RUSSIA -- WAS SAID AGAIN TO HAVE ASKED AILING WINCENTY WITOS, 72-YEAR-OLD FORMER POLISH PREMIER, TO ATTEND THE MEETING.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON CHARGED LAST NIGHT THAT A "REIGN OF TERRORISM" EXISTED THROUGHOUT POLAND, AND DEMANDED IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS AND POLITICAL POLICE FROM POLISH SOIL.

AS FOR THE MIDDLE EAST, AUTHORITATIVE PARIS QUARTERS SAID BRITAIN TURNED DOWN THE FRENCH REQUEST FOR A FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PREVIOUSLY HAD EXPRESSED PREFERENCE FOR A DISCUSSION ONLY BY FRANCE, BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES. THE UNITED STATES ALSO IS REPORTED IN PARIS TO HAVE REJECTED THE FIVE-POWER PLAN.

DETAILS OF THE BRITISH REPLY WERE NOT DISCLOSED IMMEDIATELY. BRITISH AMBASSADOR ALFRED DUFF COOPER CONFERRED WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT.

MEANWHILE, PREPARATIONS WERE UNDERWAY FOR THE MEETING OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, MARSHAL STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURC

LL, WITH THE JUN 17 1945

TRUMAN, MARSHAL STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, WITH THE SITE TO BE BERLIN.

NIGHT LEAD LEOPOLD (170)

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE BRUSSELS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT KING LEOPOLD III PLANNED TO RETURN TO BELGIUM "IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE" AND THAT THE COALITION GOVERNMENT OF SOCIALIST PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER HAD SUBMITTED ITS RESIGNATION TO PRINCE CHARLES, THE REGENT, AS A RESULT.

A NEW CABINET MIGHT BE FORMED TOMORROW, IT SAID.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE PREMIER INFORMED HIS CABINET THE GOVERNMENT "WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE" FOR POLICY AND STATEMENTS THAT MIGHT BE OFFERED BY THE KING, OR MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER IN THE FACE OF HIS RETURN.

THE RADIO QUOTED AN OFFICIAL CABINET ANNOUNCEMENT AS SAYING THAT VAN ACKER INSISTED THE KING FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT BEFORE HIS RETURN.

LEOPOLD HAD BEEN REPORTEDLY DELAYING HIS RETURN ON GROUNDS OF ILLNESS SINCE HIS RELEASE FROM GERMAN INTERNMENT BY AMERICAN TROOPS. THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN UNDER THE RU OF THE REGENT, PRINCE CHARLES, AND THE COALITION GOVERNMENT HEADED BY VAN ACKER.

LEOPOLD HAD BEEN IN NAZI CUSTODY FOR FIVE YEARS. U.S. SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS LIBERATED HIM AND HIS FAMILY NEAR SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, LAST MONTH.

MJ516PEW

LONDON, JUNE 16. --(AP) -- RESPONSIBLE SOURCES PREDICTED TODAY THAT ITALY WILL BE STRIPPED OF ALL HER PRE-WAR COLONIES -- WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF [redacted]ERITRIA -- AND HER OWN BORDERS WILL BE REDUCED IN PEACE-TABLE READJUSTMENTS.

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THESE SOURCES BELIEVED IT HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT ITALY(S FORMER COLONIES WOULD BE GIVEN INTERNATIONAL STATUS, PERHAPS UNDER A COMMISSION NAMED BY THE UNITED NATIONS' CONFERENCE -- UNTIL THEY CAN PROVE THEIR POTENTIALITIES FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE RENOUNCED ANY POSSIBLE CLAIMS TO TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION [redacted] RESULTING FROM THE WAR. BUT, AT THE SAME TIME, IT WAS BELIEVED LIKELY THAT THEY WOULD EYE ITALY'S FORMER POSSESSIONS JUDICIOUSLY WITH A VIEW TO USING THEM AS INTERNATIONAL, PEACE-PRESERVING BASES.

RESPONSIBLE SOURCES SAID THAT ERITRIA PROBABLY WOULD REMAIN ITALIAN AS IT IS THE OLDEST OF ITALY'S COLONIES. THE REMAINDER, IT WAS INDICATED, WOULD BE PLACED BEFORE THE PEACE

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TABLE FOR DECISION.

INGLETONS 171

london, june 16 -(AP)- an independent member of commons said today that the british government had barred eight english scientists from attending the jubilee celebration of the soviet academy of sciences at moscow.

tom driberg said in a campaign speech that the scientists were barred from the meeting because they "knew secrets of our war production and defenses which have NOT yet been released and if they were entertained too lavishly by the russians they might talk indiscreetly."

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driberg said he could "imagine NO action more calculated to impair good relations between britain and the soviet union than to make it clear in this heavy handed way that we do NOT trust our allies."

meanwhile dispatches from moscow reported the 1,200 attending scientists preparing for the first great banquet of the convention in an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

dames 02210 and gilmores 11500 thro fifth to 5:38 pew

A108
PARIS, JUNE 16-(AP)-GEN.EISENHOWER TOOK OFF TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES, WHERE A HERO'S ACCLAIM AWAITS HIM IN WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND HIS KANSAS HOME TOWN, ABILENE.
EISENHOWER PLANNED TO STOP OFF IN BERMUDA FOR SEVERAL HOURS' REST. HE IS DUE IN WASHINGTON MONDAY AND NEW YORK TUESDAY.
N931AEW

NIGHT LEAD SYRIAN
PARIS,JUNE 16-(AP)-FRANCE TODAY RECEIVED ANOTHER REJECTION OF ITS PROPOSAL FOR A FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST WHEN BRITISH AMBASSADOR ALFRED DUFF COOPER DELIVERED A NOTE STATING THAT BRITAIN STILL PREFERS TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEM WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE ALONE.
A FRENCH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE BRITISH NOTE "CONTAINS NO NEW PROPOSALS AND DOESN'T ADVANCE THE SITUATION IN ANY WAY."
GEN. DE GAULLE HAD SUGGESTED THE "BIG FIVE," WHICH INCLUDES RUSSIA AND CHINA, SHOULD REVIEW THE WHOLE ARAB QUESTION--NOT JUST THE SITUATION IN LEBANON AND SYRIA.
MJ825PEW

A82
NIGHT LEAD PETAIN (200)
PARIS, JUNE 16-(AP)-MARSHAL PETAIN MAINTAINED BEFORE THE FALL OF FRANCE THAT CAPITULATION TO THE GERMANS WAS NECESSARY TO SAVE THE COUNTRY FROM FAMINE, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED TODAY.
THE GOVERNMENT MADE PUBLIC A LETTER SIGNED BY PETAIN AND READ TO THE FRENCH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS JUST BEFORE FRANCE'S SURRENDER. THE AGED MARSHAL, IN OFFICIAL QUESTIONING TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH HIS FORTHCOMING TREASON TRIAL, CONCEDED THATQZ HE SIGNED THE LETTER BUT SAID HE BELIEVED IT WAS WRITTEN BY SOMEONE ELSE. UNDER FURTHER QUESTIONING, HE SAID HE THOUGHT THE WRITER WAS PIERRE LAVAL, VICHY LEADER WHO FACES TRIAL AS A WAR CRIMINAL.
THE TEXT OF THE LETTER:
"THE GRAVITY EACH DAY OF THE MILITARY SITUATION CONVINCES ME OF THE NECESSITY OF BRINGING AN IMMEDIATE END TO HOSTILITIES. THIS IS ONLY WAY OF SAVING THE COUNTRY. THE ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY WILL LEAD TO OCCUPATION AND TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF OUR TERRITORY. IT WILL RESULT IN THE REDUCTION OF FOOD STOCKS AND IN FAMINE."
IT WAS AFTER HEARING THE LETTER, THE GOVERNMENT ASSERTS, THAT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECIDED TO ACCEPT ARMISTICE TERMS.
PETAIN DECLARED THAT "I HAVE NEVER HAD ANY POLITICAL AMBITION," AND DENIED HE HAD WANTED TO CHANGE THE FORM OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
PETAIN'S CASE NOW IS EXPECTED TO COME BEFORE FRANCE'S HIGHEST COURT EARLY IN JULY.
MJ916PEW

PARIS, JUNE 16-(AP)-MADAME ANDRE VIENOT, A DELEGATE TO FRANCE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY, DECLARED IN A DEBATE YESTERDAY THAT THE NATION HAD ACQUIRED A REPUTATION AS "PUBLIC ENEMY NUMBER ONE" IN THE MIDDLE EAST AS THE RESULT OF RECENT VIOLENT OUTBREAKS IN SYRIA AND LEBANON.

MADAME VIENOT SAID SHE AGREED WITH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT THAT BRITAIN HAD OVERSTEPPED ITS AUTHORITY IN ADMINISTERING SYRIA AFTER BRITISH FORCES TOOK OVER FROM THE FRENCH EARLY THIS MONTH, BUT ADDED THAT "IT WOULD BE CHILDISH TO PUT ON BRITAIN THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS."

PRESIDENT DEGAULLE TOOK EXCEPTION TO CRITICISM BY MADAME VIENOT OF FRANCE'S FAILURE TO GRANT COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE TO SYRIA AND LEBANON IN 1941. HE DECLARED THAT AT THAT TIME FRANCE WAS A DEFEATED NATION AND THERE WAS DOUBT "THAT WE COULD SPEAK IN THE NAME OF FRANCE."

MEANWHILE, IT WAS SAID IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS THAT DEGAULLE HAD CANCELLED ALL ENGAGEMENTS AFTER JUNE 18 AND THAT HE HOPED TO FLY TO WASHINGTON, AS SOON AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SCHEDULE PERMITS DISCUSSIONS OF SOME OF FRANCE'S PROBLEMS.

MK257AEW

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ADD Paris (Kiley) SOT. McK

FOUR OTHER ENLISTED MEN ARE ALSO MAKING THEIR LAST TRIP WITH THE GENERAL, BEFORE GETTING OUT OF THE SERVICE. THEY ARE:

SGT. JOHN MOONEY, JR., EASTERN SHORE, MD., ONE OF FIVE NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE GROUP WHICH STAFFED THE GENERAL'S QUARTERS, WHO HAS BEEN WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER SINCE AUGUST, 1942.

M/SGT. ARTHUR WINDHAM, ATLANTA, GA., ENGINEER FOR THE GENERAL'S PLANES.

M/SGT. JOSEPH BEHRENS, ELKHORN, NEBR., RADIO OPERATOR FOR THE AIR CREW.

T/SGT. ROBERT WOOD, LOUISVILLE, KY., ASSISTANT FLIGHT ENGINEER.

RM-KA234PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, JUNE 16-(AP)- A PLEASURE TRIP THAT DEVELOPED INTO A NIGHTMARE IS ABOUT TO END HAPPILY FOR MARION JADROSICH OF 851 EAST BOULEVARD, WEEHAUKEN, NEW JERSEY.

JADROSICH, A PROSPEROUS AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN, HAD TAKEN HIS WIFE, ANNA, AND THEIR 10-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER AND FOUR-YEAR-OLD SON TO VISIT RELATIVES IN LASSIGRANO, [redacted] ITALY, WHEN THE WAR CAUGHT [redacted] THEM AND THE GESTAPO TOOK HIM INTO CUSTODY, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WHICH FINALLY CAME TO HIS AID.

WHEN THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY LIBERATED HIS CAMP, HE [redacted] WAS SENT WITH HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN TROOPS TO A CAMP FOR FREED PRISONERS, ALTHOUGH HE WAS STILL IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES. DESPITE HIS PROTESTS HE WAS NOT A

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SOLDIER, HE WAS PUT THROUGH THE USUAL ROUTINE AND CAME OUT MINUS HIS CIVVIES AND DRESSED IN G.I. UNIFORM. HIS PROTESTS WERE WEAKENED, BUT HAPPY TO BE WITH AMERICANS AGAIN, HE SHIPPED WITH OTHER EX-PRISONERS BEFORE HE KNEW IT HE WAS ABOUT TO BE SHIPPED WITH OTHER EX-PRISONERS TO AMERICA--WITHOUT HIS FAMILY.

RED CROSS FIELD DIRECTOR WILLIAM BARKER OF MOUNT DORA, FLORIDA, FOUND HIM TEARING HIS HAIR AT THE PROCESSING CENTER AND STRAIGHTENED THINGS OUT. NOW JADROSICH IS WAITING FOR THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TO PROVIDE PAPERS SO HE CAN RETURN TO ITALY AND COLLECT HIS LONG-LOST FAMILY.

BEALWEARS 0191[illegible]RJ 1958

PARIS, JUNE 16--(AP)--THE U. S. 66TH INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH FOUGHT ONE OF THE "FORGOTTEN WARS" IN FRANCE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO STAFF THREE STAGING AREAS AND THE PORT OF MARSEILLE BEING USED FOR THE SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM EUROPE DIRECT TO THE PACIFIC THEATER.

THE 66TH DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. H. F. KRAMER, KEPT

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50,000 GERMANS PENNED INTO THE ATLANTIC COAST POCKETS OF ST. NAZAIRE AND LORIENT UNTIL GERMANY SURRENDERED.

IT WAS ACTIVATED IN APRIL, 1943 AT CAMP BLANDING, FLA., THE DIVISION ARRIVED IN EUROPE LAST CHRISTMAS DAY AND IMMEDIATELY WAS ASSIGNED THE TASK OF KEEPING THE POCKETED GERMANS IN CHECK.

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A94

WEISBADEN, GERMANY, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.COL.ROSS R. MCDONALD, CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP, SAID TODAY ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS FOUND IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF OCCUPIED GERMANY HAD BEEN SCREENED AND RELEASED. CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PRISONS YIELDED 93,202.

A FORMER DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF OF LOS ANGELES, MCDONALD ADDED THAT THE PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM INCLUDED THE APPOINTMENT OF 20,000 GERMAN CIVILIAN POLICE FOR THE 12TH ARMY GROUP AREA

MK827AEW

400 Kiel (Chamberlain) xxx In Berlin

THE AGING, TANNED FIELD MARSHAL ASSUMED COMMAND OF ALL THE GERMAN ARMIES IN NORTHWESTERN GERMANY, HOLLAND AND DENMARK LAST MARCH AND SURRENDERED THEM TO MONTGOMERY TWO MONTHS LATER.

I FOUND HIM IN A SMALL SUMMER COTTAGE IN LANGWEDEL VILLAGE, 25 MILES SOUTH OF KIEL, WHERE HE IS WINDING UP A MILITARY CAREER OF 45 YEARS BY RELAYING BRITISH ORDERS TO GERMAN TROOPS AWAITING DEMOBILIZATION.

BUSCH GREETED ME IN HIS STUDY AND HIS FIRST WORDS WERE: "MY MOTHER WAS BORN IN CINCINNATI--THAT IS WHERE THEY HAVE A GOOD BASEBALL TEAM."

HE SAID HIS MOTHER'S PARENTS WENT TO AMERICA IN 1848.

THE FORMER ARMY GROUP COMMANDER ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT UNTIL HE WAS RECALLED A YEAR AGO TO TAKE OVER COMMAND OF THE ARMIES OPPOSING MONTGOMERY, IS A BIG MAN, SIX FEET TWO INCHES IN HEIGHT AND WEIGHING 210 POUNDS.

BUSCH LEFT THE IMPRESSION THAT HE, AS WELL AS THE OTHER GERMAN COMMANDERS, HAD HOPED UNTIL THE END THAT CONCLUSION OF THE WAR WOULD BE DETERMINED BY ONE OF THREE DEVELOPMENTS--THAT THERE WOULD BE A NEGOTIATED PEACE, THAT THERE WOULD BE A COMPLETE STALEMATE, OR THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ALLIES WOULD JOIN GERMANY IN A WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

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400 Kiel (DeLuce) xxx Proposed

IT WAS LEARNED TODAY THAT RIBBENTROP'S MYSTERIOUS HAMBURG LANDLADY, ARRESTED WITH HIM YESTERDAY, LISTED HER OCCUPATION ON HER IDENTITY CARD AS A "SECRETARY." SHE WAS STILL BEING HELD IN THE BRITISH FIELD SECURITY HEADQUARTERS IN THE CENTER OF HAMBURG LATE THIS AFTERNOON.

RIBBENTROP'S FALSIFIED IDENTITY CARD GAVE THE NAME "JAKOB RIESE," THE WORDS "KAUFMAN-MERCHANT" WERE WRITTEN IN THE SPACE FOR INDICATING OCCUPATION.

THE CARD BORE A PICTURE OF RIBBENTROP WEARING HORN-RIMMED SPECTACLES. HIS LANDLADY'S BEARING SINCE THE ARREST REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN COOL AND CALM AFTER HER ORIGINAL SURPRISE WHEN BRITISH SOLDIERS KNOCKED AT THE ENTRANCE OF HER HOME.

VERIFICATION OF THE CONTENTS OF HIS NOTE TO MONTGOMERY CLEARED UP ONE OF THE MAJOR CONTRADICTIONS IN THE STORIES RELATED BY STAFF OFFICERS YESTERDAY CONCERNING HIS ARREST.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL NEWS RELEASE, BY A LIEUTENANT COLONEL WHO READ FROM NOTES APPROVED BY AT LEAST THREE COLONELS AND ONE GENERAL, SAID RIBBENTROP WAS CAPTURED WHILE SLEEPING NUDE IN A LODGING HOUSE, WITH THREE LETTERS IN HIS POSSESSION ADDRESSED TO CHURCHILL, EDEN AND MONTGOMERY.

A36

LAST NIGHT LIEUT.J.B.ADAM, COMMANDER OF THE RAIDING DETACHMENT, SAID RIBBENTROP WAS WEARING PINK AND WHITE PAJAMAS AND HAD ONLY TWO LETTERS IN HIS POSSESSION, BOTH OF THEM LYING ON A TABLE IN FULL VIEW.

A REQUEST BY CORRESPONDENTS FOR DETAILED EYE-WITNESS DESCRIPTIONS OF RIBBENTROP'S MEETING WITH HIS SISTER, WHO IDENTIFIED HIM AFTER HIS CAPTURE, AND FOR ACCOUNTS OF OTHER EVENTS AFTER HE WAS REMOVED FROM THE FLAT WAS REFUSED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

ORDER LIES AT THE FIELD SECURITY HEADQUARTERS IN HAMBURG SAID THE SISTER, FRAU DOCTOR MARIE JENKE, APPEARED TO BE YOUNGER THAN HER BROTHER AND OF A QUITE DIFFERENT PHYSICAL APPEARANCE. SHE IS ASSUMED TO BE STILL UNDER ARREST.

SW650PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE (130)
MOSCOW, JUNE 16-(AP)-INTEREST IN THE FORTHCOMING BIG THREE MEETING IN THE BERLIN AREA AT AN UNSPECIFIED DATE MOUNTED AMONG RUSSIANS TODAY AND THE GENERAL FEELING WAS THAT MUCH GOOD TOWARDS ALLIED COOPERATIVE EFFORTS IN THE POSTWAR WORLD WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED.
GREATEST INTERST WAS EXPRESSED ABOUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WITH THE RUSSIANS EAGER TO SEE JUST HOW HE WILL FOLLOW UP THE POLICIES OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
UNITED STATES-RUSSIAN RELATIONS AT PRESENT ARE BEING CONDUCTED IN AN ATMOSPHERE THAT IS VERY PLEASING TO THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.
MEANTIME, THE UNITED STATES REPARATIONS COMMISSION PREPARED FOR NEXT WEEK'S FIRST FORMAL MEETING WITH THE RUSSIANS AND THE BRITISH ON THE QUESTION OF GERMAN WAR DAMAGES.
MJ10PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 16--(AP)---A DISPATCH TO RED STAR SAID TODAY THAT GENERAL ELECTIONS HAD BEEN ORDERED FOR YUGOSLAVIA WITH WOMEN VOTING FOR THE FIRST TIME AND ALL SOLDIERS, REGARDLESS OF AGE, CASTING BALLOTS. THIS WILL INCLUDE MANY TEEN-AGE PARTISANS, THE DISPATCH SAID.

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MALE YUGOSLAVS NOT IN THE ARMY MUST BE EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE TO VOTE.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS WERE ANNOUNCED BY YUGOSLAV LT. GEN. PRIMOARTS WHO SAID THEY WOULD BE HELD IN THE NEAREST FUTURE."

IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE WAR HAD COST YUGOSLAVIA 1,700,000 OF ITS PRE-WAR POPULATION OF 15,000,000 PERSONS.

THE ENEMY HAVE LOST 800,000 KILLED DURING THE FIGHTING IN YUGOSLAVIA. MORE THAN 240,000 ENEMY TROOPS WERE CAPTURED IN 1945 ALONE. the dispatch said

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT DURING THE WAR "TRAITOR YUGOSLAVS" KILLED ABOUT 250,000 AND GEN. PRIMOARTS SAID THAT IF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT HAD NOT STARTED THE ENTIRE YUGOSLAV NATION WOULD HAVE BEEN DESTROYED, AS THE GERMANS HAD DESIGNED. HE SAID

GILMORES THRU SECOND 0700 J3519A

BY EDWIN SHANKE (170)
STOCKHOLM, JUNE 16-(AP)-COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, WHO ACTED AS AN UNOFFICIAL EMISSARY IN BRINGING GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER'S SURRENDER OFFER TO THE WESTERN ALLIES, WROTE IN THE EPILOGUE TO HIS BOOK, "THE END," THAT ADOLF HITLER DID NOT DIE A "HERO'S DEATH" BUT "IT CAN BE TAKEN AS QUITE CERTAIN THAT HE WAS MURDERED."
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, IN HIS BOOK, DESCRIBED HIS DEALINGS WITH HIMMLER AND HIS COLLEAGUES IN OBTAINING THE RELEASE OF NORWEGIANS AND OTHER CIVILIANS FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS DURING THE LAST PHASES OF THE WAR.
HE POINTED TO "INITIATED GERMAN QUARTERS" FOR HIS VIEW ON HITLER'S END. IN THE LAST CHAPTER OF THE BOOK, SS BRIGADE FUEHRER WALTER SCHELLENBERG, ONE OF HITLER'S CLOSEST AIDES NOW LIVING NEAR STOCKHOLM WHO ACTED AS LIAISON FOR COUNT BERNADOTTE, WAS QUOTED AS OPINING THAT HITLER DIED ABOUT APRIL 27 AS THE RESULT OF AN INJECTION BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON.
EARLIER SCHELLENBERG SAID HE AND HIMMLER HAD DISCUSSED HITLER'S HEALTH. ON THE BASIS OF A DOCTOR'S REPORT HITLER WAS SAID TO BE SUFFERING FROM "PARALYSIS AGITANS." SCHELLENBERG THEN QUOTED HIMMLER AS SAYING HE DIDN'T THINK THEY COULD CONTINUE WITH HITLER ANY LONGER.
MJ1004PEW

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ADD Stockholm (Sturdevant) bearings

THE LEADING SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN, THE MORGON-TIDNINGEN, SAID WHEN IT REPORTED THE LEINO MISSION, THAT SWEDISH COMMUNISTS, AS A RESULT OF APPEALS FROM THE FINNS, WOULD PLACE THE INTERESTS OF SOVIET RUSSIA ABOVE THOSE OF SWEDISH WORKERS IF THEY SOUGHT TO END THE STRIKE. SWEDEN'S COMMUNIST PRESS HAS MILITANTLY SUPPORTED THE STRIKE THROUGHOUT.

UNDER THE REPARATIONS AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA SIGNED LAST DEC. 17, FINLAND IS OBLIGED TO DELIVER $300,000,000 IN KIND AS REPARRATIONS TO RUSSIA, PRINCIPALLY WOOD PRODUCTS, SHIP MACHINERY, MACHINE TOOLS AND COPPER ABLE.- CERTAIN DELIVERY SCHEDU

AND COPPER CABLE. CERTAIN DELIVERY SCHEDULES WERE SET UP WITH A FIVE PER CENT PENALTY IN KIND STIPULATED ON ALL SCHEDULES OVERDUE.

FINLAND DOES NOT MANUFACTURE BALLBEARINGS, WHICH ARE VITAL TO MOST MACHINERY, AND DEPENDS ON SWEDEN FOR THEM AS WELL AS FOR OTHER KINDS OF HIGH GRADE STEEL AND STEEL PLATES.

TO DATE FINLAND HAS TURNED OVER OLD FREIGHT SHIPS VALUED AT $14,000,000 TO RUSSIA AND MUST PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL $60,000,000 WORTH OF NEW SHIPPING.

JJ1005AEW

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 16-(AP)-SWEDISH PREMIER PER ALBIN

HANSSON TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT THE GERMAN ORDER FOR THE DEPORTATION

OF JEWS FROM DENMARK IN OCTOBER, 1943, "PRESUMABLY WAS ISSUED BY HITLER

HIMSELF."

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[redacted]

HANSSON SAID SWEDEN FREQUENTLY INTERVENED AND

OBTAINED SOME CONCESSIONS IN BERLIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE NAZI TREATMENT

OF DANES AND NORWEGIANS BUT SWEDEN'S ACTIONS HAD TO BE KEPT SECRET

"BECAUSE OF CONSIDERATIONS OF GERMAN PRESTIGE."

"THERE ARE GOOD REASONS FOR PRESUMING," HANSSON ADDED,

[redacted] "THAT SWEDISH REPRESENTATIONS X X X PREVENTED FURTHER VIOLENT MEASURES

BOTH IN DENMARK AND NORWAY."

THE PREMIER DISCLOSED THAT SWEDEN CARED FOR 18,000

DANISH [redacted] AND 43,000 NORWEGIAN REFUGEES WHILE AN ADDITIONAL 5,800

NORWEGIANS WERE SENT BY AIRPLANE TO ENGLAND. ABOUT 7,500 DANISH JEWS, HE

SAID, ENTERED SWEDEN, MOST OF THEM ILLEGALLY, DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION.

[redacted]

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JSS 5?? SHANKES 1540 THRU 2ND APR

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 16-(AP)-AMERICAN LEGATION OFFICIALS

DENIED TODAY A STORY IN THE [redacted] STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNING

SAYING THAT JAPANESE OFFICIALS HAD ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT ALLIED AUTHORITIES

IN STOCKHOLM WITH A VIEW TO "NEGOTIATING A CONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

SHANKES 0159 APR JSS 652P

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 16-(AP)-NILS EDEN, WHO AS PREMIER OF SWEDEN FROM 1917 TO 1920 HEADED THE NATION'S FIRST SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CABINET, DIED TODAY OF BURNS SUFFERED IN A FIRE IN HIS STOCKHOLM FLAT LAST NOVEMBER. HE WAS 74.

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EDEN WAS PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AT UPPSALA UNIVERSITY.

SHANKES 02250 APL JSS 1040P

PRAGUE, JUNE 16, (AP)- PRESIDENT EDWARD BENES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TOLD THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND CZECH CITIZENS WHO WERE JAMMING THE PILSEN PUBLIC SQUARE TODAY THAT HE BELIEVES THE WORLD SECURITY SYSTEM WHICH CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHOLEHEARTEDLY SUPPORTS WILL PRESERVE PEACE FOR A VERY LONG TIME.

HE SAID THAT ~~ENDR~~ THE MOST VITAL CONCERN OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS TO MAINTAIN THE WARMEST AND CLOSEST FRIENDSHIP WITH RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ON AN IMPARTIAL BASIS AND THAT HIS GREATEST CONCERN IS TO SEE THAT THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE BIG THREE POWERS UNSTRAINED. THE PRESIDENT ASSERTED THAT THOSE PRINCIPLES ARE THE HEARTNOR OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

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APL STEINKOPF'S 1600 TPK 1800

HE FURTHER STATED THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD HOLD A SECRET BALLOT GENERAL ELECTION THIS YEAR. HE STATED FURTHER THAT ONE URGENT CZECH NEED IS TO BE ABLE TO CONVINCE THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND OF THE NEED FOR ELIMINATING THE TRAITOROUS GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN ELEMENTS FROM THE POSTWAR POPULATION.

APL STEINKOPF'S 1600-2160O TPK 1800

MADRID, JUNE 16-(AP)-MICHAEL SOKOLNIKOFF, A WHITE RUSSIAN WHO MADE MILLIONS AS PURCHASING AGENT FOR THE NAZI NAVY IN FRANCE, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE BEEN [redacted] KILLED BY UNKNOWN [redacted] ASSAILANTS HERE EARLY THIS WEEK.

SOKOLNIKOFF, DECLARED A WAR CRIMINAL IN [redacted] FRANCE, ESCAPED INTO SPAIN IN APRIL, 1944, AND LIVED IN A HOTEL HERE UNTIL SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, WHEN HE [redacted] DISAPPEARED, LEAVING A FALSE FORWARDING

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ADDRESS. [redacted] THE BODY OF A MAN WHO HAD BEEN BEATEN, KNIFED AND BURNED WAS FOUND IN A FIELD HERE AND UDENTIFIED BY POLICE AS THAT OF SOKOLNIKOFF.

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JSS FOLTZ 02218 745P

ROME, JUNE 16-(AP)-A DISPUTE OVER ONE CABINET POST APPEARED TONIGHT TO HAVE [redacted] CAUSED A DEADLOCK IN NEGOTIATIONS FOR FORMING A NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

ITALY'S SIX POLITICAL PARTIES REPORTEDLY HAD AGREED TO SUPPORT FERRUCCIO PARRI, 55-YEAR-OLD NORTHERN ITALY PATRIOT LEADER, FOR THE PREMIERSHIP, BUT BOTH THE SOCIALIST AND LIBERAL PARTIES WERE DEMANDING THE INTERIOR MINISTRY POSITION. THE INTERIOR MINISTRY [redacted] CONTROLS THE POLICE, PROVINCIAL [redacted] GOVERNORS AND THE NATION'S ELECTION MACHINERY.

THE PRESENT PREMIER, IVANOE BONOMI, [redacted] SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION LAST TUESDAY BUT REMAINS IN OFFICE PENDING ORGANIZATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT.

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BRA IS 02315 APL AND MISC JSS 730P

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VATICAN CITY, JUNE 16-(AP)-OSSERVATORE ROMANO SAID TODAY THE MOSCOW RADIO HAD DECLARED THE VATICAN WAS SEEKING TO ESTABLISH A FASCIST MILITARIST GERMANY THROUGH SUCH MEN AS BARON ERNST VON WEIZAECKER, FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE, AND FORMER AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KURT SCHUSCHNIGG.

THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER DESCRIBED THE CHARGE AS THE CUSTOMARY "WEEKLY INSTALLMENT" OF THAT "MYSTERY SERIAL WHICH RADIO MOSCOW, ATTEMPTING TO IMITATE EDGAR WALLACE, CONTINUES TO WEAVE AND PUBLISH ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF THE VATICAN."

MJ413PEW

CHUNGKING, JUNE 16-(AP)-JAPANESE TROOPS DRIVING NORTHWARD ACROSS THE KWANGTUNG PROVINCE BORDER INTO THE SOUTHWESTERN CORNER OF KIANGSI PROVINCE ARE BEING ENGAGED BY THE CHINESE IN AN AREA ABOUT 105 MILES NORTHEAST OF CANTON, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

THE FIGHTING WAS TAKING PLACE NEAR THE BORDER OF THE TWO PROVINCES SOUTH OF THE TOWNS OF LUNGNAN, TINGNAN AND KIENNAN.

ENEMY FORCES ALSO WERE SLASHING SOUTHWARD FROM POINTS SOUTH OF SINFENG, IN KIANGSI PROVINCE 185 MILES NORTHEAST OF CANTON, AND CHEKIANG, 21 MILES NORTHEAST OF LUNGNAN.

THE JAPANESE TROOPS ARE ATTEMPTING TO PROTECT THE APPROACHES TO CANTON AND HONG KONG AND SAFEGUARD THEIR HONG KONG-HANKOW RAILWAY CORRIDOR, THE MAIN BULWARK AGAINST CHINESE SUPPORT FROM THE INTERIOR FOR ANY INVASION FORCES LANDING ON THE SOUTH CHINA COAST.

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID CHINESE UNITS WHICH OCCUPIED THE KWANGSI PROVINCE CITY OF ISHAN THURSDAY HAD CONTINUED THE ADVANCE, GAINING TWO AND A HALF MILES ALONG THE RAILROAD AND FOUR MILES ALONG THE HIGHWAY LEADING TO LIUCHOW 43 MILES TO THE EAST. LIUCHOW WAS THE SITE OF A U.S. ARMY AIR BASE.

JJ1037AEW

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LA

CHUNGKING, JUNE 16-(AP)-SGT. JOHN W. CASTELL OF BLOOMFIELD, KY., WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR MEDAL AT KUNMING YESTERDAY FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION NEAR TAPAPEN, BURMA, FEB. 2, 1945.

THE CITATION SAID CASTELL ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE ATTACKING AN ENEMY DUGOUT WHICH WAS PROTECTING A HEAVY MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENT. CASTELL KILLED THE OCCUPANTS OF THE DUGOUT WITH HAND GRENADES AND RIFLE FIRE, AND ENGAGED THE ENEMY OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE STRONGPOINT- THUS LEAVING THE JAPANESE FLANK EXPOSED AND WITHOUT ITS LEADER. THE CITATION SAID.

CASTELL IS THE HUSBAND OF MRS. CELIA E. CASTELL. HE CAME OVERSEAS IN AUGUST, 1944.

KK447AEW

BY MARC PURDUE

NEW DELHI, JUNE 16-(AP)-VICEROY LORD WAVELL'S PROPOSAL OF AN INTERIM INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND HIS CALLING OF A MEETING AT SIMLA OF 21 NATIVE POLITICAL FACTIONS ALREADY HAS ENCOUNTERED STUMBLING BLOCKS, BUT THEY WERE RECEIVED CALMLY BY MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, MOSLEM LEAGUE PRESIDENT, AND MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, LEADER OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

PARTY.

JINNAH'S REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT OF THE SIMLA MEETING, SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 25, SO HE COULD CONFER WITH THE MOSLEM LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE AFTER A PRIVATE MEETING WITH WAVELL, HAS BEEN REJECTED BY THE VICEROY ON THE GROUND THAT ANY POINTS NEEDING CLARIFICATION CAN BE CONSIDERED BY THE CONFERENCE AND THAT DETAILED DISCUSSION IN ADVANCE WAS INADVISABLE.

AN EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS BETWEEN WAVELL AND GANDHI, DISCLOSED TODAY, REVEALED THAT GANDHI'S OBJECTION TO THE USE OF THE TERM "CASTE HINDUS" IN THE VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PLAN WAS ANSWERED WITH THE ASSURANCE IT WAS NOT EMPLOYED "WITH OFFENSIVE INTENTION."

THE GANDHI'S OBSERVATION THAT THE WORLD INDEPENDENCE WAS LEFT OUT OF WAVELL'S ANNOUNCEMENT CONTRARY TO "MODERN INDIAN THOUGHT," THE VICEROY ANSWERED BY REFERRING TO A STATEMENT IN COMMONS BY L.S.AMERY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, WHO SAID SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' 1942 OFFER OF DOMINION STATUS STILL STANDS IN ENTIRETY, SETTING NO LIMIT ON INDIA'S FREEDOM TO DECIDE HER OWN DESTINY WITHIN OR OUTSIDE THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH BY CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS.

WAVELL ALSO TOLD GANDHI HE WOULD VALUE THE INDIAN'S HELP AND HOPED HE WOULD COME TO THE CONFERENCE DESPITE GANDHI'S PROTESTATION THAT HE DOES NOT HAVE LEGAL STANDING AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONGRESS PARTY.

MJ910PEW

JUN 17 1945

A107KX

SAN FRANCISCO,JUNE 16-(AP)-THE POSSIBLE REOPENING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FINLAND WAS HINTED AT TODAY IN A LETTER FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO THE "SAVE FINLAND" COMMITTEE.

"IT IS THE HOPE OF THIS GOVERNMENT, BACKED BY ITS CONSTANT ENDEAVORS, THAT FINLAND MAY AGAIN TAKE ITS RIGHTFUL PLACE IN THE FAMILY OF NATIONS OF THE WORLD," SAID THE LETTER.

IT WAS INTERPRETED IN UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE CIRCLES TO INDICATE THAT FINLAND WOULD HAVE UNITED STATES BACKING IN SEEKING ENTRY INTO THE NEW WORLD LEAGUE.

JG929PCW

BY HAROLD STREETER

SAN FRANCISCO,JUNE 16 (AP)-TWO OUTSTANDING IMPRESSIONS, OBTAINED DURING AN HOUR'S MEETING WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN MANILA LAST APRIL, MOUNT IN STATURE IN THE LIGHT OF CURRENT PACIFIC WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL, THEN NEWLY NAMED TO THE COMMAND OF ALL ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC, PRESENTED TO A GROUP OF TOURING AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS SOME BROAD VIEWS OF THE CAMPAIGNS AGAINST JAPAN.

THOUGHTS CARRIED AWAY FROM THE MEETING INCLUDED:

1. JAPAN'S PROPAGANDIZED PUBLIC--MR. AND MRS.AVERAGE NIPPON CITIZEN--MAY REACT DIFFERENTLY TO THE HARSH REALITY OF GROWING DEFEAT THAN THE LONG DISCIPLINED MILITARY.

2. JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, EVEN UNDER THE PRESSING DEMANDS OF WAR, LAGS FAR BEHIND THE CONVERSION RATE IN AMERICA; HENCE, THE EFFECTS OF INTENSIFIED AIR ATTACKS SHOULD SHOW UP QUICKLY.

~~WEAPHENESENT DAY~~

HENCE, THE EFFECTS OF INTENSIFIED AIR ATTACKS SHOULD SHOW UP QUICKLY.

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AS A PRESENT DAY DEVELOPMENT HINGED TO THE FIRST IMPRESSION, IT IS WORTHY TO NOTE:

THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, WHERE PROPAGANDA NO LONGER CAN CONCEAL THE GATHERING DESTRUCTIVE MIGHT OF THE B-29S, IS BEING SHOWERED WITH LEAFLETS TELLING MR. AND MRS.AVERAGE CITIZEN SOME FACTS ABOUT THE WAR. AS OVERALL ARMY COMMANDER, MACARTHUR HEADS UP ALL ARMY AIR FORCES EXCEPT THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND (THE B-29S). LEAFLETS, RATHER THAN BOMBS, WERE THE FIRST THINGS DROPPED IN THE INITIAL RAID ON JAPAN BY ARMY PLANES BASED ON OKINAWA.

MACARTHUR HAS NO DELUSIONS ABOUT THE TENACITY OF THE WAR MACHINE HE FACES. HE EVEN POINTS OUT THAT THE JAPANESE, BY BETTER COORDIN-

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ATION OF THEIR NAVAL WITH THEIR GROUND AND AIR FORCES, CONSTITUTE A MORE AMALGAMATED MACHINE THAN THE GERMANS PROVED TO BE.

HE IS INTERESTED, HOWEVER, IN THE EFFECT ON THE JAPANESE PUBLIC--FOR CENTURIES THEY HAVE BELIEVED THEIR MILITARY LEADERS, DERIVING POWERS FROM THE SON OF HEAVEN, ARE INFALLIBLE--ONCE THE BOMBS AND LEAFLETS HAVE BROKEN THROUGH A FEUDAL INCRUSTATION. TOKYO RADIO, FOR AMERICAN CONSUMPTION, HAS SPOKEN DERISIVELY OF THE LEAFLETS--BUT AT THE SAME TIME URGED THE PUBLIC, IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE BROADCASTS, TO IGNORE THEM.

AS A PRESENT DAY DEVELOPMENT HINGED TO THE SECOND IMPRESSION, IT IS WORTHY OF NOTE THAT TOKYO RADIO STRESSES THE MOVEMENT OF FACTORIES UNDERGROUND--NOT AN EASY TASK--AND ALREADY HAS SHAKEN UP THE ADMINISTRATION OF AN OUTSTANDING PHASE OF PRODUCTION, MUNITIONS.

JUN 17 1945

D101KX

ALREADY MORE THAN 100 SQUARE MILES OF JAPAN'S FIVE BIGGEST CITIES HAVE BEEN BURNED OUT, MUCH OF IT EITHER LARGE INDUSTRIES OR THE "HIDDEN FACTORIES" (HOME WORSHOPS).

MACARTHUR, IN HIS APRIL DISCUSSION, LEFT THE DEFINITE IMPRESSION THAT HE IS CONVINCED JAPAN CAN BE DEALT A MORTAL BLOW INDUSTRIALLY BECAUSE NIPPON'S DEVELOPMENT HAS AMOUNTED TO ONLY A FRACTION OF ITS POTENTIALITIES. HE VIEWS THE NIPPONESE AS PICK AND SHOVEL PEOPLE AGAINST BULLDOZER AMERICANS.

TODAY, EVEN BEFORE THE INTENSIFIED BOMBING PACE OF 5,480 TONS DAILY PROMISED BY AIR CHIEF GEN. H.H. ARNOLD GETS UNDER WAY IN JULY, JAPAN IS ANXIOUS TO SQUASH TALK THAT THE WEALTHY MITSUI AND MITSUBISHI INTERESTS MIGHT LOOK UPON THEIR BOMB-BLASTED INVESTMENTS AND WORK FOR PEACE.

RECENTLY, A TOKYO BROADCAST TO AMERICA SAID THE MITSUIS AND THE MITSUBISHIS WERE SHARING SETBACKS WITH THE COMMON MAN WITH NO THOUGHT OF A CLEAVAGE WITH THE MILITARY. THE BROADCAST HAD THE SOUND WHISTLING IN THE DARK.

GG/XZ222PCW

By Glenn Babb

JUN 17 1945

Associated Press Foreign News Editor

Although the [redacted] European war is over there still are formidable barriers to news gathering and transmission over a considerable part of Europe. But the picture is n o t all black. The general trend is toward greater freedom.

In news matters, as in politics, most of Europe falls now into two major zones, that under Russian domination and that more or less controlled by the western allies. Within these two greater [redacted] zones there are lesser zones in which the degree of [redacted] news freedom varies.

Illustrating the trend, Switzerland, Eire and Spain recently have announced the end of censorship, the first two apparently without reservations. Liberation from German rule has meant greater news freedom for most of the countries of western europe; it remains to be seen what these countries will do about the press as Allied military control or influence is withdrawn.

[redacted] Military censorship is relaxing in the west.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, has announced its discontinuance for the European theater, under Gen. Eisenhower's command, except for major troop movements and matters of such importance as to require the attention of the supreme commander.

No similar announcement has come yet from the Mediterranean theater, where the high command is mostly British (it is largely American in the European theater). But a SHAEF spokesman said recently that coordination of censorship among the European theater, the Mediterranean command and the Russians was being worked out "on a government level"---that is, in London, Washington and Moscow.

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Moscow holds the key to the future of news activities in most of eastern and central Europe. Russian ideas concerning press freedom differ from those of the western allies. Still recovering from the shocks of nearly four years of tremendous struggle, the Russians have been slow to make any postwar readjustments in the territories under their control. Censorship persists in Russia, the activities of correspondents are curtailed throughout the Russian zone.

But those "government level" discussions may bear fruit in the shape of greater freedom of movement and expression for newsmen. The United States government, spurred by the American press, is known to be urging the Russians to lift the curtain somewhat. Lord Dunglass, parliamentary secretary to the British Foreign Office, told the House of commons early this week that he hoped "shortly newspaper correspondents will be allowed in the area of Russian occupation."

This is the situation in the Russian zone. Correspondents in limited numbers (two each for the big American agencies) are permitted in Moscow. Occasionally they are taken on conducted trips from Moscow to other points in the Soviet Union and Russian dominated territory; points visited recently include Bucharest, Warsaw, Berlin. All that such correspondents write is subject to Russian censorship. However, those who visited Berlin recently apparently had considerable freedom of action.

Considerable portions of Russian-dominated territory, however, remain closed to foreign correspondents.

Applications for permission to send newsmen from outside to Bucharest, Sofia and Budapest, made first through the Mediterranean command and more recently through diplomatic channels, have brought no results.

Along the western fringes of the Russian zone foreign correspondents

JUN 17 1945

Foreign newsmen enjoy a degree more freedom in some areas along the western fringes of the Russian zone. The Associated Press has a staff man at Belgrade, where he is subject to Yugoslav censorship. Within the last few days another staff man has taken his post in Prague by arrangement with the Czechoslovak government although most of the country remains under Red Army occupation. How free he will be remains to be seen. Where Russian control is not exercised directly correspondents are likely to encounter restrictions applied by governments anxious to please their big russian neighbor. This appears to be the situation in

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Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and ~~xxxx~~ to some degree in Finland.

Postwar nationalism probably will be a factor with which newsmen must contend. If Russian domination is ~~xxxxxx~~ relaxed in the east of Europe there is n o guarantee that national regimes will n o t apply restrictions on their ~~xx~~ own account. The same ~~xxxx~~ element of uncertainly will exist in some western countries as allied military censorship is withdrawn from the rescued lands.

At the moment American newsmen enjoy almost complete freedom to report political and other news of the western liberated countries. This is because correspondents, in France, for example, still have military status, are n o t subject to french censorship and yet operate under ~~xxxxxx~~ SHAEF's relaxed censorship regulations.

Correspondents in Italy operate under the Allied Mediterranean command, which, as noted p r e v i o u s l y, has n o t yet announced a termination of censorship comparable to the European theater's action. However, there is n o evidence that correspondents have n o t been able to report the Italian political situation freely. The Greek situation is similar to the Italian. The Mediterranean command still is in control there.

Germany is an area and censorship problem apart. The only government ~~xxxx~~ there for a long time will be military government. The eastern half falls within the Russian zone. The western half at present comes under the Eisenhower ~~xxxx~~ rules. However, it remains to be seen, after SHAEF is dissolved and the British and French come into full control ~~xxx~~ in their respective zones of occupation, how far today's relative freedom will survive. For that matter there is n o assurance that conditions will be ideal under American occupation.

Austria apparently will be a smaller counterpart of the German situation.

In Britain correspondents have complete freedom in reporting ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ politics. Modified military censorship persists for the duration of the war against Japan. Conditions in the low countries and Scandinavia are much like those in France. Spain's announcement of the end of censorship apparently carried a reservation of the right to make things unpleasant for correspondents who write unwelcome things. Portugal and Turkey retain censorship.

June 13, 1945.

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MEXICO CITY, JUNE 16-(AP)-TELEGRAPHERS AND OTHER EMPLOYES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS TODAY CANCELLED THE SECOND OF THEIR TWO-HOUR WORK STOPPAGES IN COMPLIANCE WITH PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO'S REQUEST.

THE PRESIDENT ALSO TOLD THE EN THAT HE WOULD REFUSE TO CONSIDER THEIR WAGE DEMANDS UNTIL THE WORK STOPPAGES WERE DISCONTINUED AND THAT HE WOULD USE "STRONG MEASURES" IF NECESSARY.

THE DEMANDS WERE FOR MINIMUM WAGES OF 6.00 PESOS ($1.20) FOR MESSENGERS AND 10.00 PESOS ($2.00) FOR TECHNICAL MEN. THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS SAID RECENT INCREASES HAD MET PART OF THE DEMANDS.

YESTERDAY'S WORK STOPPAGE WAS GENERAL THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY BUT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LEASED WIRE AND OTHER PRESS ASSOCIATION COMMUNICATIONS WERE MAINTAINED AS A COURTESY TO FOREIGNERS.

RJ WT655PCW NM

JUN 17 1945

AIRES, JUNE 16-(AP)-COL. JUAN ERON, VICE PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA, TOLD A HASTILY SUMMONED PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT POWERFUL INDUSTRIALISTS AND MERCHANTS ARE "SEEKING TO RUN THE COUNTRY" AND ASSERTED THAT A CAPITALIST DICTATORSHIP "RULED ARGENTINA UNTIL RECENTLY."

PERON CALLED THE PRESS CONFERENCE TO REPLY TO AN OPEN LETTER PUBLISHED IN MORNING NEWSPAPERS BY 319 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS. THE LATTER, IN A DIRECT REFERENCE TO THE BUREAU OF LABOR AND SOCIAL WELFARE WHICH THE VICE PRESIDENT HEADS, CHARGED THE "GOVERNMENT BUREAU ENCOURAGED AN ATMOSPHERE OF SOCIAL UNREST, UNDERMINING DISCIPLINE AND THE VIGOROUS EFFICIENCY OF THE NATION'S PRODUCTIVE EFFORT."

THE VICE PRESIDENT SERVED NOTICE OF HIS INTENTION TO CONTINUE RAISING ARGENTINE WORKERS' WAGES, "EVEN THOUGH THAT MEANS WE WILL CONTINUE IN A SPIRAL OF INFLATION," UNTIL INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL LEADERS AGREE TO BRING PRICES DOWN.

MJ906PEW

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JUNE 16-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM BOGOTA SAID TODAY THE COLOMBIAN CAPITAL HAD BEEN PLACED UNDER A STATE OF SIEGE BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO STOP ROCK-THROWING BATTLES BETWEEN LEFTIST AND RIGHTITS STUDENTS WHICH POLICE WERE UNABLE TO HALT.

JUN 17 1945

THE UNCENSORED DISPATCH, WHICH CAME BY AIRMAIL, SAID THE FIGHTS AMONG STUDENTS WERE NEVER SERIOUS, AND ADDED THAT IN THE WHOLE SERIES OF DEMONSTRATIONS AND CLASHES THERE WERE NO DEATHS OR SERIOUS INJURIES AND THAT LESS THAN HALF A DOZEN PEOPLE WERE HURT BY THE FLYING STONES.

FIRST CLASH CAME JUNE 8 WHEN DEMONSTRATING RIGHTIST STUDENTS ENGAGED IN A BATTLE OF STONES WITH POLICE RESERVES GUARDING THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION IN THE CENTER OF BOGOTA. NEXT DAY, LEFTIST STUDENTS MADE SN COUNTER DEMONSTRATION AND THERE WERE CLASHES BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS WHICH FIREMEN BROKE UP WITH STREAMS OF WATER.

TWO SHOTS WERE FIRED WHEN RIGHTIST STUDENTS GATHERED IN A FIRE STATION AND BURNED A RED FLAG. THAT, TOO, WAS BROKEN UP BY STREAMS FROM FIRE HOSE. POLICE ONCE CHARGED THE RIGHTIST GROUP WITH DRAWN SWORDS WHEN TO STOP AN IMMINENT FRACAS.

ORDERED WAS RESTORED JUNE 12, THE DISPATCH SAID, WITH THE DECLARATION OF A STATE OF SIEGE UNDER WHICH DEMONSTRATIONS WERE BANNED. GAW 1618 LPA 1-3 1100

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA. JUNE 16-(AP)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S PLANS FOR FIGHTING THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN ARE UNDER INCREASING FIRE FROM THE POLITICAL OPPOSITION WITHIN THE DOMINION.

ON THE EVE OF TALKS IN WASHINGTON BY CANADIAN AND AMERICAN ARMY LEADERS NEXT WEEK, THE CONSERVATIVE GLOBE AND MAIL OF TORONTO SAID EDITORIALLY TODAY IT DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD LIMITED TO 30,000 MEN THE SIZE OF THE CANADIAN ARMY FORCE TO BE SENT TO THE PACIFIC.

THE PAPER DESCRIBED THE CANADIAN EFFORT IN THE PACIFIC AS "MEAGER."

PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING SAID THURSDAY THAT THE CANADIAN TROOPS, WHO ARE TO BE TRAINED IN THE UNITED STATES AND WILL FIGHT AS A UNIT UNDER AMERICAN COMMAND, COMPRISE "THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL FORCE WHICH, HAVING REGARD TO ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, OUR UNITED STATES ALLIES FELT COULD BE EFFECTIVELY INTEGRATED WITH THEIR FORCES IN THE TIME AT OUR DISPOSAL."

OF THIS THE GLOBE AND MAIL SAID:

"HIS STATEMENT IS HARD TO ACCEPT. INDEED, UNTIL WE HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF THE REPRESENTATIONS ON WHICH THE CANADIAN COMMITMENT WAS BASED, IT CANNOT BE ACCEPTED. THAT THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES WOULD IMPOSE ANY ARBITRARY LIMITATIONS ON THIS COUNTRY--ACTUALLY OPPOSE HER SENDING TWO OR THREE DIVISIONS IF SHE CHOSE TO DO SO--IMPLIES A HIGH-HANDED COURSE WHICH WE DO NOT BELIEVE WASHINGTON HAS ASSUMED.

JUN 17 1945

"DETAILS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES WERE DECIDED AT THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE. IT SEEMS LOGICAL TO SUPPOSE THAT THE CANADIAN COMMITMENT WAS BASED ON SOME CONCRETE PROPOSALS OF OUR OWN GOVERNMENR OR, AT LEAST, A DEFINITION OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES IT WAS WILLING TO ASSUME.

"THAT OUR AMERICAN ALLY IGNORED THESE TO DICTATE WHAT CANADA--A MAJOR PACIFIC POWER WITH RELATIVE OBLIGATIONS--WOULD DO TOWARD VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC JUST DOES NOT MAKE SENSE.

"OF THIS WE ARE CERTAIN: WASHINGTON DID NOT ADOPT SUCH A COURSE AND THEN REMAIN SILENT TO AMERICAN CRITICISM OF CANADA'S MEAGER EFFORTS."

THE CONSERVATIVE GAZETTE OF MONTREAL YESTERDAY ATTACKED THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT'S PLAN FOR RAISING ITS PACIFIC FORCE ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS, DECLARING THE SYSTEM "IS FAILING TO MEET THE NEED PROMPTLY." THIS PAPER SA

(MORE)

WX449PEW

30.24 27649 30.24-27649

B12
OTTAWA--FIRST ADD CANADA'S WAR AGAINST JAPAN (BY MONTGOMERY)
XXX NEED PROMPTLY."
THIS PAPER SAID CANADA MIGHT BE HEADING FOR ANOTHER CONSCRIPTION CRISIS.
THE PAPER REFERRED TO DISCLOSURE THIS WEEK THAT OF THE 30,000 ARMY TROOPS WANTED FOR THE PACIFIC, ONLY ABOUT 27,500 HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO DATE AND THAT THE VOLUNTEERING DEADLINE HAS BEEN EXTENDED.
THE GAZETTE SUGGESTED PRESSURE WAS BEING EXERTED TO RAISE THE ADDITIONAL MEN.
THERE ARE REPORTS OF SOME DIFFICULTIES IN RAISING THE 13,500 NAVAL PERSONNEL TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE PACIFIC UNDER BRITISH COMMAND. RE-ENLISTMENTS FOR THE JAPANESE WAR ARE SAID TO VARY GREATLY FROM SHIP TO SHIP, SOME RUNNING AS HIGH AS 90 PERCENT, BUT OTHERS VERY LOW.
THE NEWLY APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ARMY FORCE, 38-YEAR-OLD MAJ. GENERAL E.M.HOFFMEISTER, WHO ARRIVED IN CANADA THIS WEEK FROM EUROPE, WILL CONFER IN WASHINGTON NEXT WEEK WITH GEN. MARSHALL.
IF DISAGREEMENT OVER THE EXTENT OF CANADA'S PACIFIC PARTICIPATION PREVAILS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN COMMANDS--IF IT AMOUNTS TO ANYTHING MORE THAN POLITICAL ARGUMENT WITHIN CANADA AND WITHIN THE UNITED STATES--IT PRESUMABLY WOULD BE DISCUSSED IN THESE WASHINGTON TALKS.
KA452PEW

A169 (140)
NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN, ACKNOWLEDGING PREMIER STALIN'S MESSAGE OF GRATITUDE EARLIER THIS WEEK FOR AMERICAN LEND-LEASE AID DURING THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, PLEDGED THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE THE SAME "FRIENDLY COOPERATION" IN EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A LASTING PEACE, THE SOVIET TASS AGENCY SAID TODAY.
THE DISPATCH WAS REPORTED BY THE FCC.
THE TEXT OF THE MESSAGE AS REPORTED BY TASS:
"PLEASE ACCEPT FROM ME AND ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES THE EXPRESSION OF OUR GRATITUDE FOR YOUR KIND MESSAGE OF JUNE 12.
"I AM FIRMLY CONFIDENT THAT THE FUTURE CONTINUATION OF OUR FRIENDLY COOPERATION WILL BE CROWNED WITH THE SAME SUCCESS IN THE CAUSE OF PRESERVING PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL AS WERE OUR COMMON EFFORTS IN THE WAR AGAINST THE NAZIS.
"I AM LOOKING FORWARD WITH GREAT PLEASURE TO MEETING YOU IN THE NEAR FUTURE AND DISCUSSING WITH YOU IN FULL OUR COMMON PROBLEMS."
1155AEW

JUN 17 1945

86TH DIVISION
(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE BATTLE-HARDENED 86TH (BLACK HAWK) DIVISION, FIRST COMBAT DIVISION TO REURN FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATER, WILL BE WELCOMED HOME TOMORROW WITH THE GREATEST DEMONSTRATION YET GIVEN TO RETURNING TROOPS IN THIS WAR.
HARBOR WHISTLES WILL SHRILL, A WAC BAND WILL PLAY ABOARD THE ARMY'S GOLD AND WHITE "WELCOME HOME" SHIP AND PIERS WILL BE DECKED WITH RED, WHITE AND BLUE AS FOUR GREY NAVY TRANSPORTS BRING THE 14,289 OFFICERS AND MEN PAST THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.
THESE SOLDIERS, WHO STORMED INTO GERMANY WITH GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY, WILL RECEIVE FURLOUGHS AND THEN START "THE BIG PARADE TO THE PACIFIC," IN THE WORDS OF MAJ.GEN.HOMER GRONINGER, PORT OF EMBARKATION COMMANDER.

NAVY TUGS AND A BLIMP WILL ESCORT THE TRANSPORTS--THE JAMES PARKER, THE GENERAL BLISS, THE GENERAL BROOKE AND THE MARINE FOX--AND SOME 300 NEWSPAPER AND RADIO ME

PARKER, THE GENERAL BLISS, THE GENERAL BROOKE AND THE MARINE FOX--AND SOME 300 NEWSPAPER AND RADIO MEN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY WILL JOIN THE PROCESSION THROUGH THE HARBOR ON THE VESSEL SANDY HOOK.
BEFORE THE MEN OF THE 86TH DISEMBARK THEY WILL TURN IN SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC FORMS BY WHICH RELATIVES WILL BE NOTIFIED OF THEIR ARRIVAL. THERE WILL BE NO OPPORTUNITY, HOWEVER, FOR THEM TO GREET RELATIVES PERSONALLY.
FROM NEW YORK THE MEN WILL ENTRAIN FOR CAMP KILMER, N.J., AND THEY WILL LEAVE FOR THEIR HOME STATIONS BY TROOP TRAINS FOR REDEPLOYMENT AFTER BEING GIVEN A BRIEF ORIENTATION TALK IN THE STAGING AREAS, FED, ISSUED SUPPLIES AND ASSIGNED TEMPORARILY TO BARRACKS.
COL. CECIL L.RUTLEDGE, CAMP KILMER COMMANDER, NOTED THAT THE 86TH DIVISION LEFT THE UNITED STATES ONLY LAST FEBRUARY AND SAID IT WAS THE ARMY'S POLICY TO "BRING BACK FRESH TROOPS TO GO OUT TO THE PACIFIC AND KNOCK OUT JAPAN."

JUN 17 1945

A178
PORT OF EMBARKATION OFFICIALS SAID SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM EUROPE BY WAY OF NEW YORK WOULD AVERAGE 3,000 A DAY DURING THE SUMMER. AUGUST IS EXPECTED TO BE THE PEAK MONTH, WITH 400,000 PASSING THROUGH NEW YORK AND OTHER PORTS.
THE 86TH WAS THE FIRST DIVISION TO CROSS THE DANUBE AFTER ADVANCING INTO A HEAVY NAZI DEFENSIVE WEST OF REGENSBERG, GERMANY.
IT WAS FIRST ACTIVATED AUG. 25, 1917 AT CAMP GRANT, ILL., WITH MAJ.GEN.THOMAS H.BARRY AS COMMANDING GENERAL. ITS PRESENT COMMANDER IS MAJ. GEN. HARRIS M.MELASKY, 52, A WEST POINTER WHO WAS BORN IN AUSTIN, TEXAS.
THE ORIGINAL PERSONNEL OF THE BLACK HAWK DIVISION WAS TAKEN FROM ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN. ITS LATEST ACTIVATION OCCURRED IN DECEMBER, 1942. ITS PRESENT UNITS HAIL FROM MANY STATES.
COMPONENT UNITS AT THE TIME OF DEPARTURE OVERSEAS WERE INFANTRY REGIMENTS 341ST, 342ND, 343RD, F.A.BNS 404TH (M), 331ST, 332ND AND 911TH (L).
THE DIVISIONS' INSIGNIA IS A BLACK HAWK AGAINST A RED BACKGROUND AND CARRIES THE LETTERS "BH".
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 17, BUT NOT FOR RADIO USE BEFORE 10 P.M. LOCAL TIME, SATURDAY, JUNE 16)
MJ228PEW

FOLO MOSCOW DAY (160)
LOS ANGELES, JUNE 16-(AP)-GERALD L.K.SMITH, HEAD OF THE AMERICA FIRST MOVEMENT, SAID HERE TODAY THAT "OBVIOUSLY, GEORGIYEV'S ATTACK WAS LEVELED AT THE LEADERS OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN AMERICA."
A.GEORGIYEV, A WRITER IN THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA AT MOSCOW, CHARGED THAT SOME AMERICANS WERE SUPPORTING A "SMALL BUT INFLUENTIAL GROUP OF FRIENDS AND PROTECTORS OF GERMAN FASCISM," AND NAMED SMITH AS ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP.
"THE REASON IZVESTIA HATES THOSE OF US WHO CALL OURSELVES NATIONALISTS," SAID SMITH, "IS BECAUSE WE ARE OPPOSED TO ANY MORE CREDIT OR LEND LEASE TO RUSSIA UNTIL SHE BEGINS TO HELP US WHIP JAPAN."
SMITH DECLARED HE WAS NOT SURPRISED AT THE CRITICISM BECAUSE OF HIS ANTI-COMMUNIST "CRUSADE," WHICH HE SAID HAS RECEIVED THE SUPPORT OF 1,000 CALIFORNIA PASTORS. AT THE SAME TIME, HE ADDED.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY ANNOUNCED ITS INTENTION OF MOVING ITS STRATEGIC HEADQUARTERS FROM NEW YORK TO HOLLYWOOD.

SMITH SAID AMERICA FIRST REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS WILL BE ESTABLISHED HERE.

JQ640PCW

JUN 17 1945

A23WX (FOLO LOCH & INSERT)

V(220) FOLLOW GERMAN-HOHENZOLLERN

WASHINGTON,JUNE 16-(AP)-STEPHEN T. EARLY, WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY AT THE TIME, PLACED NO CREDENCE TODAY IN THE STATEMENT BY PRNCE LOUIS HOHENZOLLERN IN GERMANY THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROPOSED A HITLER-MUSSOLINI-CHAMBERLAIN MEETING WITH HIM IN 1938 IN THE AZORES.

"IT'S THE FIRST I HEARD OF IT," EARLY SAID IN COMMENTING ON THE INTERVIEW GIVEN BY THE PRINCE. "I DON'T BELIEVE IT."

WILLIAM D. HASSETT, ASSISTANT TO EARLY AT THE TIME AND NOW A FULL-FLEDGED SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, DESCRIBED THE PRINCE'S STATEMENT AS "FANTASTIC" AND "A PIPE DREAM."

HASSETT SAID RUMORS OF ATLANTIC RENDEZVOUS BETWEEN THE LATE PRESIDENT AND LEADERS OF OTHER WORLD POWERS BEFORE AND AFTER THE EUROPEAN WAR BROKE IN 1939 WERE "SO NUMEROUS AT THE TIME THAT NOBODY PAID ANY ATTENTION TO THEM. I THINK THIS ONE IS A PIPE DREAM AND NOTHING ELSE."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD NO STATEMENT TO MAKE ON THE REPORT.

SUMNER WELLES, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, REACHED AT HIS HOME NEAR WASHINGTON, SAID:

"I HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SUCH LETTER TAKEN BY PRINCE LOUIS FERDINAND TO ANYONE."

WELLES SAID THAT IN EARLY 1940, WHEN HE TOURED AXIS CAPITALS AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, HE CARRIED A LETTER FROM MR. ROOSEVELT TO MUSSOLI, BUT IT CONCERNED NO ONE ELSE AND HE CARRIED NO SUCH MESSAGE TO ANY OTHER PERSON.

FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE HULL, UNDER TREATMENT AT THE NEARBY NAVAL HOSPITAL AT BETHESDA, MD., WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

QS545PEW

WASHINGTON,JUNE 16-(AP)-FINLAND STILL IS BATTING 1.000 IN THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE LEAGUE, THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TODAY.

ON JUNE 15 THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED $168,034.74 REPRESENTING THE TREASURY SAID, THE ENTIRE AMOUNT DUE FROM FINLAND IN LOAN PAYMENTS AS OF THAT DATE.

LT424PEW

PARIS, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ACTION IN CALLING IN ALL OLD FRENCH BANK NOTES HAS COMPLETELY UPSET MONEY TRADING ON THE BLACK BOURSE.

A HOPEFUL SIGN IN THE COUNTRY'S BAD ECONOMIC SETUP WERE FIGUCES QUOTED TODAY OF 350 NEWLY ISSUED FRANCS FOR ONE POUND STERLING, 450 FRANCS IF THE SELLER OF THE BRITISH MONEY WOULD ACCEPT OLD FRANCS.

EVEN MORE INTERESTING WAS THE FACT THAT NO BLACK MARKET QUOTATION COULD BE OBTAINED ON AMERICAN DOLLARS. OPERATORS EXPLAINED "NO ONE WAS SELLING."

A FEW MONTHS BACK PEOPLE WERE BOASTING THEY COULD OBTAIN THREE OR FOUR AND EVEN FIVE TIMESTTHE LEGAL EXCHANGE RATE ON AMERICAN DOLLARS (50 FRANCS PER $1) AND USUALLY SLIGHTDHFJRURIYRYRYR

A FEW MONTHS BACK PEOPLE WERE BOASTING THEY COULD OBTAIN THREE OR FOUR AND EVEN FIVE TIMES THE LEGAL EXCHANGE RATE ON AMERICAN DOLLARS (50 FRANCS PER $1) AND USUALLY SLIGHTLY LESS FOR BRITISH POUNDS (200 FRANCS PER POUND).

A PRIMARY REASON GIVEN FOR THE LOW PRICES OFFERED FOR DOLLARS AND POUNDS IS THE UNSETTLING CONDITIONS WHICH FOLLOWED THE GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINED DRIVE AGAINST COUNTERFEITING AND FORTUNES PILED UP DURING THE OCCUPATION. ALL OPERATORS BELIEVE THINGS WILL HEYBACKRTOANORMLBRITISH BOACK BOURSRIITHINPA FEW WEEKS AND PRICES

PILED UP DURING THE OCCUPATION. ALL OPERATORS BELIEVE THINGS WILL BE BACK TO NORMAL IN THE BLACK BOURSE WITHIN A FEW WEEKU AND PRICES FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH MONEY WILL RISE AGAIN.

QQ150PEW

KK MEXICO CITY,JUNE 15 (AP)-CANADIAN SHIPS WILL BEGIN MAKING REGULAR RUNS TO MEXICAN PORTS WITHIN SIXTY DAYS, ANNOUNCED DR.DEL RIO CANEDO, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO CANADA, LAST NIGHT.

THIS STEAMER TRAFFIC, HE SAID, IS DUE TO INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS AND ESPECIALLY TO CANADA'S GREAT AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DURING THE WAR.

VISITS OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIALS TO THIS COUNTRY, HE ADDED, WERE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECT STEAMER CONNECTIONS.

WASHINGTON,JUNE 15-(AP)-THE ARMY HAS GIVEN A SENATE COMMITTEE AN ESTIMATE THAT AT LEAST 70 PER CENT OF ITS EQUIPMENT IN EUROPE CAN BE USED IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

CHAIRMAN O'MAHONEY (D-WYO) OF THE MILITARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON WAR CONTRACTS DISCLOSED THIS TODAY AFTER ROBERT A.HURLEY, MEMBER OF THE SURPLUS PROPERTY BOARD, TESTIFIED THAT WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ADVISED THE AMOUNT OF SURPLUS PROPERTY IN EUROPE "WILL BE A GREAT DEAL LESS THAN THEY FIRST ANTICIPATED."

"THEY ARE TRYING TO MOVE EVERYTHING THEY CAN TO THE PACIFIC," HURLEY ADDED.

QUESTIONING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FOR THE SECOND DAY, THE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARD:

1. DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY WHICH IS ABROAD PRESENTS COMPLEX DIFFICULTIES. THE BOARD HAS REFUSED PROPOSALS FROM THE FRENCH, INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENTS THAT COMMISSIONS APPOINTED BY THOSE GOVERNMENTS HANDLE DISPOSAL OF SURPLUSES IN THOSE COUNTRIES. HURLEY SAID THE JOB WILL BE DONE BY THE ARMY.

2. PROGRAMS ARE IN THE MAKING FOR DISTRIBUTION SOON OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO HOSPITALS AT "ALMOST THE COST OF MAILING" AND FOR SALE AT "NOMINAL PRICES" OF COOKING AND KITCHEN EQUIPMENT FOR EXPANSION OF THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM TO 12,000,000 ADDITIONAL CHILDREN.

3. THE BOARD HAS UNCOVERED A LOT OF LONG-HELD ITEMS, AMONG THEM HORSE-DRAWN HEARSES, ON WHICH IT IS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO SET A PRICE. IT HAS ADOPTED A POLICY OF SELLING SUCH STUFF FOR WHATEVER IT WILL BRING. RECENTLY A NUMBER OF SADDLES AND BRIDLES ORIGINALLY PURCHASED DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, WERE SOLD.

4. THE BOARD HAS MADE A SURVEY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY TO DETERMINE HOW MANY PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS WILL NEED TO RE-EQUIP THEIR OFFICES WHEN THEY RETURN TO CIVILIAN LIFE. THESE VETERANS HAVE A PRIORITY ON PURCHASE OF SURPLUS MEDICAL AND DENTAL EQUIPMENT.

APPEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE WERE HURLEY, GUY M.GILLETTE AND LT.COL.EDWARD HELLER, BOARD MEMBERS, AND WESLEY STURGES, GENERAL COUNSEL.

LT346PEW

JUN 17 1945

THE PALAUS AND ON YAP ON JUNE 16. ON THE SAME DATE VENTURAS OF FLEET AIR WING 18 DESTROYED BARRACKS AND WEATHER INSTALLATIONS ON LAMOTREK IN THE CAROLINES.

9.--THIRTEEN OF THE ENEMY WERE KILLED AND 33 TAKEN PRISONER OF WAR IN THE MARIANAS DURING THE PERIOD JUNE 3 THROUGH JUNE 9.

(END TEXT)

JOB18PCN

3024-27651

450 Superforts Blast Four Japanese Cities In Fire Bomb Attacks

JUN 18 1945

KYUSHU, HONSHU WAR CENTERS HIT IN NIGHT STRIKE

Secondary Production Centers Left Ablaze in Surprise Raids.

JAP CASUALTIES UP

Enemy Naval Commander on Okinawa Killed, 82,000 of Foe Eliminated.

GUAM, Monday, June 18.—(AP) Approximately 450 Superfortresses blasted four Japanese cities of less than 200,000 population each with incendiary bombs today and caught the Japanese so by surprise that not only all of Kagoshima was brightly lighted but its naval anchorage, too, was aglow.

Returning B-29 crew members said smoke from conflagrations they started in Kagoshima and Omuta on Kyushu island and Hamamatsu and Yokkaichi on Honshu island billowed as high as 12,000 feet. Flames at Kagoshima were so bright they could be seen through a hole in the overcast at 7,500 feet.

The low level fire raids were made before dawn in the 21st Bomber Command's new program of blasting the enemy's smaller cities, where hundreds of small but important factories and many thousands of home shops are located.

Only two searchlights fingered the sky as leading elements attacked Kagoshima. Although the overcast was heavy when later elements reached the city, violent flames glistened on the dropping bombs and were plainly visible to crewmen.

Hit Chemical Plant

Grayish smoke indicated to the crew of one Superfort that a chemical plant had been hit.

"I think we can write off Kagoshima, for the city was blazing right to the waterfront," reported Lt. George Mott, East Tallassee, Ala., commander of the last plane over the target.

"I saw only one dark spot and called to the bombardier to hit it. 'Hell, there's no use hitting that. It's a ball park,' he replied. I saw no fighter planes, but there was considerable anti-aircraft fire."

Twenty-First Bomber command headquarters said two large formations sent against the two Japanese mainland islands split again to strike at the four targets—all centers of small shop war industries.

Light raids previously had been made on Hamamatsu and Kagoshima but these were the first attacks on Omuta and Yokkaichi.

The four-way blow appeared to be the start of the second phase of incendiary destruction of Japan's war industries, shifting from Tokyo and other larger cities to the secondary centers.

Knock Out 4 Cities

Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay announced last week that the B-29s had knocked the key cities—Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe—out of or nearly out of war production.

The new raids were aimed at "backyard" war industries, which are believed to be producing many cheaply built suicide planes.

Although the tonnage of bombs dropped was not announced, the total probably was around 3,000.

These were the first night incendiary raids by the Marianas-based Superfortress since the May 17 strike against Nagoya. The planes dropped their bombs after midnight (early afternoon Sunday, U. S. Eastern War Time).

The population of Omuta, on the northeast coast of Kyushu's Shimabara gulf, is about 177,000. It has the largest artificial harbor in Japan and is a principal coal shipping port. Adjacent coal fields supply chemical, coke and synthetic oil industries. It is one of the most important chemical centers in the empire. It is also the site of one of the largest synthetic oil refineries. The population density is about 60,000 to a square mile.

Kagoshima, with a population of 181,736, is the major port of southern Kyushu and the capital of Kagoshima prefecture. The big Kanoya naval base is 22 miles southeast of the city, which has numerous small machine factories and repair shops.

JAP ADMIRAL DEAD IN CAVE

Erickson

Body Of Okinawa Naval Commander Found In Cave

Guam, *Monday*, June 18 (AP)—Admiral Minoru Ota, commander of Japanese naval forces on Okinawa, and 82,138 Nipponese have been eliminated from the battle for that island only 325 miles south of Japan, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed today.

Japanese casualty figures for the first 77 days of the 79-day-old campaign were announced by Nimitz as 80,459 killed and 1,680 captured, an increase of 12,756 enemy killed in eight days and 327 prisoners since the last captives' figure was reported on May 30. This prisoner figure is far smaller than frontline reports had indicated.

6th Division Moves In

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd's 6th Marine Division, conquerors of Naha city and Oroku peninsula, moved into the southern Okinawa fighting yesterday and gained several hundred yards to a point south of Mezado town, near the southwestern coast and south of the 1st Marine Division's Kunishi ridge sector.

Military leaders estimate that 8,000 to 12,000 Japanese remain on Okinawa. There is no indication that this force can be defeated easily or quickly, despite frontline reports, which a few days ago said 700 Japanese had surrendered and a few score had committed hara kiri.

Japanese fought back fiercely throughout the entire southern Okinawa front yesterday and both the 1st Marine and 96th Infantry divisions encountered particularly heavy opposition.

Total Japanese casualties of 82,139 include a considerable number of Okinawa conscriptees. The island garrison originally was estimated from 60,000 to 80,000; then at 85,000. Presumably, thousands of conscriptees increased this force.

There were no details concerning Ota's death. The fact his body was discovered in a cave was taken as an indication he committed Harakiri. However, a flame thrower might have killed him. The cave in which the admiral's body was found was part of a large cavern headquarters system on Okinawa peninsula.

Jap Planes Attack

Five small groups of Japanese aircraft attacked American forces in the Okinawa area Saturday, sinking one light fleet unit—(a destroyer or smaller,) Nimitz reported. Three enemy planes were shot down.

This was the first damage suffered by Japanese aerial action in the Okinawa area in a week or more. During most of that time, the enemy did not venture forth in bad weather. However, the Japanese sent no attackers into the central Ryukyus either Wednesday or Thursday, despite clearing weather, and on Friday they failed to reach American shipping, although some planes were shot down.

Reinforced by the Sixth Marine division and supported by heavy artillery fire, Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.'s U. S. Tenth Army attacked all along the oft-breached Japanese Yaeju defense line yesterday. Resistance was heavy along the entire front.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s Sixth division Leathernecks, who presumably have completed mopping up Oroku peninsula, went into action in the Third Marine Amphibious corps sector of Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger. They evidently swept down the west coast past the Kunishi ridge area where the First Marine division is meeting particularly vicious opposition, then cut inland. Shepherd's troops are south of Mezado town, which itself is nearly a mile south of Kunishi ridge, western anchor of the Yaeju escarpment defense line.

The 6th Division Marines evidently swept down the west coast past the Kunishi ridge area where the 1st Marine Division is meeting particularly vicious opposition, then cut inland.

The 1st Division Marines made gains, Nimitz said, against "determined resistance at all points and were under heavy flanking fire."

The Japanese appear to have centered their defense in the Kunishi ridge sector.

Gains Made In Center

In the center of the line, the 96th Infantry Division made limited gains against "very strong resistance from small arms and automatic weapons." They were driving south from their Yaeju and Yuza hill positions across a large plateau and had one more fortified hill to capture to clean out major enemy defenses.

The 7th Infantry Division, engaged in mopping up Japanese strong points around Hills 153 and 115, on the eastern end of the escarpment, in the Nakaza vicinity, discovered large numbers of Okinawan civilians south of its lines near the southeast coast.

Tanks carried loudspeaker units into the forward American lines to broadcast an appeal to these civilians to come through the division's lines and get out of the way of battle. Several hundred civilians had responded by last night. They were taken northward, out of the fighting zone.

TROOPS IN BORNEO SCORE NEW GAINS

Australians Bomb Oil Field Areas; Yanks Gain 40 Miles in Philippines.

MANILA, Monday, June 18—(AP) Continued Australian infantry patrolling of the Brunei Bay area of British Borneo and development of Allied bases there was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who still gave no confirmation of Japanese reports that Allied warships had bombarded the Balikpapan area on the southeeast coast of Dutch Borneo.

Nor did the communique confirm an Australian broadcast which said the Aussie Ninth division infantrymen had pushed southwest from Brunei within 12 miles of Toutong, oil refining center.

MacArthur did announce that Allied torpedo boats were ranging far down the coast toward the southwest and had "placed effective neutralizing fire on enemy positions at Miri," oil field area 75 miles from Brunei, and at Lutong, farther south.

Allied heavy bombers continued their assaults on Balikpapan, dropping 130 tons on antiaircraft positions and on the nearby Seppingan air field, the communique disclosed.

Medium bombers and fighters maintained their attacks on enemy communications in North Borneo.

Planes Press Attack

American and Australian planes also kept up their far-ranging sweeps over other East Indies islands, hitting airfields and destroying buildings in the Celebes, wrecking a freighter, more, and mas- ing sweeps over ewak, on New Guinea, and Kavieng on New Ireland.

Heavy and medium American bombers with fighter escort drop-

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ped 260 tons of incendiary and demolition bombs on the Taichu and Okaseki air bases on Formosa. They destroyed supplies and warehouses and killed many Japanese personnel, MacArthur reported.

Reconnaissance planes bombed Taihoku, also on Formosa, wrecked six luggers in the Pescadores group of islands, and bombed and strafed along the China coast.

A freighter was sunk in the Canton river and factory areas were violently hit at Shanghai.

JAPS' LOSSES ON LUZON RISE

Davis

9,210 Killed, 1,037 Captured In Week's Fighting

Manila, *Monday*, June 18 (AP)—The American reconquest of the Philippines has cost the Japanese 9,210 killed and 1,037 captured in the past week, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today as the 37th Infantry Division marked up a 40-mile gain in three days against crumbling enemy resistance in the broad Cagayan Valley of northern Luzon.

The week's casualties (approximately twice those of previous weeks) raised enemy dead and captured for the eight-month Philippine campaign to 402,363, including those estimated to have perished in convoy sinkings off Leyte and others sealed in caves.

U.S. Total About 50,000

An American headquarters spokesman said that American troop casualties for the entire campaign were slightly in excess of 50,000 killed, missing and wounded. No figures were given for the air forces or navy.

American Army casualties for the week were listed as 103 dead, 2 missing and 522 wounded.

Most of the Japanese casualties for the week were on Luzon, where 6,912 dead were counted and 95 prisoners were taken. The others were on Mindanao and scattered throughout back areas of the Philippines, with the total of 1,037 prisoners setting a one-week record.

1,200 In Single Day

In a single day, Saturday, troops of Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift's 1st Corps on Luzon wiped out 1,200 Japanese in the Cagayan Valley and in the mountain provinces to the west.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th (Buckeye) Division of the 1st Army Corps, driving rapidly northward behind stout aerial support, made 22 miles in one day, five the next and 13 the next. It has reached the valley town of Cauayan. This is 132 road miles south of the Japanese port of Aparri, where the Cagayan Valley meets the sea.

The largest Japanese forces remaining in the Philippines are believed to be concentrated in that stretch of open countryside divided by the Cagayan River and criss-crossed by small streams.

500 Sorties In Day

More than 500 sorties were flown Friday alone in support of Luzon ground action, and most of them were over the Cagayan Valley.

Paralleling the northward drive to Cagayan, other elements of the 37th Division took Cabatuan in the western edge of the valley, 19 miles northwest of Echague, while 6th Division troops fought Japanese remnants in the mountains farther west on Highway No. 4, 8 miles northwest of Bagabag.

The 6th Division killed 189 Japanese and captured 32 in one stubbornly resisting enemy band. Among the trophies in this scrap was a Nazi flag, found in the bed roll of a dead soldier.

Japs Weaken Elsewhere

Elsewhere on Luzon, Japanese resistance seemed to be falling apart. The 1st (dismounted) Cavalry and the 112th Regimental Combat Team counted 200 dead Japanese in the Lenatin River area near Infanta, while the 38th Infantry Division northeast of Manila broke through 40 enemy cave positions and seized considerable ammunition and stores.

On the southeastern island of Mindanao the fighting subsided somewhat as patrols lost contact with the retreating enemy east of the Sayre highway, while the 24th Infantry Division engaged rear guards in a delaying action below Davao city.

Stilwell Sees Hard Fight Before Japs Are Subdued

DAVIS

MANILA, June 17—(AP) In the opinion of a tough old China campaigner, Gen. Joseph Stilwell, there is no evidence of any crack in Japanese morale and the enemy will not willingly disgorge any of his conquests, including China, without putting up as strong a fight as possible.

In an interview at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, Stilwell, now chief of the Army ground force training program, said it was his belief the Nipponese were "loath to give up what they have grabbed. I expect them to fight for it."

He referred specifically to the mainland of Asia.

General Stilwell said he was tremendously impressed that American forces are fighting in the Philippines in 1945 rather than a year or more later, implying that the Pacific war was better than a year ahead of schedule in obtaining troops and supplies for an offensive while the European war was still under way.

The general came here to correlate the replacement training program with the needs of MacArthur's theater. He asserted he believes the basic training principles already in use are sound and that men physically fit, well disciplined and qualified in the use of their arms are able to do a good job anywhere.

Thus the retraining of veterans from the European theater for use in the Pacific will not be as difficult as might be supposed.

"We've got the troops—there was never any finer soldier material in the world—and we've got the materiel and airpower to throw everything at the Japanese now," the General declared, inferring that there won't be too long a delay in redeploying troops to the Pacific.

Asked to comment on a Japanese broadcast from Hongkong referring to his presence in the Philippines and warning him to get out before he lost his neck, General Stilwell said:

"No comment is needed. I've had my throat cut about six times already. Once more won't matter."

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2 Mariner Pilots Sweep Shipyard

Guam, *Monday*, June 18 (AP)—Two daring pilots of Navy search Mariners made a sensational attack on a small shipyard at Susaki, Shikoku Island, yesterday.

The two planes made six bombing and twelve strafing runs, then reported these results:

Destroyed five small cargo ships.

Damaged twelve small cargo ships.

Destroyed the shipyard by fire.

Set a ferry afire.

Set a pier afire.

Shikoku is one of the four Japanese home islands.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in reporting the action, did not give the pilots' names.

Parachutes Supply Marines In Battle For Kunishi Ridge

Advance

Itoman, Okinawa, June 16 [AP *Delayed*]—The Japanese still held most of Kunishi ridge today and 1st Division Marine companies, which gained the ridge top near the western coast of Okinawa five days ago, were being supplied by parachute.

Kunishi ridge, a western spur of the Japanese last-stand positions on the Yuza-Dake plateau, dips off into the sea south of here. Japanese are on both sides of the Marines.

In order to gain the ridge in a predawn advance, two companies of the 7th Regiment's 2d Battalion crossed 1,000 yards of rice fields. Two more companies reached the ridge that night after being driven back and pinned down by Japanese fire.

Covered By Jap Guns

The Japanese guns still cover the 1,000 yards of rice fields. The ridge in the Marines' area is dotted with red, yellow and green supply parachutes.

Lieut. Col. Spencer Berger, of Baltimore, commander of the 2d Battalion, which has been on the line with the regiment for seventeen days, remarked:

"A good fresh battalion probably could take Kunishi ridge in a hurry. As it is, our boys have done very well and have moved about 450 yards to the right along the ridge, compressing a pocket of Japs between them and the sea.

"We also have been trying to pull men from Kunishi to Mezado ridge. That's the next and bigger ridge beyond. When we take that and Kuwanga ridge, beyond it, we will just about have them."

The paralleling ridges are one behind another to the south.

Some fantastic things could be seen from Berger's command post.

A Japanese threw a grenade into the partly opened conning tower of a Marine tank, killing a lieutenant colonel of the 3d Amphibious Corps.

Maimed Jap Surrenders

Another Japanese came out from the foot of Kunishi Ridge. He was a grosteque figure. One arm and one leg were gone. He hobbled along supporting the stump of the missing leg on a chair. He carried a white flag.

That maimed Nipponese struggled all the way across the rice fields to surrender, chair and all.

For two days the only communications to the ridge was by radio. Then a wirelaying team under Lieut. Donald Hall, of Missoula, Mont., communications officer for the 2d Battalion, strung a line.

Hall said he told his wire team chief, Pfc. Earl V. Crosthwaite, of La Porte, Ind., that the Japanese fire was dangerous and the soldier replied: "Nuts! We got to get that wire in."

Crosthwaite and Privates Phil D. Mathews, of Flint, Mich., and Clifford L. Schmidt, of Jefferson, Wis., Hall reported, "took a drum and laid wire all the way back from the ridge. How they made it without getting shot is a mystery. But they all deserve medals for heroism."

When one company commander, Capt. Durt Norton, of Columbia, S.C., took the phone on the ridge he was so tired he fell asleep while talking to the colonel, Hall declared.

Colonel Berger told his telephone talker to inquire of Lieut. Winston Huff, of West Point, Ga., whether F Company had received four bottles of beer sent to the ridge by the regimental commander.

Hunt Missing Beer

Huff replied with an emphatic "No!" and Berger assured him efforts would be made to trace the missing beer.

Smoke shells were fired into the flat to help conceal a tank rescue crew and to help an I Company patrol, under Corporal Alvin Leonard Lang, of Penokee, Kan., pinned down at the base of Kunishi ridge by machine-gun fire.

Berger said the battalion killed by count 120 Japanese yesterday and that "those we sealed off in a cave must have brought the total to 150."

"Our tanks out there in the flats," he continued, "flushed 40 or 50 Nips. E Company, under Lieut. Noel G. Stocker, had an early morning counterattack, in which two of his men were wounded. But they killed 27 Japs. Later, Norton's men got 30 Nips, including four that came out of one cave after it had been phosphorus grenaded, and twelve out of another."

Nimitz Sponsors B-29 Named in His Honor

Arnold Praises Work of Naval Chief in Guam Ceremony

GUAM, June 18 (Monday) (AP).—A new B-29 Superfortress sponsored by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was named Fleet Admiral Nimitz today at ceremonies attended by General H. H. Arnold, commander of United States Army Air Forces.

General Arnold praised Admiral Nimitz, declaring: "This base, created in such a short time, is another manifestation of the support Admiral Nimitz has given and is giving to make strategic bombing a success out here in the Pacific."

Accepting sponsorship of the plane to symbolize the increasing tempo of blows against Japan by air, sea and land, Admiral Nimitz said the decision to come to the Marianas Islands was made at Washington in March, 1944, and that General Arnold was "a strong factor" in reaching the decision.

"The Marianas now are serving as bases for the planes which General Arnold at that time was readying," Admiral Nimitz said, "and although they (the islands) are small, they are elastic." He wished the crew of the plane "many happy landings and good hunting."

New Honor for Mitscher

GUAM, June 17 (AP)—Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's forays against the Japanese have won him a Gold Star in lieu of a third Navy Cross, Admiral Raymond A. Spruance said today. The 58-year-old commander of Task Force 58 was cited for operations from January to May supporting the Iwo Jima and Okinawa actions, and for four strikes deep in Japanese waters which hit enemy air power in the Tokyo and Kyushu areas.

3 Air Crash Survivors Believed Hiking to Safety

Davis

Wac and 2 Men Called Companions May Make It in Week

MANILA, June 17 (AP).—The Odyssey of the three persons who survived the crash of an Army transport in New Guinea's "Shangri-la" may come to an end within another week.

The latest information is that the survivors probably are hiking toward the floor of a valley where they can board a glider which can be picked up by a towing plane.

The survivors are a Wac corporal, Margaret Hastings, of Owego, N. Y.; Lieutenant John B. McCollom, of Trenton, Mo., and Sergeant Kenneth W. Decker, of Kalso, Wash.

There has been no definite confirmation that the long trek to the valley actually has started. Ralph Morton of The Associated Press, in a story dated June 14, reported that severe weather had prevented the dropping of supplies that day and might have postponed the overland trip a day or two.

However, Colonel E. T. Imparato, of San Antonio, Tex., chief of the 374th Troop Carrier Command, said today that the last information was that the trip would begin June 15, and since then he has had no report to the contrary.

"It will take about a week to get the survivors out of the valley," Imparato said, "assuming there is no prolonged delay in their reaching the site of the glider landing strip."

'Terrorist' Chief Killed, Reds Claim

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London, *Monday*, June 18 (AP)—The Moscow radio, reporting a Polish dispatch from Warsaw, said today that Stansilaw Sokol, leader of the Polish "Peoples Armed Force," and 166 of his 200 men had been killed by a special operational force in Poland.

The Warsaw Polish Government said "this terrorist band" had killed Polish militiamen and members of democratic parties, and attacked the village of Verkhoviny this month, killing 194 persons, including 64 children, the report said.

Big Japanese Tanker Fired

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—A 10,000-ton Japanese tanker was set afire by a Royal Air Force Liberator 300 miles south of Bangkok, Thailand, despite flak from a destroyer escort, the Air Ministry reported today.

The daylight attack, involving a 2,600-mile flight through monsoon storms, took place near Samui Island, southeast of the Kra Isthmus.

The Liberator flew in at 150 feet and bombed the tanker amidships. The tanker was described as the largest sighted in Thailand waters in many months.

Air Force Chief Gets Rare English Honor

Saffron Walden, England, June 17 (AP)—This 600-year-old Essex town has conferred its freedom upon Jesse Auton, of Covington, Ky., commanding general of the 65th Fighter Wing of the United States 8th Air Force. He is the fifth person and the first non-resident to be thus honored.

The resolution conferring freedom of the town upon him said it was presented "to signify sincere admiration for the signal services rendered by him and the officers and men under his command during the long and hardly contested struggle with Germany, and to express the gratitude for the wisdom and consideration with which he has rendered the presence of the 65th Fighter Wing so welcome to the citizens of the town, and the hope that the real friendship between them and their American guests may continue unimpaired in the years of peace."

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Ammo Dump Explosion Jars English Villages

Witley, England, June 17 (AP)—A huge ammunition dump at a Canadian Army camp here exploded tonight, setting off a series of sharp blasts which shook villages 20 miles away.

Persons in the area said the explosions lasted three hours.

Four Canadians were injured, but no deaths were reported immediately.

The cause of the blast was not determined at once.

MOTHER OF TRIPLETS HOPES TO COME TO U.S.

HEANOR, England, June 17—(AP) Nora Carpenter, English mother of quadruplets born out of wedlock, said today she planned to take her three surviving babies to Pittsburgh and join their American father, Sgt. William Thompson, after his Army discharge and divorce from his wife.

"I had a letter from him yesterday from Paris," she said. "But we can't make any definite plans until he gets a divorce from his wife. He has enough points and expects to get a discharge from the Army but he doesn't know when."

Miss Carpenter said the three babies were with her at her home here and doing fine.

EIRE VOTING DECISION IS EXPECTED TODAY

DUBLIN, June 17—(AP) Deputy Prime Minister Sean O'Kelly was practically assured today of the Eire presidency, although his 537,965 votes were about 10,000 short of the required majority over the combined votes of his two opponents.

Sean Maceoin was reported officially to have received 335,543 votes, and Dr. Patrick McCartan 212,791.

A second count to determine the second choices of McCartan's supporters will begin tomorrow when O'Kelly is expected to pick up enough votes. The new president takes office on June 15, succeeding Dr. Douglas Hyde, 85-year-old incumbent.

Germans Seek Fight

Oldenburg, Germany, June 17 (AP)—An entire German battalion of 1,000 men has lodged a request with British authorities to be sent to the Pacific theater to fight, an intelligence officer said today.

He said such requests were becoming more frequent, but were being ignored.

The battalion which made the request is the Oldenburg concentration center, where some 7,000 German soldiers and naval personnel are awaiting demobilization for work on farms and in factories.

Ribbentrop's Sister Went To Germany on June 11

Repatriation Ship Was Met at Kiel by Security Men

MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, Germany, June 17 (AP).—Dr. Marie Jenke, arrested sister of former German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, came back to Germany June 11 in a steamship carrying German repatriates from Great Britain, Argentina and Turkey, The Associated Press was informed today.

Ten passengers, mostly wives and relatives of Nazi diplomats, but including a former consul general at Istanbul, reportedly went ashore in Sweden and did not finish the return trip to Germany.

When the ship, the Telde, docked at Kiel last Monday, British security officers screened all on board, establishing Frau Jenke's relationship to the fugitive Nazi diplomat, who was then hiding in a Hamburg divorcee's apartment. Three days later, she was escorted to Hamburg under guard to face her captured brother at a former Nazi party headquarters.

A German who had been released from internment on the Isle of Man reported to the Kiel security police that ten of his fellow passengers failed to finish the repatriation journey and that the former Istanbul consul general had taken off many important documents, valuables and a large amount of baggage when the group reshipped at Gothenburg, Sweden, from the S.S. Drottingholm to the S.S. Telde.

Zone-Wide Mail Service In Germany Due Soon

Field Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters, Germany, June 17 (AP)—Progress in re-establishing German postal and telephone services throughout the British zone of occupation was reported today by a Military Government officer.

He said there was no understanding among Allied powers as yet for linking up communications throughout Germany.

The officer declared that zone-wide mail service was scheduled to be in operation by July 1. Some letters are already being delivered.

The postal service is German staffed and equipped. The ordinary German civilian is restricted to postcards.

Telephone service is operating now within almost all the British districts, but is restricted to calls by personnel of the German administrations.

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'DEFEAT' GARDENS AIDING GERMANS

FIFTEENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Germany, June 17—(AP) "Defeat" gardens have licked the Rhineland's first food crisis—and more room for planting is being made by pulling the dragon's teeth tank barriers from the Siegfried Line.

Fifteenth Army officials estimate the food on hand will last until harvest time.

The northern section of this Army's zone, which includes the crowded Ruhr industrial basin, now has enough supplies to feed German civilians their minimum ration for 20 to 30 days. The southern area, embracing the heavily-populated Saar region, has enough for 40 to 50 days.

When the Fifteenth Army assumed its occupation role more than two months ago, two critical food periods were foreseen—the first during these weeks just before harvest, the second next winter.

Rigid rationing and stimulation of production is beating the first crisis.

The "defeat" gardens, planted on every patch of tillable ground not ruined by war, are part of the expanded production program.

Other shots in the arm for the food supply have come from rapid release of prisoners of war with farm experience and the removal of a ban on fishing in the Rhine.

Rationing allows German civilians 1,150 calories a day, a little under half the American peacetime average.

ALLIES EXTEND RULE IN GERMANY

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WIESBADEN, June 15 — (Delayed)—(AP) Provincial governments have been established in every province in the American-occupied zone of Germany except Wuerttemberg, Gen. Jacob L. Devers' 12th Army group headquarters announced today.

Also functioning are 496 summary, intermediate and general military courts.

Col. W. H. Peters, Jr., Knoxville, Tenn., said the appointment of civil officials to responsible posts was proceeding rapidly. They include many important figures of pre-Hitler judicial and civil life.

One of them is Adam Stegerwald, former prime minister of Bavaria and chief of the Catholic Trade Unions. He has been appointed Reigierung president of the district of Mainfranken. In American terms a Reigierung is an area larger than a county but smaller than a state.

Another is Hans Fuchs, oberpresident of Rhine province. Fuchs held the same post after the First World war and again just before Hitler came to power.

Other appointments to top civil posts include Dr. Herman Heinrich, former mayor of Mannheim, as oberpresident of Westmark; Friedrich Schaeffer, former finance minister before Hitler, as prime minister of Bavaria; Dr. Brill, recent inmate of Buchenwald concentraton camp as acting minister of Thuringia; Dr. Bredtw, radio pioneer and former secretary of all state radio and telegraph, as president of Nassau.

Peters said appointments were almost completed for the lower districts comparable to American counties and municipalities.

Military government officials said general courts in the occupied zone have sentenced seven persons to death. Four of them have been shot.

There are 18 general courts with power to order capital punishment. In addition there are 453 summary courts which may impose sentences up to $1,000 fine and one year in jail and 25 intermediate courts authorized to order fines up to $10,000 and imprisonment up to 10 years.

AMERICAN STRANGLED IN OUR GERMAN ZONE

Lucker

WIESBADEN, Germany, June 17 (AP)—The unsolved garrotting of an American enlisted man of the Fourth Armored Division was announced today by the Twelfth Army Group, and an Army spokesman said United States units had unearthed two important caches of weapons and a training schedule for young Nazis on "how to kill silently." The cache was found in the Alps 100 miles from where the soldier's body was found.

The body, with a wire wrapped around the neck, was found floating in the Danube River near the town of Abbach, just south of Regensburg. The arms-filled hideaways were discovered by units of the American Forty-second Infantry Division at the Alpine village of St. Ulrich, in northern Austria, between Innsbrueck and Salzburg.

Medical examination disclosed the soldier had been dead four days. An Army report said he had been missing five days. His name was not disclosed.

One of the arms caches contained explosives, machine pistols, German bazookas and books of instructions on jiu jitsu and how to blow up bridges. The second was contained in camouflaged quarters capable of accommodating thirty persons.

May Be S.S. Hideout

The Army is investigating the possibility that the second cache was the hideout of thirty-five members of the 2d S.S. (Elite Guard) Panzer Division who withdrew from the division a few days before its surrender in order "to carry out an important assignment." Their withdrawal was first reported to United States Army officers by prisoners of war several weeks ago.

The murder of a British flyer last March 17 has been solved with the confession of Joseph Azp, a German civilian from Eibelstadt, whose arrest the Army also announced. Eibelstadt is in the area occupied by the American 1st Infantry Division. Final disposition of Azp has not been announced, but it is believed a court will be set up by the War Crimes Commission to hold a trial at Eibelstadt.

To keep tab on civilian activities, every person over twelve years old has been ordered to register with the Allied military government. Registration now is 75 per cent complete.

There are frontier patrols, too, policing the borders in radio-equipped vehicles.

Remains Of Two Fredericks, Hindenburg Found In Shrine

JUN 18 1945 Lucker

Wiesbaden, June 17 (AP)—The bodies of Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, former President of Germany, Frederick the Great and Frederick Wilhelm I, as well as Hindenburg's wife, have been removed from a secret Nazi underground shrine at Bernterode, near Mulhausen, where they were found April 27 by a six-man detail of the United States 30th Ordnance Depot.

The removal was so secret that the American troops handling the caskets got the impression that they were handling Hitler's body.

With the bodies was a vast treasure hoard of imperial jewels, crowns, historic Prussian battle flags, state seals and other paraphernalia of ancient and departed German glory.

Discovered By Americans

The cache was discovered by Americans while they were searching for an underground ammunition storage vault. They saw fresh mortar signs on the wall and investigation led to the hidden flag-banked shrine where all four caskets lay surrounded by jewels and other treasures.

An officer representing the fine arts branch of the Military Government said that the names of the occupants had been labeled on each casket with red crayon.

The Nazis had lavishly decorated the casket of Frederick Wilhelm I, "the Soldier King," with red silk ribbons, swastikas and other Nazi symbols in the name of Adolf Hitler. Hitler is presumed to have once decorated the casket himself.

The bodies of both Fredericks were removed from the garrison church at Potsdam. When the Russians moved into Prussia the Germans announced that the remains of Hindenburg and his wife had been withdrawn from the path of the war but they did not state where they had been placed.

Famed Sword In Collection

French workers employed in the underground salt mines where the shrine was found said that Germans had deposited the caskets and treasure there with great secrecy about March 16.

Among the collection was a short sword presented by Pope Pius II to Kurfest Albrecht Achilles in 1406 and an "Adam and Eve" painting which is believed to have come from the Uffiziz palace in Florence.

No official explanation for the withholding of the announcement of the discovery for so long could be obtained. Unofficially, however, the delay was believed to have been influenced by a "premature" announcement of a Nazi gold bullion cache which had been discovered by elements of General Patton's 3d Army in a salt mine early in April. Though no security was involved repercussions followed immediately and some army officers who figured in the release of the story were penalized.

Romanian Farm Policy Is Stated By Premier

Moscow, June 17 (AP) — Prime Minister Petru Groza of Romania, addressing a congress of the Agricultural Front at Arad, declared the output of farm products must be increased, but must not interfere with the principles of private ownership, Balkan dispatches said today.

A Tass dispatch from Bucharest said an Allied control commission meeting was held there last Wednesday on the question of Romanian fulfillment of armistice terms.

Bulgarian Elections August 26

Moscow, June 17 (AP)—Tass reported from Sofia today that the Bulgarian elections have been set for August 26 by the Council of Ministers, subject to approval by the regents.

Poles Go on Trial Today Before Soviet Tribunal

Some Death Penalties May Be Asked; Parley Started with Mikolajczyk.

MOSCOW, June 17 — (AP) A group of Poles, including Gen. Bronislaw Okulicki, will go on trial tomorrow on charges of committing diversionary acts behind the Red Army lines in Poland, and there were indications today the death penalty may be asked in some cases.

While Russian courts were preparing to handle this particular problem, initial conversations had already taken place between Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Polish premier in London, and other Polish groups, aimed at forming a Polish provisional government along the lines set down by the Crimean conference.

Special passes were issued today to Soviet and foreign correspondents, permitting them to attend "the sittings of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. in the trial of Okulicki and others." Representatives of foreign missions in Moscow were invited to attend.

16 Were Arrested

Sixteen Poles were arrested by the Russians, but it was not specified whether all would go on trial. The trial will take place at the Dom Soyozov, the House of the Labor Unions, sometimes referred to as the hall of columns.

Because committing acts of diver-

sion is a serious charge the prosecutor for the Red Army may demand heavy penalties, it was said. The alleged acts were committed before the war ended, it was pointed out.

Vasily V. Ulrich, president of the Military Collegium of the Supreme court, who presided at the last trials, may direct the proceedings tomorrow.

Reports in responsible circles said that "startling evidence" would be presented against Okulicki, and that the Red army had amassed much evidence of terroristic and diversionist activity against the accused. These circles said the Poles will be charged with being in possession of radio sets with which they kept in constant contact with the London exile government.

Diplomatic observers, meanwhile, expressed optimism over the results of initial discussions held by Mikolajczyk and Jan Stanczyk, Socialist miners' leader from London with representatives of the Warsaw government and other groups from Poland.

These observers said they were impressed with the "seriousness with which all the factions viewed the current question."

Will Report to Molotov

After the discussions are concluded the various factions will report to the commission composed of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and the British envoy Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.

Solving of the Polish problem would be desirous before the forthcoming meeting of the Big Three.

Pravda's international commentary said the meeting "had enormous meaning," and that end of close collaboration between the Allies would "inescapably lead to formation of groups and blocs of different states" and the resultant evils of such a situation.

ITALY TO GET NEW CABINET UNDER PARRI

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Patriot Leader Selected By Umberto To Form Government

Brva

Rome, June 17 (AP)—Ferruccio Parri, of Milan, 55-year-old relatively unknown patriot leader of Northern Italy, was designated officially today by Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, to form a new Italian Government.

Parri succeeds Ivanho Bonomi who resigned June 12 in keeping with his pledge that he would step down after all of Italy had been liberated.

Designation of Parri, a mild-mannered journalist who recently was honored by the Allies for his leadership of patriot forces during the war, ended a political deadlock which lasted more than a month.

Parri May Retain Post

Six parties of the Committee of National Liberation called Parri to Rome from Milan last week after they were unable to agree on giving the Premiership to any of Italy's better-known political leaders.

Parri, who met with the secretaries of the six parties earlier today and then conferred with Umberto, said the parties finally had agreed "in general" on the structure of the new Government.

The vigorous underground leader declined to say who would get the key post of Minister of the Interior, sought by both the Liberal and Socialist parties. It was believed Parri might retain the post himself.

Parri declared "the new Government will be a stable government based on anti-Fascist forces and capable of preparing a constituent assembly."

Two Vice Premiers Expected

Like Bonomi's previous Government, the new Cabinet is expected to include two Vice Premiers. Pietro Nenni, Socialist party secretary who recently was arrested by Allied military authorities for making an unauthorized speech in northern Italy, was mentioned as a possible selection for Vice Premier.

Palmiro Togliatti, a Vice Premier in Bonomi's Cabinet, was mentioned for the post of Minister of Justice.

Alcide de Gasperi, whom the pivotal Christian Democrat party advanced as a candidate for Premier when it appeared Italy might have a Socialist, Nenni, as its leader, is expected to remain as Foreign Minister.

Born In Genoa In 1890

Parri, born in Genoa in 1890, is a slight, gray-haired man of medium height and deep-set melancholy eyes. He has none of the outward characteristics of a man of action.

His record, however, is one of action—action that brought him three decorations for valor in World War I and nine years in Fascist prisons, including a term on Pipari Island where Mussolini sent some of the most troublesome opponents of his regime.

Following World Wad I, Parri worked as a reporter on Rome's *Popolo Romano* and Milan's *Corriere Della Sera*, from which he resigned in 1925 in opposition to the Fascists. He subsequently was tried nine times by Fascist tribunals.

One Sentenced To Prison

Parri worked with the Roselli brothers in the early years of the anti-Fascist underground, aiding in the flight of several anti-Fascists. In 1942 he was arrested for conspiracy and sentenced to six years in prison.

After the Italian armistice on September 8, 1943, he served as one of the deputy commanders of Partisan forces in the north with Luigi Longot Communist leader and former commissar of the International Brigade in the Spanish civil war.

Parri was a member of the committee which made two secret trips to southern Italy to represent patriots in conferences with the Allied high command. At the end of the second trip he was captured by the Gestapo but was released in an exchange of prisoners. He was known as "Maurizio" in the underground.

Parri's home town threatened to present a problem even before a new government could be formed.

"Mild" Sentence Protested

The Communist newspaper *L'unita* said the Milan Committee of National Liberation called a general strike in protest against the "mild" sentence of twenty years imprisonment for Carlo Emanuele Basile, Under Secretary of War in Mussolini's puppet republic.

The dispatch in *L'unita*, which was unconfirmed from any other source, said the strike was to begin at 10 A.M., today, and was to include public utilities in Italy's industrial capital.

Northern Italy dispatches of the Italian news agency Ansa reported street demonstrations in Milan and Genoa protesting the Basile sentence. The prosecutor had asked the death sentence for Basile, who had been convicted of mass deportations of Italians to Germany.

French Asked by Pope To Guard Unity of Home

Pontiff Addresses Service in Montmartre by Radio

VATICAN CITY, June 17 (AP).—Pope Pius XII urged the French people today to "defend the sanctity of marriage and the unity of the home" against the "ravages of divorce," and he urged rearing of "healthy and numerous" families.

The Pope spoke in a French-language broadcast over the Vatican radio as French Catholics met at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre, Paris, to celebrate the first centenary of the Apostolic League of Prayer.

"The growth and prosperity of the people depend not on blind actions of confused crowds but on normal organized families, healthy and numerous," the Pope said.

He called on fathers of Christian families, "in the name of your famil yand of France," to defend children against "dishonest propaganda and against the corruption of scandalous spectacles" and to defend the right of open practice of religion.

HINTS OF STRIKE RISE IN BELGIUM

More Ask Leopold Abdication; Cabinet Promises Order

Moore

Brussels, June 17 (AP)—Police guarded the national radio station and central telegraph office today and there were hints of a general strike as Belgium awaited the return of King Leopold amid new demands that he abdicate.

The Ministry to Information announced that the 43-year-old Monarch, who surrendered himself and his army eighteen days after the German invasion in 1940, would return "soon"—construed by some to mean tomorrow.

The Cabinet, headed by Achille Van Acker, Socialist Premier, resigned yesterday in protest against his return but pledged itself to keep order until a new Cabinet takes over.

Workers Threaten Strike

Developments today were:

1. Brussels streetcar workers said they would strike when Leopold sets foot on Belgian soil, lending credence to general strike reports.

2. The Socialist party executive board reaffirms the party's demand that the King abdicate.

3. The Communist newspaper *Le Drapeau* in a special edition proclaimed that "all forces of democracy and of work are behind the Van Acker Government," and demanded: "Democrats, hold yourselves in readiness to respond to *coups de force* which are being prepared."

[The French press agency (AFP), in a Brussels dispatch reported by the OWI, said delegates of the Liberal, Socialist and Communist parties and labor organizations had asserted in a manifesto that "if opponents act in a manner making total cessation of work inevitable, they will bear responsibility for it."]

There was as yet no exact word as to when the King intends to come to Brussels from Salzburg, Austria—a trip to face a future beset with uncertainty. The 43-year-old monarch has been told by Van Acker that elements of the Belgians do not want him—that they still hold it against him that he surrendered Belgium's army to the Nazis eighteen days after Belgium was invaded in 1940, and himself remained in Nazi hands.

General Election Expected

Leopold, however, is understood to consider himself above reproach and duty bound to lay his case before the people and let them decide whether he should resume the throne kept by his brother, the Prince Regent Charles.

Some Belgians believe the situation will result in a general election—immensely difficult now because the prewar balloting machinery is disorganized and large numbers of Belgians are still absent as refugees and unrepatriated ex-slave laborers.

The Van Acker Cabinet, in resigning, issued a communiqué telling the King what it thought he should decide—the first time in history that the Belgian Government has dared to speak to its King in such plain language.

The Cabinet insisted that Leopold form a new Cabinet ready to go into office as soon as he returned, in view of the dangerous situation that might develop.

Cabinet Difficulties Rise

It would, however, carry on affairs until the King sets foot on Belgian soil, and from then on, the Regency of Prince Charles would cease automatically and the King would have to take full responsibility.

As the situation developed, the difficulties in forming a new Cabinet increased. The Liberal party announced it would refuse to participate in any new government formed by Leopold. Since the Socialists and Communists already had decided on the same course, this means the monarch could count on the Catholics as the only party to form a new Cabinet.

Because an all-Catholic government would have only a minority in Parliament, the natural consequence would be the dissolution of Parliament and the calling of a national election.

Question On Leopold's Health

The Belgian public has been excited for the last two months over prospects of Leopold's return, with many evidences of mingled feelings by his countrymen.

The King and his ex-commoner Queen, the Princess of Rethy, and the four royal children were liberated along with eighteen members of their staff in Austria last month by American troops.

An official bulletin issued here a few weeks ago said Leopold was ill of heart disease, but Lieut. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, commander of the American 7th Army, said Leopold was healthy.

Last week the Catholic newspaper, *Libre Belgique*, charged that Leopold was being kept out of communication with Brussels by Allied authorities at Salzburg, and that he had not returned to Belgium because "he is not allowed to decide for himself." Van Acker in a statement yesterday denied these charges.

Surrender Of Nazi By Sweden Seen

Stonke

Stockholm, June 17 (AP)—SS Brigade Führer Walter Schellenberg, said by German refugee quarters here to be the man who originated concentration camps, mass executions and Jewish pogroms, will be turned over to the Allies as a war criminal by Swedish authorities, the newspaper *Aftonbladet* said today.

A Swedish Foreign Office spokesman declined to confirm or deny the report immediately, but indicated an official statement might be forthcoming.

The newspaper *Expressen* said Schellenberg was moved from a boarding house at Trosa to Stockholm at the request of American officials.

Schellenberg, as a member of the innermost circle around Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, probably holds the key to many secrets of Nazi Gestapo and security service activity.

Schellenberg originally came to Sweden with official approval to assist Count Folke Bernadotte as a contact man in connection with Swedish efforts to obtain release of Danes and Norwegians imprisoned by the Germans. His continued presence in Sweden under comfortable circumstances has aroused the criticism of the Swedish press.

Expressen said it was rumored that Schellenberg received money from the Allies as early as 1934 for work as a spy.

Czech Parties Work For Reconstruction

Stonke

Prague, June 17 (AP)—Three of Czechoslovakia's four political parties—Nationalist Socialist, Social Democrat and Communist—formed a working bloc today and agreed on broad general reconstruction policies. The Peoples party, basically Catholic, did not join in the agreement.

The bloc may assume importance in the provisional Parliament, which is to serve a few months before the general elections later this year. According to present plans, the four parties will be represented about equally in the Provisional Parliament and the bloc assures an effective working majority.

Two strong parties have vanished from the Czechoslovak political scene—the Sudenten German and the Agrarian, which in the days before the German invasion collaborated with the Sudetans.

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Red Cross Train Wrecked

Prague, June 17 (AP)—At least 25 persons were reported killed when an International Red Cross train carrying German sick being evacuated from Dresden to the Reich interior collided with a passenger local near the border town of Dobkovice.

U.S. Agency Delegation Arrives In Copenhagen

Copenhagen, June 17 (AP)—An American delegation of the Foreign Economic Administration, headed by Myron L. Black, arrived today for a two-month stay as advisers to the American Legation.

Black said the delegation's task, in part, was to discover what Denmark needed most to increase her productive efficiency and to obtain those imports from the United States.

TWO FRENCH OFFICERS MURDERED IN SYRIA

BEYROUTH, Lebanon, June 17—(AP) British headquarters said that two French officers were murdered by villagers today at the village of Idlib in Syria between Aleppo and Latakia.

The British said the Frenchmen were attacked after they had appealed in vain to a squadron of Levies who wished to quit the French army.

The officers went to Idlib without informing the British and without escort, headquarters said.

LIUCHOW THRUSTS HALTED BY CHINESE

25-Mile Gain West of Ishan Follows Smashing of Two Japanese Counter-Blows

ENEMY SURGES IN KIANGSI

Moosa

Seizes Two Towns in Bitter Fighting on Sinfeng Road—U. S. Planes Cut Lines

CHUNGKING, China, June 17 (AP)—Chinese troops have driven up to twenty-five miles into the shattered western defenses of the south China rail hub of Liuchow, hurling back two powerful Japanese counter-drives, the Chinese command said tonight.

Despite Chinese gains, swaying

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indecisive fighting marked the month-long struggle for possession of the former American air-base city. Another bitter battle apparently raged on the approaches to Wenchow, east coast port 440 miles west of Okinawa.

The Chinese high command for the second day did not mention the Wenchow sector. Chinese troops were last reported attacking the city, and Japanese forces were said to be in flight northward toward Shanghai.

Chinese columns, a communiqué said, punched out a twenty-five mile advance west of Liuchow following the recapture of the outer bastion of Ishan, forty-three miles west of the city.

Driving between highways linking Ishan with Liuchow and Tatang, twenty-one miles southwest of Liuchow, the Chinese reached a point seventeen to twenty-four miles southwest of the big air-base and were about thirteen miles from Tatang.

Another Prong Pushed Forward

Another Chinese column pushed four and a half miles along the Kwangsi-Kweiyang railroad and battered ten and one-half miles east of Ishan and thirty-two miles northwest of Liuchow, the communiqué said.

The Chinese command belatedly reported that the Japanese had opened two counter - offensives from Liuchow, 400 miles southeast of Chungking, and had driven southwestward and apparently recaptured Tatang, the seizure of which the Chinese claimed ten days ago.

One Japanese thrust was hurled against Tsinkong, fifty-three miles southeast of Liuchow, on June 11 but reportedly was thrown back with heavy losses. A second enemy drive was mounted against Laiping, on the rail bed of the proposed Liuchow-Nanning railroad June 13.

Tsinkong lies on the highway from Liuchow to Indo-China—an overland supply route to southeast Asia that was severed recently by the Chinese. The Japanese counter-blows from Liuchow indicated either that the enemy did not intend abandoning Liuchow or wanted to prevent Chinese threats to the supposed Japanese withdrawal from the Liuchow area.

Japanese Progress Shrouded

How far the Japanese advanced in their counter-drives toward Tsinkong and Laiping, was not revealed by Chinese headquarters.

The Chinese communiqué also admitted the loss of two towns in southwestern Kiangsi Province. The Japanese, driving northward from coastal Kwangtung and seeking to strengthen anti-invasion defenses in South China, took Lungnan and Tingnan, both 130 miles northeast of Canton, after outnumbering the Chinese 2 to 1.

As the Chinese fell back, bitter fighting developed five mile north, and twelve miles northwest of Tingnan, and at points twenty-four and twenty-nine miles northeast of Lungnan along the highway northward to Sinfeng.

Sweeping over China from the Yellow River south to the Indo-China frontier, United States Fourteenth Air Force fighters ranged over more than 2,000 miles of Japanese communication lines yesterday, an American communiqué said.

In Central China, fighters concentrated on rail and water-supply routes in the Tungting Lake sector, while others strafed the former American Ehrtang air field at Kweilin, ninety miles northeast of Liuchow.

NEW COMMAND PLANNED FOR GENERAL SULTAN

Pursue

NEW DELHI, June 17—(AP) Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, commander in chief of U. S. forces in the India-Burma theater, soon will relinquish his command and leave for Washington for an important, undisclosed assignment, American headquarters announced today.

Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler will assume command of the theater on Sultan's departure, while continuing as deputy supreme Allied commander and principal administrative officer of the Southeast Asia Command.

Sultan had commanded the India-Burma theater since last October when the China-Burma-India theater was split following Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's return home. Wheeler commanded the services of supply in the CBI theater until November, 1943, when he took over his post as administrative officer with the newly-formed Southeast Asia command.

India Congress Party Leaders To Study Plan

Bombay, *Monday*, June 18 (AP). Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Congress party in India, has called a meeting of the Congress working committee in Bombay June 21, at Mohandas Gandhi's request, to consider Field Marshal Viscount Wavell's proposals for political changes in India.

The political atmosphere in Panchgani, where Congress leaders are conferring with Ghandi, is said to be one of optimism. It is felt the proposals should be acceptable with slight modification and that they are somewhat better than those offered in 1942 by Sir Stafford Cripps.

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BRITISH ROUT JAPS

CALCUTTA, June 17—(AP) British troops in South Burma have inflicted heavy casualties on rear guard Japanese units in an attack on a strong enemy hill position 21 miles east of Prome, a Southeast Asia communique announced today. In the area northeast of Pegu British patrols found several villages clear of the enemy.

400 Australian Brides Start For United States

Sydney, Australia, June 17 (AP)—Nearly 400 Australian war brides, including mothers of more than 100 children ranging in age from a few months to two and a half years, have left Sydney on the first leg of a trip to their husbands' homes in the United States.

The American and Australian Red Cross is co-operating with other organizations to assure the large group proper care on the long journey.

Threat To Assassinate Gloucester Disclosed

Sydney, Australia, *Monday*, June 18 (AP)—Police disclosed today that a threat had been made to assassinate the Duke of Gloucester, Governor General, and the Duchess while the British royal couple was visiting Brisbane last week.

Police said a letter, apparently from a crank, declared he intended to hurl one hand grenade at Gloucester's car and use the other to destroy himself. Special precautions were taken and nothing happened.

Chifley Sees Early Victory

SYDNEY, Australia, June 17 (AP).—The increased tempo of the Allied drive against Japan may bring an end to the Pacific war in less than eighteen months, Acting Prime Minister J. B. Chifly told the Australian Labor party's annual conference today.

Medical Congress to Meet

TEHERAN, Iran, June 17 (AP)—An international medical congress will be held in Teheran July 1 to 9. Invited by the Government of Iran to attend were the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, China, Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, India, Turkey and Afghanistan.

NEW RED DEMAND DELAYS PARLEY IN FINAL STAGES

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Gromyko Wants Discussion Of International Relations Curbed.

AUSTRALIA OBJECTS

Stettinius Calls Conference On Issue in Effort to Speed Windup.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17—(AP) A formal Russian demand for definite curbs on debating rights of a new World Assembly stalled the Sunday working schedule of the United Nations conference today and tossed the knotty issue to a special three-man committee.

Soviet Chairman Andrei Gromyko told the conference Executive committee called together at his request, that the Assembly in which all small nations would have a voice should not be permitted to discuss any matters within the sphere of international relations. Instead, he said, the Assembly should be limited to making recommendations only on those matters involving peace and security.

Herbert Evatt, Australian foreign minister and a leader in the small-nation battle for greater authority for the World Assembly, promptly objected to reopening this issue, long since settled in favor of wide assembly powers by a conference working committee.

Quick Decision Sought

Secretary of State Stettinius spoke up, emphasizing the necessity of reaching a decision quickly so that the conference can wind up Saturday with an address by President Truman. He named himself, Gromyko and Evatt as a special committee to work out a solution of this added big versus little nation controversy, and called in John Foster Dulles, U. S. delegation adviser, to help.

But Russia's move forced cancellation of a public commission session set for tonight to wind up work on charter sections covering the Assembly's authority. It also turned into a mere formality a meeting of the powerful steering committee composed of 50-nation delegation chiefs.

Headway on Charter

Definite headway toward finishing a charter was made in the late night hours before the Executive committee met. A boisterous committee session cleared the way for general revision of the charter at the end of 10 years.

This committee accepted an American suggestion that, if nothing has been done about amending the charter previously, a proposal for a general amending convention be definitely set for consideration by the tenth annual meeting of the General Assembly. Many small nations applauded the plan. Canada called it a "refreshing tonic."

Such an amending convention would be held if a majority of the Assembly and any seven of the 11 members of a World Security Council wanted it.

Amendments offered to the charter would be subject to veto by any of the Big Five powers having permanent seats on the council.

Agreement on this point gave the conference another boost toward the finish line.

But when the Executive committee met today, Gromyko said a conference committee had granted powers to the Assembly that were too broad "in seeming liberalism" and contained dangers to the effective working of a new world organization.

Any United Nation not liking the actions of a neighbor, however lawful, Gromyko argued, could bring up the matter in the Assembly. Such a step, he said, would infringe upon the sovereignty of member nations, serve to strain relations and thereby run counter to purposes of the World League.

Gives Soviet View

The Soviet delegation, he said, thought Assembly powers should be limited to matters relating to peace and security. This was the original Dumbarton Oaks agreement between the Big Four powers sponsoring the conference.

Gromyko asked that the entire matter be referred back to a conference working committee for reconsideration.

At this point, Evatt said that the conference committee handling the matter had reached an agreement in principle as long ago as May 18. Not until yesterday, he said, had Russia moved to reopen the matter.

Hinting that Russia's step would reopen also the bitter fight of big power veto rights, Evatt told Gromyko that the issue would require "very broad debate." The Australian suggested that perhaps Soviet wishes could be met by stating definitely in another charter section that the Assembly should not consider matters of domestic jurisdiction.

Gromyko did not agree. Stettinius then named the special committee to wrestle with the problem and called it together in his penthouse apartment. It will report back, he said, as soon as possible.

Small nations, ever since they gave in to the Big Five—Russia, China, Britain, France and the United States—on the veto over steps to keep peace, have been clamoring for assurances that the charter could be amended if the veto didn't operate to suit them.

Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex.) said the American proposal for a convention answered "the most burning desires" of those who want an opportunity for revision. Greece said it was an "olive branch." South Africa said that "this spirit of conciliation will help the conference to end on a very high note."

American View Supported

But Russia wouldn't vote for it, explaining that the charter should be designed to last a long time and should "inspire confidence."

On the vote, Russia abstained along with 11 other countries. Uruguay voted "No" for constitutional reasons. Four nations were absent. But 33 balloted for the American plan.

Several countries which abstained said they did so because they were against a Belgian amendment adopted earlier by a slender margin. It would put future amendments to the charter into effect when two thirds of the league members ratify them, including all the Big Five.

Any one of the big powers thus could block revision. But so could a group of any 17 smaller nations, since it would take 34 votes to ratify.

That's on the assumption there will be 50 nations in the world organization—the 50 represented at this conference.

The Belgian amendment was approved 29 to 14. Canada abstained. Had she followed an earlier inclination to oppose it, the proposition would have lacked a single vote of the required two-thirds.

Secretary Stettinius has told friends the conference "must" adjourn Saturday, when President Truman is scheduled to address the closing session. But other conference officials said the work piled up in front of translators, technicians and drafting experts made it no better than a 50-50 chance the goal would be reached.

So there was talk of putting a provisional document into shape for signing Saturday—perhaps translations in only two of the five languages that will be used—and postponing the affixing of official signatures until a later date, in Washington.

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Germans Seen Susceptible to De-nazification

O. W. I. Booklet on Horror Camps Found to Sway Attitude on War Guilt

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—The Office of War Information has assembled evidence that it may be possible to de-Nazify the thinking of the average German.

An opinion survey conducted by the O. W. I. among German war prisoners showed that a factual account of concentration camp atrocities noticeably affected the Germans' views on war guilt, anti-Semitism and other subjects not directly related to the atrocities.

Belief that Germany was responsible for the war was "sharply higher," O. W. I. officials said, among prisoners familiar with conditions in the Nazi concentration camps than among others.

The picture-booklet "K-Z," published by O. W. I. and now being distributed among the German people, was the basis for the test. It presents objectively the horrors of Buchenwald, Belsen and other camps.

The book was given to one group of 127 German prisoners in Europe. Another carefully matched group of 127 was selected so that every man in the first group had a counterpart in the second as to age, occupation and education. The second group did not see the booklet. Both groups lated received identical questionnaires.

Only 49 per cent of those who had not seen the booklet admitted that Germany was more to blame than Britain or America for starting the war, but 68 per cent of those who had read it gave Germany the major share of blame.

The belief that Germany was more responsible than Russia was expressed by 50 pe rcent of those who had read "K-Z," 32 per cent of those who had not.

Fifty-seven per cent of those who read it said that German treatment of the Jews was unjustified; only 35 per cent of the others believed so.

Surprisingly, O. W. I. found a ready sale for "K-Z" to German civilians at 50 pfennigs (about 12 cents) a copy when test sales were made in various cities. At Kaiserslautern 2,000 copes were sold in

less than an hour, in Heidelberg one bookshop sold 800 copies in an afternoon. O. W. I. has determined not to give away "K-Z."

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Washington to Welcome Gen. Eisenhower Today on Return from European Triumph

Allied Chief to Address Congress and Be Greeted at the White House.

WASHINGTON, June 17 — (AP) General Ike Eisenhower comes home from the European wars tomorrow and official Washington will give him the welcome due a conquering hero.

Turning aside briefly from a war still to be won in the Pacific, the wartime capital will allow itself a seventh inning stretch to cheer the man who mastered Hitler's hordes.

From airport to Pentagon to Capitol Hill the modest Allied Commander-in-Chief will be greeted by martial music, forests of flags and the plaudits of multitudes.

Allowing itself the first breather after three and a half strictly-business years, the Army will turn on such military pomp as can be spared from war for a day of jubilation. Government workers, who stayed at their desks in the hour of European victory, will be given a partial holiday.

To Arrive at 11 A.M.

General Eisenhower and his official party of 53 are scheduled to arrive at the national airport across the Potomac at 11 a. m., (E.W.T.) The minutely-planned Army schedule calls for the last propeller of his 100-plane bomber and fighter escort to be stopped 15 minutes later. General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, will be on hand to greet Eisenhower as he steps down from his plane, flying in from Paris by way of Bermuda.

The U. S. Army band, recalled for the occasion from furlough granted after two years of duty overseas will give an official musical welcome.

Then will start the parade around the bend of the Potomac to the Mammoth five-sided War department building. The General's motorcade will enter the inner court of the Pentagon through a tunnel and he will be met there by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Leaving the Pentagon, the official party will enter Washington over the Memorial bridge, circle the Lincoln Memorial and proceed to the Capitol over Constitution and Pennsylvania avenues.

Somewhat belatedly, General Eisenhower will halt momentarily at 14th and Pennsylvania to pick up the keys of the city, presented by the President of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners.

At 12:30 p.m., the general will address a joint session of Congress in the House chamber. The Supreme court will take time off from its crowded final session before its summer recess to attend in a body. Present also will be the joint Chiefs of Staff.

The parade will resume, back down Constitution and Pennsylvania avenues to the Statler hotel in midtown, where the General, his party and their relatives will be the guests of the District of Columbia at a luncheon.

President Truman will greet Eisenhower for the first time at a 2:30 p.m., White House appointment. Rushing on to a 3:30 p.m., news conference at the Pentagon, the General will be free afterward to rest until 7:30 p.m., when with his official staff he will set forth again for the White House to eat a buffet supper with the President.

The Eisenhower party will fly to New York Tuesday morning, leaving the airport here at 8 a.m.

The welcome ceremonies will start some 50 miles southeast of Washington where the four great C-54 transports bearing the General's party will rendezvous with an escort of P-47 fighters.

General Eisenhower will be aboard the specially equipped transport assigned to the President. His pilot is Lt. Col. Henry Myers of Tifton, Ga., who has flown the plane on its numerous missions of world importance.

General's Wife Awaits His Arrival

WASHINGTON, June 17 — (AP) Vivacious, dark-haired Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower was as nervous today as the wife of any returning G. I.

"I know that other wives of servicemen know how I feel," she remarked as she prepared to greet tomorrow her soldier whom she hasn't seen for a year and a half, before his successful invasion of Normandy.

If she has a regret it is that she won't get to prepare even one meal for the General while they are in town. He will be feted at luncheon and dinner before they leave for New York.

"It's so hard to express my deep happiness after the chaos of the past years," she said. "I'm kind of numb, and I can't put into words just how I feel about seeing my husband again."

She added, "I realize that like many other service families, we will have only a short leave together before his new assignment, but I am grateful for this much."

Passing the day quietly at her home in a hotel here, Mrs. Eisenhower was busy at last minute tasks.

The Eisenhowers were married in 1916 at San Antonio, Tex., while he was a first lieutenant stationed at Fort Sam Houston.

Germans Who See Atrocity Facts Tend to Admit Reich's War Guilt

Test Survey by OWI Shows That Factual Account of Prison Camp Horrors Acts to Undermine Nazi Indoctrination

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The OWI has assembled evidence that it may be possible to de-Nazify the thinking of the average German.

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77% Believe "K-Z" Is Truthful

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Surprisingly, OWI found a ready sale for "K-Z" to German civilians at 50 pfennigs (about 12 cents) a copy when test sales were made in various cities. At Kaiserslautern 2,000 copies were sold in less than an hour; in Heidelberg one bookshop sold 800 copies in an afternoon. OWI has determined not to give away "K-Z."

One question in the prisoner survey, inserted to test whether the atrocity facts as presented by Allied sources were believed, showed this result: 77 per cent of the Germans said they believed "K-Z" represented the actual situation in the concentration camps; 3 per cent termed the booklet propaganda; 20 per cent gave no answer.

OWI described its opinion test as a "small pilot survey among carefully selected groups," and said a much fuller survey would be undertaken shortly. In it, the agency will try to ascertain whether the attitudes induced in Germans by the atrocity evidence tend to wear off in favor of the old Nazi ideology. Efforts will be made also to determine the extent to which fear of mistreatment might have influenced the answers.

Germans Apathetic to Politics

AACHEN, Germany, June 17 (U.P.)—The average German, six weeks after the final collapse of the Nazi regime, is worrying about his next meal and shows no interest in politics.

The country seems to be living in a political vacuum. Allied military authorities have banned the formation of political parties, but none has shown any activity nor has any German group put itself forward to replace the Nazi party system.

Allied Military Government officials, when asked whether there were signs of renewed political activity, have answered almost unanimously that the Germans are thoroughly sick of politics and too beaten down and frightened about the future to show any interest.

Allied authorities express surprise over the virtually complete absence of any serious Nazi underground resistance movement. There has been some sniping in wooded areas, some wire-cutting, but that is about all that the Allies have encountered in the way of resistance from any "werewolves," which Nazi propagandists claimed would rise to haunt the occupation forces.

CLEMENCY BOARD CREATED BY ARMY

Minton Heads New Group to Aid Patterson in Reviewing Court-Martial Rulings

JUN 18 1945

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Creation of a clemency board to aid Under-Secretary of War Patterson in reviewing court-martial convictions was announced today by the War Department.

Plans for the board had been under way "for some months," the department added. The formation of the board followed several recent instances in which members of Congress had demanded investigations of court-martial sentences, notably in the case of a soldier convicted for striking German prisoners of war.

Judge Sherman Minton of the Circuit Court of Appeals, former Senator from Indiana, will be chairman of the new board.

Other members include Austin H. MacCormick, vice chairman, who was Commissioner of Correction for New York City; Brig. Gen. Rufus S. Ramey, who was in charge of anti-tank defenses at the Anzio Beachhead and who commanded an armored task force which pursued the Germans up the Italian peninsula; Col. Hubert D. Hoover, recently returned from Europe where he was on the staff of the Judge Advocate General, and Lieut. Col. James P. Hendrick, who has been handling clemency cases in the War Department.

The board will devote its attention to "the more serious" cases, the announcement said.

Under Army regulations, clemency action reducing sentences of men sentenced to Army disciplinary barracks and Federal prisons must be reviewed by the Under-Secretary of War. The new board, said the department, would recommend policies on clemency during and after the war, as well as examine individual cases.

A special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate all Army and Navy court-martial sentences imposed since Pearl Harbor had been proposed by Representative Barry, Democrat of New York.

Mr. Barry, and the House majority leader, Representative McCormack, Democrat of Massachusetts, were among those in Congress who protested the two years at hard labor imposed upon Pvt. Joseph McGee of Worcester, Mass., for striking nine German war prisoners in France. McGee's sentence later was calcelled by the War Department, his dishonorable discharge was revoked and he was restored to duty.

Representative Fulton, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who had served with the Navy in the Pacific, said some time ago that service men had been "talking about the severe punishments being given out."

Warns of Japanese Fury

Admiral Marshall Tells Tufts Graduates U. S. Cannot Coast

MEDFORD, Mass., June 17 (AP).—Warning of the "fanatical fury of the Japanese, who are fighting in their own front yard," Rear Admiral Edward L. Marshall told a Tufts College graduating class of 395:

"I am not one who holds with the idea that now that Germany has been beaten, we can coast on to final victory."

A Tufts 1914 graduate and chief inspector of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, Admiral Marshall received an honorary doctor of science degree from Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Tufts president.

Among other honorary degrees awarded were:

Doctor of Laws: Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Master of Arts: Theresa Helburn, of New York, administrative director of the Theater Guild and producer, with Lawrence Langner, of six Pulitzer prize-winning plays; Thomas W. Nason, of Lyme, Conn., artist and engraver.

B-29s Keep Japanese Posted by Leaflets

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—The Japanese are getting an explanation of the war along with their daily doses of B-29 bombs.

Colonel Albert L. Warner, chief of the War Intelligence Division of the Army's Bureau of Public Relations, said in his "Army Hour" radio talk today that 9,000,000 leaflets and thousands of news sheets, written in Japanese and telling of the progress of the war, have been dropped on Japan to date by Superfortresses visiting the home islands.

U.S. Able To Combat Japs' German Weapons

Oakland, Cal., June 17 (AP)—The United States Army is in position now to devise countermeasures against German armament secrets turned over to the Japanese, Brig. Gen. William E. Farthing, commanding general of the Pacific Overseas Air Technical Service, announced today.

In a press release he said that "all the secrets of German aeronautical developments" are now available to United States Army air forces and that the air technical service will test German jet aircraft, radar devices, V-weapons and other instruments.

To prepare this matériel for testing, the former twin-engine school at Freeman Field, Seymour, Ind., has been designated a receiving center.

Unexampled Firepower Seen Facing Japanese

Ammunition Program Is Cited by Navy Ordnance Chief

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—Fire power "such as the world never before has known" to beat the Japanese into final submission was promised by the Navy's ordnance chief.

Rear Adm. George F. Hussey jr. forecast in a radio interview over the Mutual System that a peak monthly production of $240,000,000 worth of "ammunition to hurl at the Japs" will be achieved this year.

"Roughly a third of this will buy rockets," Admiral Hussey said, "a third, gun ammunition and a third, torpedoes, depth charges, mines and pyrotechnics."

The Bureau of Ordnance chief said the Navy's building programs have passed their peaks, and the "one big and growing job in ordnance" now is repair and maintenance of present equipment.

"Asecond is adding to our ships new and improved weapons and control devices coming from continuous and intensive research," hme added, "and the third is providing the ammunition."

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LEND-LEASE AIDS DRIVE TO RECAPTURE BORNEO

WASHINGTON, June 17 — (AP) Australian forces which landed in Borneo last week were armed with American lend-lease equipment and supported with lend-leased planes, the Foreign Economic Administration said today.

Up to April 30, FEA said, lend-lease materials furnished to Australia totaled $1,075,321,000. In reverse lend-lease aid, Australia made available to the U. S. armed forces goods and services valued at $967,758,000 up to Jan. 1.

DEGREE GIVEN TO TRUMAN

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President Unable To Receive Personally Georgetown Honor

Washington, June 17 (AP) — Georgetown University made President Truman a doctor of laws today, accompanying the honorary degree with a citation describing him as an instrument "fitted to the challenge of the times."

A similar honor was conferred on Lieut. Com. Joseph Timothy O'Callahan, chaplain who carved a niche in naval history for himself by his bravery aboard the bomb ravaged aircraft carrier Franklin. The chaplain, described by the Franklin's skipper as "the bravest man I've ever known," delivered the commencement address.

Accompanied By Citation

Mr. Truman was unable to be present and receive his degree in person. It was accepted in his behalf by Senator Dennis Chavez (D., N.M.), a Georgetown alumnus.

"By the inscrutable decrees of Providence," the citation for the President said, "one war President fell at his post, stricken by premature death. Straightway another chosen son of destiny ascends the pilot's deck and without tremor or deviation from its plotted course, the American Ship of State advances unimpaired toward the consummation of victory through justice and toward the haven of a long desired peace. The instrument is fitted to the challenge of the times. In Harry S. Truman the people of the United States salute a worthy helmsman of their political course and a commander in chief of their armed forces who brings to his high responsibilities precious qualities of providential leadership.

Others Honored

Others honored with doctor's degrees by Georgetown were:

Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, surgeon general of the Navy; James E. Colliflower, Washington business and civic leader associated with the college; John E. Laskey, retired professor of criminal law at the college.

The degrees were conferred at the seventy-fifth annual commencement, held on the college lawn, by the Very Rev. Lawrence C. Gorman, S.J., president of the university.

It was a sort of home-coming for Commander O'Callahan, of Boston, Mass., for he was a mathematics instructor at Georgetown in 1936.

Taking Life Seriously

Proposing to the 214 graduates that they anchor their idealism to the principle, "take life seriously," Commander O'Callahan added:

"Now almost everyone intends to take life seriously, but too often this resolve degenerates into a case of self-delusion. Many who think that they are taking life seriously are actually only taking themselves seriously.

"Who takes himself seriously is overconscious of his rights; who takes life seriously is fully conscious of his obligations."

Commander O'Callahan won the unstinted praise of the Franklin's skipper after the carrier had survived a three-day turmoil of fire and bomb blasts touched off by a Japanese plane.

CABINET CHANGE RUMORS CURRENT

WASHINGTON, June 17—(AP) The approach of a new fiscal year increased speculation tonight over prospects for further early changes in the Truman cabinet.

The oft-reported possibility of the appointment of James F. Byrnes to succeed Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Secretary of State continued to highlight discussion.

Congressional circles expect the former senator and Supreme court justice, later war mobilizer, to replace Stettinius in a move sending the latter to London as ambassador or to some other post of high diplomatic responsibility.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Treasury Jan. 1, 1934, by his old neighbor, the late President Roosevelt, has indicated his desire to retire, and acceptance of his resignation may follow soon after the conclusion of the Seventh War Loan drive.

John W. Snyder, recently-named Federal administrator, has been mentioned as a possible successor, although some highly-placed sources say the President thinks the former St. Louis banker should stay in his present important job.

Congressional sources and men close to Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes discount reports of his early replacement, but all agree that virtually the entire holdover Roosevelt cabinet ultimately will step out. Ickes himself could not be reached for comment on newly published reports that his retirement is due soon.

48 Governors List Agenda For Mackinac

July Conference to Study War and Peace Needs; Truman Talk Scheduled

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP).—Discussion of urgent post-war problems, the states' role in further prosecution of the war and an expected address by President Truman topped the agenda today for the Governors' Conference at Mackinac Island, Mich., July 1-4.

Chicago headquarters for the conference, announcing the program, quoted Governor Herbert B. Maw, of Utah, chairman, as saying that in addition to the states' war effort the chief executives would study post-war questions such as these:

Returning war veterans, airport development, social security, reconversion and expansion of industry, employment, conservation of the nation's natural resources, surplus war properties, Federal-state and state-local relations.

As a railroad transportation-saving measure it was planned to have the official party assemble at Detroit, then travel from there by lake steamer, leaving the evening of June 29 and arriving at Mackinac Island June 30.

It was expected President Truman would address the annual state dinner Tuesday night, July 3 and participate in July 4 "reveille" ceremonies the following morning.

Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State, was asked to address the conference Monday night, July 2, but he informed the governors he will be unable to attend because of the pressure of other business.

Governor and Mrs. Harry F. Kelly, of Michigan will be hosts. The former will welcome the chief executives July 2, with a response by Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Principal speakers and topics planned included:

Monday, July 2 — Governor Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, "The Sovereign States"; Governor Ralph F. Gates of Indiana, "State-Local Relations"; Governor Maurice J. Tobin, of Massachusetts, "State Taxation and Fiscal Policy in the Post-War Period"; luncheon meeting, Governor Colgate W. Darden jr., of Virginia, presiding; Governor Raymond E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, "Employment in the Post-War Period"; Governor Earl Warren, of California, "Decentralization of Industry"; executive session round table, Governor Andrew F. S. Choeppel, of Kansas presiding.

Tuesday, July 3 — Governor Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey presiding; Governor E. P. Carvillo, of Nevada, "The Conservation and Development of Our Natural Resources"; Governor Lester C. Hunt, of Wyoming, "Promotion and Development of Small Business"; Governor Dwight H. Green, of Illinois, "An Adequate and Effective Aviation Program for America"; Governor Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama, "A Constructive Post-War Program for Agriculture"; luncheon, Governor Thomas L. Bailey, of Mississippi presiding, Governor Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania, "Returning Veterans"; Governor J. Howard McGrath, of Rhode Island, "Developing An Adequate Social Security Program."

SUGAR IS TERMED CRITICALLY SHORT

Official Calls Maldistribution A Major Factor

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Washington, June 17 (AP)—Maldistribution threatens sugar importing countries with critical shortages this year, the Department of Agriculture said today.

An outline of the world's sugar prospects, excluding Japanese-held areas, prepared by Gustave Burmeister, of the department's Office of Foreign Relations, said:

"The difficulty in 1945 is not entirely one of total supply but of distribution.

"Those areas that normally produce export surpluses will have record large quantities available for local consumption, while the importing countries will have to tighten their belts.

Critical Shortages Forecast

"This situation makes for critical shortages in the important consuming countries where rations have been in effect throughout the war years."

Burmeister said that such areas as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, nearly all of Europe and the Middle East, which do not produce enough to meet their own needs, "probably will feel the pinch" more in 1945 than at any time since the war began.

Such surplus producing sections as the Caribbean, Australia and the Union of South Africa, together with Mexico, Central and South America, will have record large quantities for consumption. Supplies are readily available and the consumer purchasing power is high in all these countries.

While world production of sugar has not changed materially during recent years, Burmeister said, reserve stocks have been reduced sharply during the last two years, and "probably will be reduced to a bare operating minimum at the end of 1945." Consumption in 1946, he predicted, will have to come entirely from current production.

Excluding the Japanese-held areas, the sugar supply available for use in 1945 totaled 24,200,000 short tons—1,000,000 less than last year's supply but slightly larger than stocks in 1942 and 1943.

Supreme Court May Give Its A. P. Decision Today

Harry Bridges Ruling Also Awaited at Final Session

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—The Supreme Court in two history-making, overtime sessions tomorrow hopes to close its docket for the term and get away for summer vacation.

The tribunal is expected to announce decisions in a series of important cases, among them the Justice Department's civil anti-trust suit against The Associated Press and the controversy over the government's efforts to deport Harry Bridges, west coast Congress of Industrial Organizations' leader.

The court ordinarily meets at noon, but tomorrow the justices will march to the bench at 10:30 a. m. to begin readngi opinions. At noon they will go to the Capitol to hear General Eisenhower's address. In a late afternoon session the court is expected to complete its work and adjourn until next October.

Agreement With France On Surplus Foods Sale

Washington, June 17 (AP) — The United States today announced an agreement with the provisional government of France covering the sale of army and navy surplus material in French North Africa.

Among other things, the agreement provides that any material sold in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia to the French Government or private citizens will be paid for in dollars, and payment made within 30 days.

Thomas B. McCabe, Army-Navy liquidation commissioner, said the agreement made no commitment as to the amount or types of war surplus to be sold, but merely established the method.

Non-Stop Hawaii To Washington

Washington, June 17 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, chief of the B-29 air fleet striking Japan, has arrived in Washington after a record non-stop flight by Superfortress from Hawaii.

The War Department announced his arrival today, saying he came to Washington with some of his staff for conferences at Army Air Forces headquarters. He landed at 11.43 P.M., yesterday.

With Le May flying the plane most of the way, the Superfortress made the 4,640-mile non-stop jump from Hawaii in twenty hours and fifteen minutes. Le May left his headquarters at Guam on Friday, making the 3,780-mile flight to John Rogers Field at Honolulu in fifteen hours and 43 minutes. The Army said the 38-year-old general piloted the plane on all takeoffs and landings and was at the controls during much of the flight.

Hannegan Takes Over Patuxent Naval Station

Washington, June 17 (AP)—Commander Edward A. Hannegan, a native of Washington, has assumed command of the Naval Air Station at Patuxent River, Md., the Navy announced.

Commander Hannegan relieved Capt. Albert T. Storrs, of Oswego, N.Y., who has been ordered to duty with the Pacific Fleet as commanding officer of an aircraft carrier.

2 Liberty Ships on Block

Bids Returnable July 11 for First Vessels to Be Sold for Salvage

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—The first two Liberty ships to be sold for salvage went on the block today.

The Maritime Commission invited bids, returnable July 11, on the steamship Howard L. Gibson, damaged and burned in a collision off the Azores, and the steamship John Banvard, hit by a bomb off Anzio.

Light Cruiser Commissioned

PHILADELPHIA, June 17 (AP).—The light cruiser Little Rock was commissioned today and the ship's command turned over to Captain William E. Miller, of Charleston, W. Va.

MORE STRIKE TROOPS SOUGHT

Chicago Trucks Will Run Today, ODT Declares

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Chicago, June 17 (AP)—The Government today called for additional troops to supplement the 1,500 MP's already here to insure unhampered operation of Chicago's seized trucking lines.

Ellis T. Longenecker, Federal manager of the 1,700 lines now under Office of Defense Ttransportation control, conferred today with Maj. Gen. David McCoach, commanding general of the 6th Service Command and asserted that the trucks would operate Monday with soldires at their wheels if necessary.

Longenecker said he had called for the additional troops to aid those who arrived Saturday to serve as guards and escorts for the trucks.

No Violence Reported

Present at today's conference was Clair Roddewig, ODT attorney from Washington, who will advise on legal matters during Federal control. Longenecker said Roddewig wil lco-operate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in handling Federal procesution should any violations of the Smith-Connally Act develop.

Complaints of violence, rife yesterday, were absent tadoy as there is normally little trucking on Sundays. However, the Plaza Express Company reported 200 tons of freight tied up, including 50,000 pounds of perishable food. The Fred Olson & Son Motor Service Company said 400 tons of freight were left on the docks and in trailers, of which 85 per cent was essential war material.

Returning Troops Get Rousing Welcome

NEW YORK, June 17—(AP) The 86th (Blackhaw) division, the first full combat division to return from ment of 3,100,000 veterans of the war welcomed home today in a colorful demonstration unparalleled since World War I.

With the arrival of the battle-tested troops, accelerated redeployment of 3,100,000 veteran of the war against Germany was under way.

Red, white and blue paint decorated the north river piers and service bands blared amid the roar of harbor whistles as three gray transports—the James Parker, General Brooke and General Bliss, landed 11,150 officers and men.

A fourth transport, the Marine

Fox, trailed into port several hours later, bringing 173 additional officers and 2,966 enlisted men to Staten Island.

Four other ships were scheduled to arrive at various metropolitan ports to bring the day's total of arriving troops to more than 20,000.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and other high officials flew from Washington to greet the 86th, which was first across the Danube in the South Germany offensive early this spring.

The day was clear and warm—in sharp contrast to the bleak winter night last February when the division embarked in deepest secrecy.

Aloft, a Navy blimp played service and swing tunes over an amplifier. WAC musicians played and sang spiritedly aboard the Army's white and gold "welcome home" boat, serenading every ship in the triumphal procession through New York harbor.

Happy, cheering soldiers divided their attention between the Statue of Liberty, the WAC musicians and the girl civilian employes of the New York Port of Embarkation, who did impromptu dances on the "welcome home" boat.

"What town is this?" the veterans shouted.

"Where are the girls? Where is the beer?" they asked.

The James Parker flew the flag of the division commander, Major General Harris M. Melasky of Austin, Tex. The General Brooke displayed a huge banner reading "ETO (European Theater of Operations) to Tokyo."

Red Cross girls waited on shore with refreshments for the men, as they trotted off the ships and fell into line before leaving by train for Camp Kilmer, N. J.

After quick processing, they were to leave for the reception station nearest their home. Most of them will get 30-day furloughs before being reassigned.

WAR BOND BUYING HAILED BY LABOR AS INFLATION CURB

NEW YORK, June 17—(AP) The collective purchasing power of wage earners' incomes represents the most serious danger of inflation. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said today in urging that more money be put into War Bonds.

"The civilian goods which you can buy with your money are very scarce," he said over the Mutual Sytem as part of "Labor's Salute to the 7th War Loan."

"They are going to be scarce for a good long while to come. We need to make up our minds to this fact and face it."

Money put into War Bonds, now he said, will provide for needed things when they are again made after the war.

Morgenthau praised American workers for their part in the various bond campaigns and said that more than $15,500,000,000 of the $34,000,000,000 in E-bonds sold since May 1, 1941, has come from systematic wage deductions by some 27,000,000 wage earners.

Green, Murray Aid Drive

He added that William L. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had been unstinting in their support.

Meanwhile the Treasury in Washington disclosed that it is urging its 6,000,000 volunteer bond salesmen to ring the doorbells again so that the $4,000,000,000 E-bond quota for this war loan can be met.

On the basis of a scientific sampling of sentiment, the Treasury said it has concluded that "few Americans are annoyed by being asked more than once and a great many Americans buy extra bonds on the second and third call."

Murray said program of systematic saving inaugurated in the war bond program should be incorporated in the government's post-war financing.

Postwar Needs Cited

"The stability which comes from substantial holdings of war bonds by a great number of our citizens can and should be an important factor in developing our program for 6 million jobs in the post-war period," he said at the Central Park ceremony.

Americans know, he added, that "these investments in their government are helping to build and preserve democracy here at home."

Green said "the inspiring record made in all previous war loan drives must be maintained."

"We must not relax," he said, "we must clinch the final victory which we have thus far partially won. I call upon organized labor to salute with their War Bonds that glorious flag which the Marines planted on the mountain top of Iwo Jima."

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BY AL DOPKING
WITH THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION, OKINAWA, JUNE 17-(AP)-MOST OF THE LAST SEVERAL DAYS FIGHTING ON OKINAWA HAS TURNED INTO A SUPER MOPPING UP OPERATION SIMILAR TO THE TAKING OF HILL 153 ON YAEJU PLATEAU BY A COMPANY FROM THE 17TH INFANTRY REGIMENT LED BY CAPT.DELMER I.PAUGH OF MANZANOLA, COLO.

TO GET TO THE HILL, A BARREN CORAL OUTCROPPING, PAUGH AND HIS DOUGHBOYS HAD TO FIGHT ACROSS CORAL HEADS WHICH STUCK UP 50 FEET OR SO LIKE LARGE UGLY LAND WARTS. FROM THESE HOLLOW CORAL HEADS, WHICH THE JAPANESE USED FOR CAVES, THE ENEMY TOOK POT SHOTS AT THE INFANTRYMEN.

"YOU'VE NEVER SEEN A BATTLE THAT LOOKED MORE LIKE ONE IN THE MOVIES, WITH WESTERN ROCK TO ROCK FIGHTING MIXED IN," PAUGH SAID AFTER IT WAS OVER.

THE DOUGHBOYS LET TANKS WORK OMER THE CORAL HEADS FOR MORE THAN FOUR HOURS, PLUGGING AWAY AT OPENINGS IN THE CORAL AND BURNING OFF SUGAR CANE FIELDS. THEN THEY FOLLOWED THE TANKS IN.

BY NOW THE ENEMY WAS ON THE RUN BUT ABOUT 50 OF THEM WAITED TOO LONG. THEIR GROTESQUE BODIES WERE SCATTERED ALONG THE ROAD MIXED WITH A FEW CIVILIANS.

THE BODIES OF A WOMAN AND A LITTLE GIRL WITH BOBBED BLACK HAIR AND A BLUE MIDDIE WERE LYING IN THE DEBRIS OF A HOUSE.

THE TANKS GOT AT LEAST 20 JAPANESE BEFORE THE INFANTRY STARTED AND ARTILLERY GOT THE OTHERS. THIRTY TO 50 MORE WERE KILLED IN A SWEEP TO HILL 153, WHICH PAUGH'S OUTFIT REACHED 15 MINUTES BEFORE ANY OTHER.

TWO MEN OF THE COMPANY WERE CASUALTIES ON THEIR WAY ACROSS THE BADLANDS.

VX953PCW NM

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BY AL DOPKING

WITH U.S. SEVENTH DIVISION ON YAEJU PLATEAU, OKINAWA, JUNE 17 -(AP)-TO WIN HILL 115, HIGHEST GROUND ON THIS EASTERN ANCHOR OF THE JAPANESE DEFENSE LINE, 34 AMERICANS HUNG ON THROUGHOUT A NIGHT AND MOST OF A DAY WITHOUT RATIONS OR WATER AND AGAINST TWO FI RZCOUNTE

COL.JIM (MICKY) FINN, PORTLZND,ORE., KNEW THAT HIS 32ND REGIMENT HAD TO GET THE HILLTOP BEFORE IT COULD MOVE ON. HE GAVE THE N CC

REGIMENT HAD TO GET THE HILLTOP BEFORE IT COULD MOVE ON. HE GAVE THE TOUGH JOB TO 2ND LT.ELI N.HAWKINS, SAN JOSE,CALIF. THE LITTLE REDHAIRED

PLATOON LEADER SCALED THE HILL WITH 20 MEN.

BEFORE NIGHTFALL, 14 MORE YANKS JOINED HAWKINS. THEY WERE

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UNABLE TO DIG IN WHEN MORTARS AND ARTILLERY SHELLS BEGAN TO FALL AFTER DARK.

ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT, THE JAPANESE TRIED INFILTRATION, BUT HAWKINS AND HIS MEN DROVE THEM OFF. COMMUNICATIONS WITH HIS BATTALION COMMANDER, LT.COL.ROBERT E.GOODFELLOW, SALEM,ORE., WAS CUT AT MIDNIGHT BY THE JAPANESE.

FROM THEN ON, THE PLATOON WAS ON ITS OWN. THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT,

MORTARS KLUNKED IN THE CORAL AND GRAVEL.

IN THE MORNING, HAWKINS AND HIS PLATOON STILL CLUNG TO THE PEAK. THE JAPANESE TRIED A COUNTERATTACK AT DAWN BUT WERE THROWN BACK DOWN THE HILL.

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CAPT.CHARLES (DUSTY) FARNHAM, STILLWATER,MINN., TRIED TO REINFORCE HAWKINS, BUT HIS MEN WERE PINNED DOWN BY MACHINEGUN FIRE.

AT 11 A.M., FARNHAM SAW JAPANESE WORKING UP THE SLOPE. HE TELEPHONED TO GOODFELLOW AT AN OBSERVATION POST 250 YARDS AWAY:

"I SEE SOME LITTLE ------- CLIMBING UP AND I THINK THEY ARE GETTING READY TO STORM THE HILL. THERE ARE A HELLUVA LOT OF THEM. 'T KNOW WHETHER HAWKINS CAN HOLD."

WITH THE U.S. TENTH ARMY ON OKINAWA, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE MARINES HAVE SEIZED A JAPANESE AIR FIELD NEAR ITOMAN WHICH HAD BEEN CAMOUFLAGED TO RESEMBLE RICE PADDIES.

WITHIN TWO HOURS THE FIELD WAS BEING USED BY CUB PLANES TO EVACUATE AMERICAN WOUNDED.

THE CAMOUFLAGE WAS A GOOD JOB, COMPLETE WITH A FAKE "FARM-HOUSE," SAID MAJ.WILLIAM SWINERTON OF REDWOOD CITY, CALIF., CAPT. CHARLES HAMILTON OF MORRISON, ILL.; AND LTS.HOWARD TAPLETT OF TYNDALL, S.D., AND GRANT LENNOZ OF SPRINGFIELD, N.J.

VX913PCW

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ADD Guam (Nimitz B-24) xxx good hunting

CREW MEMBERS INCLUDE:
COL. BOYD HUBBARD, JR., OF (1103 CEDAR ST.) COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.; MAJ.GREGORY HATAWAY (1427 E. SECOND ST.) TUCSON, ARIZ.; CAPT.JOHN R.PATTERSON, (4511 EIGHTEENTH AVE.) ROCK ISLAND, ILL.; CAPT.JAMES W.PARKER OF GROVE, OKLA.; LT. CHESTER C.GIBBONS, JR., OF LECOMPTON, KANS.; LT.THOMAS L. WILSON, (29 ELLIS AVE.) MANSFIELD, OHIO; LT.MELVIN H.MIDDENTS OF KAMRAR, IOWA; CPL. EDWARD C.POTTS, (BERKSHIRE APTS.) NORTH ADAMS, MASS.; CPL. WILLIAM G.EUBANKS (3422 GRANADA ST.) CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.; AND CPL. GEORGE S.DREXLER, (97 N. MAIN ST.) CORTLAND, N.Y.

JR553PPW

30.24-27659

ADD Guam Coons honor— Kyushu areas

THE CITATION MENTIONED INTERCEPTION BY MITSCHER'S FORCES ON APRIL 7 OF A JAPANESE TASK FORCE WHICH RESULTED IN THE SINKING OF THE BATTLESHIP YAMATO, A LIGHT CRUISER AND FOUR DESTROYERS FROM THE ENEMY FLEET.

JR608PPW

ADD Manila (Brines) landing strip

A TRANSPORT PLANE FROM IMPARATO'S COMMAND WILL PRACTICE SNARING A GLIDER OFF THE HOLLANDIA AIRFIELD BEFORE UNDERTAKING THE TRICKY ASSIGNMENT OF PICKING UP A SIMILAR CRAFT FROM THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY. HE ASSERTED BY THE TIME THE TRIO COMPLETE DESCENT OF THE RUGGED MOUNTAIN TRAIL TO THE VALLEY THE TECHNIQUE SHOULD BE PERFECTED FOR THIS UNPRECEDENTED RESCUE.

A26FX

MORTON SAID THE SUPPLY PLANE ON JUNE 14 WAS UNABLE TO DROP ITS CARGO BECAUSE OF A PELTING RAIN, HIGH WINDS AND TREACHEROUS CLOUDS. MAJ.GEORGE GARDNER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF AERIAL OPERATIONS, BROUGHT THE SUPPLY PLANE BACK HOME TO ITS BASE AFTER IT CLIMBED TO 15,000 FEET OVER THE SURVIVORS' CAMP.

MORTON, WHO WAS ABOARD THE PLANE, REPORTED:

"WE CLIMBED SO HIGH ATTEMPTING TO TOP SWIRLING MOUNTAIN CLOUDS THAT WE HAD TO USE OXYGEN MASKS. OUR FINGERNAILS BECAME BLUE AND CIGARETTE LIGHTERS BURNED FEEBLY. IT WASN'T A COMFORTABLE FLIGHT."

THE PLANE WAS PILOTED BY CAPT.HUGH ARTHUR OF ELKINS, W.VA., WITH MAJOR GARDNER AS CO-PILOT. S/SGT.ANSON MACY, OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., WAS FLIGHT ENGINEER.

UM1058APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 17-(AP)-DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT ATTACKED U.S. AIRFIELDS ON OKINAWA AT DAWN MONDAY (OKINAWA TIME) AND STARTED SEVERAL FIRES.

THE SAME BROADCAST, BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID 10-ODD ALLIED WARSHIPS, INCLUDING BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS, HAD MADE AN INTENSE BOMBARDMENT OF JAPANESE POSITIONS ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA THE LAST FEW DAYS.

FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ HAS ANNOUNCED THE BOMBARDMENTS BUT NOT THE REPORTED AERIAL ATTACK.

DB1020PPW

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-95-

SAN FRANCISCO,JUNE 17-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO, IN AN UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST TODAY, CLAIMED AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE "TORPEDOED AND SUNK" A SOVIET SHIP IN SOVA STRAIT BETWEEN HOKKAIDO AND KARAFUTO, NORTHERNMOST OF THE NIPPONESE HOME ISLANDS.

THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, IDENTIFIED THE SHIP AS THE TRANSVAALL AND SAID THE MAJOR PORTION OF ITS CREW OF 99 WERE RESCUED BY A JAPANESE PATROL BOAT WITHIN 48 HOURS.

SAID THE BROADCAST:

"NO JAPANESE SUBMARINES WERE ACTIVE IN THE SOYA STRAIT AREA AND SINCE THE PATROL BOAT WAS THE ONLY CRAFT ACTIVE IN THAT AREA, IT IS CLEAR THAT THE SOVIET SHIP WAS THE ONLY CRAFT ACTIVE IN THAT AREA, IT IS CLEAR THAT THE SOVIET SHIP WAS SUNK BY AN AMERICAN SUBMERSIBLE, JUDGING FROM THEIR RECENT ACTIVITIES."

THE JAPANESE CLAIMED THE SINKING TOOK PLACE LAST WEDNESDAY

(JAPANESE TIME).

UM511APW NM JUN 18 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 17-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO TOLD THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TODAY THAT LOSS OF OKINAWA, NOW FALLING TO HARD-HITTING AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS AND MARINES, WILL MEAN THE LAUNCHING OF A "GREAT AERIAL OFFENSIVE" AGAINST JAPAN PROPER AND AN EARLY INVASION OF THE NIPPON HOMELAND OR CHINA.

TOKYO ALSO REPORTED, IN A SERIES OF BROADCASTS MONITORED BY THE FCC, THAT ALLIED WARSHIPS BOMBARDED THE BALIKPAPAN REGION OF BORNEO; THAT AMERICAN PLANES STRUCK JUST SOUTH OF KYUSHU ISLAND, THAT WARSHIPS SHELLED MATSUWA JIMA, IN THE NORTHERN KURILES, ON TWO CONSECUTIVE DAYS EARLY LAST WEEK; AND THAT A RUSSIAN SHIP WAS SUNK, PROBABLY BY A YANK SUBMARINE.

SOON AFTER TOKYO AIRED ITS PESSIMISTIC VIEWS ABOUT THE IMPENDING AERIAL BLOWS JAPAN CAN EXPECT, ABOUT 450 AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES STRUCK TWO OF JAPAN'S HOME ISLANDS, UNLOADING FIRE BOMBS ON FOUR SECONDARY INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

POINTING TO THE "MANY AIRFIELDS" AMERICA WILL HAVE ON OKINAWA, TOKYO SAID THESE BASES WOULD FURNISH AIR COVER FOR AN INVASION OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND OR THE CHINA COAST. IT ADDED THAT SUCH AN INVASION APPEARS IMMINENT BECAUSE "IN THE OKINAWA AREA THE ENEMY IS EVIDENTLY MAKING PREPARATIONS ALREADY FOR HIS NEXT ADVANCING OPERATION."

THE WAR SITUATION, TOKYO WARNED, "DOES NOT GIVE US ANY REASON FOR OPTIMISM." IT CALLED UPON ALL JAPANESE TO BE DETERMINED SUICIDE FIGHTERS AND ADDED THAT "AS LONG AS EACH ONE IS DETERMINED TO KILL ONE ENEMY MAN" THE PEOPLE OF NIPPON "WILL BE A DEFENSIVE FORTRESS FOR THEIR COUNTRY."

THE AGENCY DOMEI REPORTED THAT THE WARSHIP STRIKE AGAINST THE BALIKPAPAN AREA WAS CARRIED OUT LAST FRIDAY NIGHT, TOKYO TIME. YESTERDAY TOKYO REPORTED AN ALLIED FLEET OF THREE BATTLESHIPS, AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, 16 DESTROYERS AND OTHER WAR VESSELS MOVING TOWARD THE

AIRCRAFT CARRIER, 16 DESTROYERS AND OTHER WAR VESSELS MOVING TOWARD THE BORNEO OIL CENTER.

THE JAPANESE ASSERTED THAT A SUBMARINE TORPEDOED AND SANK A RUSSIAN SHIP NAMED THE TRANSVAAL IN SOYA STRAIT BETWEEN HOKKAIDO AND KARAFUTO LAST WEEK. A JAPANESE PATROL BOAT, TOKYO ADDED, RESCUED A MAJORITY OF THE 99 CREWMEN.

THE NIPPON RADIO SAID "NO JAPANESE SUBMARINES WERE ACTIVE IN THE SOYA STRAIT AREA AND SINCE THE PATROL BOAT WAS THE ONLY CRAFT ACTIVE IN THAT AREA IT IS CLEAR THAT THE SOVIET SHIP WAS SUNK BY AN AMERI SUBMERSIBLE

ACTIVE IN THAT AREA IT IS CLEAR THAT THE SOVIET SHIP WAS SUNK BY AN AMERICAN SUBMERSIBLE, JUDGING FROM THEIR RECENT ACTIVITIES."

DOMEI SAID PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI, ACCOMPANIED BY TWO MILITARY MINISTERS, INSPECTED THE B-29 DEVASTATED AREAS OF NAGOYA CITY.

QD255PPW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 17-(AP)-BOMBARDMENT OF JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE VICINITY OF BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO OIL CENTER, BY A "GROUP OF ENEMY SURFACE CRAST", WAS REPORTED TODAY IN AN UNCONFIRMED JAPANESE BROADCAST.

RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO AMERICAN AREAS, SAID THE BOMBARDMENT TOOK PLACE AFTER NIGHTFALL FRIDAY (JAPANESE TIME).

TOKYO RADIO YESTERDAY REPORTED A LARGE "ENEMY" FORCE WAS SIGHTED APPROACHING BALIKPAPAN ON BORNEO'S SOUTHEASTERN COAST.

UM117APW NM

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., JUNE 17-(AP)-AN AIRFIELD ON OKINAWA FROM WHICH AMERICAN PLANES NOW ARE TAKING OFF HAS BEEN NAMED AFTER MARINE MAJOR BERNARD W.GREEN, GLEN RIDDLE, PA., WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION ON OKINAWA LAST APRIL, MARINE CORPS AUTHORITIES HERE REPORTED TODAY.

MAJOR GREEN WENT OVERSEAS IN 1942, AND WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE MONTH'S LEAVE, SERVED IN THE PACIFIC WAR AREA CONTINUOUSLY FROM THE TIME HE LEFT THE UNITED STATES UNTIL HIS DEATH. HE WAS AN ORIGINAL MEMBER OF THE FAMED CARLSON'S RAIDERS.

RA738PCW NM JUN 18 1945

NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-A JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY DISPATCH BROADCAST FROM TOKYO TODAY SAID "ENEMY" WARSHIPS SHELLED MATSUWA JIMA, ONE OF THE NORTHERN KURILE ISLANDS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

DOMEI SAID "AT ABOUT 7 P.M. ON JUNE 11 SIX OR SEVEN ENEMY LIGHT WARSHIPS HEADED BY DESTROYERS APPROACHED THE EASTERN SHORE OF MATSUWA JIMA AND AFTER BOMBARDING ABOUT A HALF HOUR, DISAPPEARED TOWARD THE SOUTHEAST. JUN 18 1945

"THE FOLLOWING EVENING ONE CRUISER AND SIX DESTROYERS AGAIN APPEARED NORTHEAST OF THE ISLAND AND OPEN FIRE AND 6:45 P.M. FIRING CONTINUED FOR 20 MINUTES."

THE DISPATCH, WHICH WAS WITHOUT IMMEDIATE ALLIED CONFIRMATION, SAID A TOTAL OF 2,200 SHELLS WERE FIRED BY THE WARSHIPS BUT CLAIMED THAT "DAMAGE ON THE PART OF THE JAPANESE WAS SLIGHT."

Z826AEW

HDD Wiesbaden (Allied rvlc) xxx upto 10 yrs.

ASIDE FROM THE MILITARY COURTS, 25 CIVIL ANSGERICHT (LOW) COURTS ARE IN SESSION WITH AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE FINES UP TO $150 AND SENTENCES UP TO FIVE YEARS IN JAIL. FOUR OTHER COURTS OF HIGHER STATUS KNOWN AS LANGERICHT HAVE AUTHORITY TO HANDLE CIVIL CASES OF A MORE SERIOUS NATURE.

DEVERS' HEADQUARTERS SAID 50 JUDGES AND 250 CIVILIAN LAWYERS HAVE BEEN GRANTED PERMISSION TO RESUME PRACTICE IN GERMAN AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS.

IS325PEW

THE WHOLE FOOD PROBLEM HAS BEEN COMPLICATED, HOWEVER, BY THE PRESENCE OF SO MANY DISPLACED PERSONS. ALTOGETHER, 122,318 HAVE BEEN MOVED OUT OF THE RHINE MILITARY DISTRICT SINCE MID-APRIL--BUT THE NUMBER SENT OUT HAS BEEN MORE THAN OFFSET BY THE DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS AND THE RETURN OF CIVILIAN REFUGEES WHO FLED FROM THE ALLIED ARMIES.

IN ADDITION, ANOTHER 243,936 DISPLACED PERSONS STILL ARE IN THE REGION.

CB523PEW

GUAM--SECOND LEAD OKINAWA, INSERT AFTER SIXTH GRAF BEGINNING "TOTAL JAPANESE" AND ENDING "X X X THIS FORCE."

U.S. CASUALTIES AS OF MAY 24--WHEN NIMITZ LAST REPORTED AMERICAN LOSSES--WERE 5,332 SOLDIERS AND MARINES KILLED OR MISSING; 21,343 WOUNDED, A TOTAL OF 26,675 IN THE GROUND FIGHTING.

THERE WERE NO DETAILS, ETC. SEVENTH GRAF.

JUN 18 1945

JR850PPW NM

MOSCOW, JUNE 17-(AP)-SEVERAL BERLIN SUBURBS COULD HANDLE IN COMFORT AND SAFETY THE FORTHCOMING MEETINGS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

AT ONE PLACE THE RUSSIANS HAVE A LARGE STAFF OF RUSSIAN GIRLS AND WOMEN ON HAND ALREADY AS COOKS, WAITRESSES AND CHAMBERMAIDS.

THERE EVEN ARE SEVERAL PIANOS, ANY ONE OF WHICH COULD BE USED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR HIS RELAXATION, AND PERHAPS FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF STALIN AND CHURCHILL.

THIS PLACE HAS ONE BIG MEETING PLACE LARGE ENOUGH FOR ANY THREE-POWER CONFERENCE.

IT EVEN HAS A HUGE ROUND GREEN TABLE AROUND WHICH THE CONFERENCE COULD BE ARRANGED. THIS TABLE WAS TAKEN THERE FROM MOSCOW.

IT ALREADY HAS TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH WIRES APPARENTLY AMPLE TO HANDLE THE VAST AMOUNT OF TRAFFIC NECESSARY AT ANY BIG-THREE MEETING.

SEVERAL BERLIN SUBURBS WERE NOT BADLY DAMAGED BY THE FIGHTING AND BOMBING AND COULD ACCOMMODATE THE MEETING, BUT THE MOST LIKELY ARE IN THE SOUTHEAST SECTION OF GREATER BERLIN.

THE SUBURB OF WENDENSCHLOSS IS PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE.

SPANDAU AND CHARLOTTENBERG ARE AMONG THOSE WHICH WERE NOT KNOCKED ABOUT MUCH, BUT IT IS HELD UNLIKELY THE MEETING WILL BE THERE.

THE PLACE THAT IS ESPECIALLY SUITABLE, HOWEVER, IS SITUATED ON THE BANKS AND NEAR AN ARM OF THE SPREE RIVER. IT HAS MANY FINE VILLAS AND NEWLY-BUILT HOUSES IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. PROFESSIONAL PERSONS WITH HIGH NAZI CONNECTIONS LIVED THERE DURING THE WAR BUT FLED WHEN BERLIN WAS ABOUT TO FALL.

THE PLACE HAS MANY FINE SHADE TREES. IT IS QUIET, AND ALTHOUGH COMPARATIVELY NEAR BERLIN, IT HAS A COUNTRY ATMOSPHERE.

A STRONG RED ARMY GARRISON IS STATIONED NEARBY. EVEN WHEN A GROUP OF CORRESPONDENTS FROM MOSCOW WERE VISITING THE PLACE, THE RUSSIANS WERE MOST CAREFUL WHO THEY LET IN AND OUT.

THE PLACE LOOKS A GREAT DEAL LIKE AN AMERICAN SUBURBAN COMMUNITY.

IT COULD BE WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y.; OR CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND; OR SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO; OR LAKE MINNETONKA, MINNESOTA; OR EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

JS227PEW

ADD 15th Army (Hollywood) ^ Peacetime Overseas

3024-27661

FIRST LEAD POLISH

MOSCOW JUNE 17-(AP)-SOME OR PERHAPS ALL OF THE 16 POLES ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF DIVERSION BEHIND RED ARMY LINES IN POLAND WILL GO ON TRIAL AT 11 A.M.TOMORROW. TICKETS FOR THE TRIAL WERE ISSUED TODAY.

RED ARMY PROSECUTORS WERE SAID TO BE PREPARING TO ASK HEAVY PENALTIES, ON GROUNDS THAT THE DIVERSION TOOK PLACE BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR.

MEANWHILE, AN ATMOSPHERE OF OPTIMISM CONTINUED TO PREVAIL HERE WITH REGARD TO THE CONFERENCE ON REORGANIZATION OF THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, AS STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, PEASANT PARTY LEADER WHO ARRIVED YESTERDAY FROM LONDON, HELD INITIAL CONVERSATIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER POLISH GROUPS.

OK610AEW

MOSCOW JUNE 17-(AP)-POLPRESS, POLISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED FROM WARSAW TODAY THAT A "GANG OF POLISH FASCISTS" CALLED KARODOVI SILI ZBROINE AND LED BY ONE STANISLAW SOKOLOW, ENTERED THE VILLAGE OF VERKHOVIN ON JUNE 6 AND MASSACRED A NUMBER OF OLD MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. THEY KILLED 194 IN ONE DAY WITH SHOTGUNS AND TOMMYGUNS, THE STORY SAID.

THE MEN WERE DRESSED IN THE UNIFORMS OF POLISH SOLDIERS WHO WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE FRONT, THE DISPATCH SAID.

JS438PEW

JUN 18 1945

AGG

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 17-(AP)-AN AMERICAN DELEGATION OF THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, HEADED BY MYRON L.BLACK, ARRIVED TODAY FOR A TWO MONTHS STAY AS ADVISERS TO THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

BLACK SAID THE DELEGATION'S TASK, IN PART, WAS TO DISCOVER WHAT DENMARK NEEDED MOST TO INCREASE HER PRODUCTIVE EFFICIENCY AND TO OBTAIN THOSE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

JS440PEW

PRAGUE, JUNE 17-(AP)-DR.EMIL HACHA, FORMER NAZI PUPPET PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WAS NOTIFIED BY THE CZECH GOVERNMENT TODAY THAT HE WILL HAVE TO STAND TRIAL IN THE PEOPLE'S COURT AS A WAR CRIMINAL ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY.

THE COURT SAID IT HAD COMPLETED PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES ON WHICH THE CHARGES ARE BASED AND DECLARED THAT 76-YEAR-OLD HACHA WOULD BE SHOWN NO CONSIDERATION BECAUSE OF HIS AGE OR OCCASIONAL PROTESTS AGAINST GERMAN MEASURES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ALL OTHER CZECH LEADERS WHO HAD SERVED IN THE GERMAN PROTECTORATE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE TRIED.

BZ614PEW

ADD Prague (Steinkopf) re Sudetens

THE STRENGTH OF THE FOUR PRESENT PARTIES IS UNKNOWN SINCE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WHERE THE VOTERS OF THE VANISHED PARTIES MAY THROW THEIR SUPPORT. A COMPLETELY DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE IN WHICH FORMER ADHERENTS OF THE DEAD PARTIES ALSO WILL HAVE A VOICE WILL BE POSSIBLE ONLY AFTER THE ELECTION.

THE THREE PARTIES THAT FORMED THE BLOC EMPHASIZED THEIR AGREEMENT WAS SOMETHING LESS THAN A COALITION. EACH PARTY RETAINED ITS OWN PROGRAM AND WILL PRESENT ITS OWN CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION.

RW1010PEW

BEYROUTH, LEBANON, JUNE 17-(AP)-BEYROUTH PAPERS CARRIED STORIES TODAY SAYING THAT 26 OUT OF 52 GOVERNMENT DEPUTIES HAD SIGNED A PETITION TO THE LEBANESE PRESIDENT ASKING A RESHUFFLE OF THE CABINET IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE HANDLING OF IMPENDING NATIONAL ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE.

ONE LEBANESE SOURCE SAID A DECISION REGARDING POSSIBLE CABINET CHANGES WOULD AWAIT A CONFERENCE WITH SYRIAN GOVERNMENT MEMBERS ON QUESTIONS ARISING FROM DECISIONS REACHED AT THE RECENT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ARAB LEAGUE. OTHER SOURCES SAID A RESHUFFLE MIGHT BE

PUT OFF UNTIL THE LEBANESE DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE RETURNS TO BEYROUTH.

BZ704PEW

ADD Bombay (Congress) xxx Stafford Cr. pp3

SATISFACTION WAS EXPRESSED OVER THE PROPOSAL TO APPOINT A BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN INDIA AND IT WAS SAID IF ALL RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA WERE MAINTAINED THROUGH HIM IT WOULD BE A DEFINITE ASSURANCE OF DOMINION STATUS.

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT AND CLARIFICATION BY LT. COL. LEOPOLD CHARLES MAURICE STENNETT AMERY, BRITISH SECRETARY FOR INDIA AND BURMA, OF THE VETO POSITION ALSO WAS WELCOMED. WHILE OPPOSITION HAS BEEN EXPRESSED TO REPRESENTATION ON A RELIGIOUS BASIS, PARITY BETWEEN THE MUSLIM LEAGUE AND THE CONGRESS PARTY WAS BELIEVED TO BE ACCEPTABLE.

IT WAS FAIRLY CERTAIN GANDHI WILL GO TO SIMLA JUNE 24 TO MEET THE VICEROY, ARMED WITH THE OPINION OF THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

TA1036PEW

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE HAITIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY CENSORSHIP ON ALL INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

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A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ACTION WAS TAKEN AFTER THE GOVERNMENT LEARNED OF "CERTAIN DOINGS TAKING PLACE OUTSIDE OF HAITI WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO HAMPER PUBLIC ORDER HERE AND THE GOOD REPUTATION OF THIS COUNTRY."

TA1148PEW

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JUNE 17-(AP)-GEN. EISENHOWER, ACCOMPANIED BY OTHER HIGH-RANKING UNITED STATES OFFICERS, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR A BRIEF 48-HOUR REST BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE PARTY VISITED GOVERNOR LORD BURGHLEY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE THIS AFTERNOON, BUT NO FORMAL FUNCTIONS ARE PLANNED FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S STAY IN BERMUDA.

WITH GEN. EISENHOWER WERE LT. GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, VICE ADMIRAL ALAN G.KIRK, MAJ. GEN. HAROLD R. SULL, MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H.LITTLEJOHN AND MAJ.GEN. DAVID M.SCHLATTER.

TA1232AEW

SECOND LEAD CONFERENCE

BY DOUGLAS B.CORNELL

JUN 18 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 17-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS WORKED AGAINST TIME TONIGHT TO PREVENT A THREATENING SECURITY CONFERENCE SPLIT OVER POWERS TO BE ACCORDED THE PROJECTED UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

DESPITE THE ISSUE WHICH WAS VIGOROUSLY RENEWED BY RUSSIA, HE MADE IT CLEAR TO CONFERENCE ASSOCIATES THAT HE IS STILL DRIVING FOR COMPLETION OF A NEW LEAGUE CHARTER BY SATURDAY, WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN ADDRESSING A FINAL SESSION THAT AFTERNOON.

THE BIG-FIVE WERE SUMMONED TO MEET AT STETTINIUS' PENTHOUSE HEADQUARTERS THIS EVENING (6 P.M., PACIFIC WAR TIME). FOLLOWING THAT SESSION ON THE SCHEDULE WAS ANOTHER MEETING OF THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE (8:30 P.M.) WHICH HE HAD ASSIGNED EARLIER TODAY TO GET AN IMMEDIATE SOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY ISSUE.

THIS COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF HIMSELF, FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT V. EVATT OF AUSTRALIA AND AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO OF RUSSIA. IT MET TWICE DURING THE AFTERNOON BUT FAILED TO FIND A WAY OUT.

THE NIGHT MEETING WAS EQUALLY BARREN OF AGREEMENT AND THE COMMITTEE DECIDED TO REFER THE MATTER BACK TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE TOMORROW. GROMYKO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES

CONFERENCE TOMORROW. GROMYKO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES THAT HE WAS WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT ANYTHING BUT A LIMITATION ON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S DISCUSSION POWERS TO MATTERS AFFECTING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

THE FORMAL RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR DEFINITE CURBS ON DEBATING RIGHTS AND POWERS OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY--IN THE STRENGTHENING OF WHICH THE SMALL NATIONS ARE KEENLY INTERESTED--STALLED THE CONFERENCE'S SUNDAY WORKING SCHEDULE.

SOVIET CHAIRMAN, ETC 2ND GRAF

THE BIG-FIVE MEETING LASTED AN HOUR AND A HALF, ADJOURNING WITH NO WORD OF PROGRESS ON THE RUSSIAN DEMAND. THESE DELEGATION LEADERS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, CHINA, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES WERE REPORTED, HOWEVER, TO HAVE AGREED IN THE MEETING ON A PLAN OF CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN POWERS ON ACTIONS OF THE MILITARY STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE VOTED MEANWHILE, 24 TO 19, NOT TO WRITE A PROVISION INTO THE CHARTER OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION SAYING THAT MEMBER NATIONS HAVE THE RIGHT TO WITHDRAW.

THEN IT VOTED 38 TO 2 TO PUT INTO THE COMMITTEE REPORT A STATEMENT THAT A NATION COULD WITHDRAW FOR EXCEPTIONAL REASONS, SUCH AS FUTURE AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER IN SUCH A WAY AS TO MAKE IT UNACCEPTABLE.

THIS COURSE OF ACTION WAS IN LINE WITH THE POSITION OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION. RUSSIA ALONE OF THE BIG FIVE POWERS VOTED FOR A WITHDRAWAL PROVISION.

DMITRY Z.MANUILSKY OF THE UKRAINE ARGUED THAT NO MEMBER NATION SHOULD BE IN THE POSITION OF BEING ABLE TO USE THE WORLD ORGANIZATION AS A CLOAK FOR PREPARATION FOR WAR. HE SAID THAT IN SUCH A CASE THE OTHER MEMBERS OUGHT TO LET IT PULL OUT AND GO ITS WAY OPENLY.

COMMANDER HAROLD E.STASSEN OF THE U.S. TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT THE RIGHT OF WITHDRAWAL ALWAYS WILL EXIST WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION BECAUSE IT IS COMPOSED OF SOVEREIGN NATIONS.

HE SAID THAT THE AMERICAN DELEGATION FELT IT WAS BETTER FOR THE CHARTER NOT TO MENTION WITHDRAWAL SPECIFICALLY BECAUSE THAT MIGHT INVITE MEMBERS TO STEP OUT LATER.

IN ADDITION, HE SAID THE AMERICAN CONCEPTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GROUP WAS THAT IT WOULD BE A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION FROM WHICH NO MEMBER EVER OUGHT TO FIND CAUSE TO WITHDRAW.

THE FRENCH DELEGATE REMARKED THAT THE ORGANIZATION OUGHT NOT TO TALK ABOUT DIVORCE ON THE DAY OF MARRIAGE. HE PRAISED STASSEN'S SPEECH AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FRENCH VIEWPOINT.

S.K.ZARAPKIN, THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE, NOTED THAT WITHDRAWAL MUST BE A VOLUNTARY PROCESS. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION GIVES ANY OF ITS ASSOCIATE NATIONS THE RIGHT TO WITHDRAW AND URGED THAT

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THE SAME RIGHT BE WRITTEN INTO THE CHARTER HERE.

SUMMING UP VIEWS OF SOME OF THE SMALLER NATIONS, THE GREEK DELEGATE SAID HIS COUNTRY DID NOT FEAR ABUSE OF THE VETO POWER BY THE BIG FIVE. IT WAS A MATTER OF FACT, HE SAID, THAT THE SMALL POWERS NEVER WOULD QUIT THE LEAGUE. THE DANGER IN HAVING A WITHDRAWAL PROVISION, HE ADDED, WAS THAT SOME OF THE BIG POWERS MIGHT LEAVE THE ORGANIZATION.

U.S. DIVISIONS

OKINAWA

SIXTH MARINE--GAINED SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS, REACHING POINT SOUTH OF MEZADO TOWN.

FIRST MARINE--KEPT ABREAST SIXTH MARINES.

96TH INFANTRY--LIMITED GAINS AGAINST STRONG RESISTANCE.

SEVENTH INFANTRY--MOPPING UP STRONG POINTS AROUND HILLS 153 AND 115.

PHILIPPINES

37TH INFANTRY--DROVE 18 MILES IN LUZON'S CAGAYAN VALLEY.

SIXTH INFANTRY--CLEANING OUT ENEMY STRONGPOINTS WEST OF BAGABAG LUZON.

JR612PPW NM

JUN 18 1945

NEW YORK FIRST ADD 56TH DIVISION(TOP A67) XXX [redacted] before being released

MAJ.GEN. HARRIS M.MELASKY, COMMANDER OF THE 56TH, OF AUSTIN, TEX., WAS GREETED ABOARD THE JAMES PARKER BY UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON AND THEY CAME OFF THE CRAFT TOGETHER.

PERSPIRING AS THEY WAITED FOR TRAINS IN THEIR HEAVY OLIVE DRAB, THE MEN OF THE 56TH AGREED THAT THE ONE THING THEY WANTED MOST WAS FOR MONDAY TO COME, FOR THEN THEY WILL GET SUMMER UNIFORMS AT CAMP KILMER.

AS FOR GOING ON TO JAPAN, "IF WE'VE GOT TO GO TO THE PACIFIC THAT'S THE WAY IT HAS TO BE," SAID PFC ROBERT B.WAXMAN, 36-YEAR-OLD VETERAN, OF (4811 NORTH HARDING AVE.) CHICAGO. "THERE'S BEEN A RUMOR AROUND, HOWEVER, THAT JAPAN MIGHT SURRENDER WITHIN 90 DAYS AND EVERYBODY'S FINGERS ARE CROSSED."

"WE WANT TO GO HOME A LOT MORE THAN WE WANT TO GO FIGHT THE JAP. BUT IF WE GET SOME MORE FIGHTING WE'LL LICK HELL OUT OF THEM," DECLARED PFC SAMUEL R.HOSSMAN, 22, OF CRANESVILLE, PA.

PFC C.H. HUDDELSTON, 33, OF MONTGOMERY, WEST VIRGINIA, SAID THE DIVISION HAD QUALIFIED FOR JAP FIGHTING BY SOME "PRETTY RUGGED" ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS.

"ONE INTERESTING THING ABOUT OUR INVASION OF GERMANY -- AT ATTENDORN--WE FOUND 3,000 RUSSIANS THAT THE GERMANS HAD PENNED UP IN A CAVE," HE ADDED. "WE RELEASED THEM."

PFC EDWIN F.WALTERS, 37, OF (115 SOUTH BOULDIN ST.) BALTIMORE, MD., OBSERVED:

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"YOU SURE MISS A LOT OF THINGS WHEN YOU'RE OVERSEAS. YOU MISS THE SOFT DRINKS, THE MOVIES, SEEING YOUR FRIENDS AND I GUESS MOST OF ALL YOU MISS YOUR FREEDOM."

IF THE MEN ARE CALLED UPON TO GO TO THE PACIFIC "THEY'LL BE ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES," SAID CAPT. JOHN MITCHELL, 37, OF SUPERIOR, ARIZ. "THEY'RE YOUNG FELLOWS, MOSTLY IN THE EARLY 20'S IN MY COMPANY, BUT THEY DID A VERY GOOD JOB IN COMBAT. THEY'RE A DAMN TOUGH BUNCH."

SGT. MARTIN A.LARSON OF 509 SOUTH SEVENTH AVE.) WAUSAU, WIS., SAID THE "NON-FRATERNIZATION RULE IS NOT WORKING SO HOT," BUT SGT. RICHARD T.REED, OF (RFD NO.1) ALTOONA, PA., THOUGHT THE RULE WAS A GOOD IDEA BECAUSE, "YOU CAN'T TRUST ANY GERMANS."

"GERMAN PEOPLE ARE DOING MORE ALL AROUND TO HELP THEMSELVES THAN THE FRENCH," REED SAID. HE ADDED THAT HE SAW ONE OF HITLER'S PRIVATE CARS ON V-E DAY AT OBERDORF, AUSTRIA, AND THAT IT HAD ONE AND [illegible] ARMOR.

T. HOWARD BRADBURY OF (1608 CRITTENDEN ST. N.W.) WASHINGTON, D.C., SAID "WE HAD TO COMMANDEER FOOD FROM THE GERMAN POPULACE TO GIVE TO THE D.P.'S (DISPLACED PERSONS), SO THAT THEY WOULDN'T RIOT FROM HUNGER."

SGT. DAVID GOLD OF (4337 ROOSEVELT RD.) CHICAGO, SAID THAT IN GENERAL "THE MEN FEEL IT ISN'T RIGHT, BUT NEVERTHELESS WE SHOULD TREAT

GERMAN PRISONERS THE WAY WE HAVE BEEN TREATING OURS."

TECHNICIAN FOURTH CLASS ROBERT WINES OF (3611 FIRST ST.) DES MOINES, IOWA, SAID "I RAN INTO MY BROTHER IN PARIS JUST AS I WAS GOING TO THE EMBARKATION CENTER TO RETURN TO NEW YORK. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME I'D SEEN HIM IN THREE YEARS."

WINES, LOOKING AT SMALL SHY SGT. HOOI WAH OF (414 SOUTH 15TH ST.) OMAHA, NEB., JOKINGLY SAID THAT SGT. WAH HAD "CLEARED UP THE BOYS IN CARDS ON THE WAY ACROSS, THEN HAD TO QUIT BECAUSE OF SEA SICKNESS."

CPL. ALVIN MULLER OF (206 SPRUCE ST.) MINNEAPOLIS, KANS., SAID HE WAS CHAUFFEUR FOR BRIG.GEN. G.W.G. POPE, ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER, WHILE IN GERMANY, AND ADDED: "ONE TIME WE WERE UNDER SHELL FIRE FOR EIGHT CONSECUTIVE HOURS IN A SMALL TOWN IN GERMANY."

SGT. WILLIAM E.OWENS OF (1211 EAST 35TH ST.) BALTIMORE, MD., SAID THAT HE HAD "SEEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS, ALL BONES, JUST RELEASED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS." "SOME OF THE MEN," HE ADDED, "COULDN'T WALK MORE THAN A COUPLE OF HUNDRED YARDS AT ONE TIME."

LT.COL. WILLIAM L.BOLTON OF (4560 ORCHARD AVE.) SAN DIEGO, CALIF., DIVISION CHAPLAIN, WAS AMONG THE FIRST OFF THE PARKER.

FIRST MAN TO DEBARK FROM THE GENERAL BLISS WAS BRIG.GEN. EINER B. OJELSTEEN OF MENOMINEE, MICH., WHO SAID, "WE HAD A FINE CROSSING."

PFC PAUL SHOCKLEY OF (1509 MC KINLEY ST.) BELOIT, WIS., CAME DOWN THE GANGPLANK, LEADING ON A LEASH "RED," A DOG PICKED UP IN MANNHEIM, GERMANY.

"HE JOINED UP WITH US," SHOCKLEY SAID, "HE'S NO PRISONER OF WAR."

THE DOG WORE A BLANKET CARRYING THE DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA AND A PFC STRIPE.

PFC. LEROY GIROLA, OF (427 WINSLOW ST.) CROCKETT, CAL., SAID THAT THE DIVISION WENT IN ACTION AT THE RHINE AND FINISHED THE WAR AT ANOTHER RIVER, THE DANUBE.

"IT WASN'T TOO TOUGH FOR US," HE SAID, "BECAUSE WE WERE KEEPING THE JERRIES ON THE RUN MOST OF THE TIME. THEY WERE WILLING TO SURRENDER WHEN WE HAD A BIG FORCE AGAINST THEM, BUT THEY LIKED TO SNIPE AT OUR PATROLS AND WE LOST HEAVILY IN OUR MEDICS THAT WAY."

PFC ROBERTO RAMOS, OF (701 WEST TENTH.) GEORGETOWN, TEX., SAID HE FOUND THE FINISH OF THE WAR TOUGHER THAN THE DIVISION'S FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH THE ENEMY.

"THAT WAS BECAUSE MY COMPANY HAD TO MAKE AN ASSAULT LANDING IN RUBBER BOATS ACROSS THE DANUBE -- AND WAS THAT RUGGED," HE SAID.

PFC THOMAS LOFTUS, OF (57 BENSON DRIVE) GLENOLDEN, PA., SAID "I'M CERTAINLY HAPPY AND LUCKY TO COME BACK," ADDING THAT HIS MAIN INTEREST NOW WAS TO GET HIS FURLOUGH AND SEE HIS TWO-AND-A-HALF YEAR OLD SON, TOMMY, JR.

PVT.JOHN A.BASILE, OF (215 MARYLAND STREET) BUFFALO, N.Y., WHO WAS OVERSEAS TWO AND A HALF YEARS, SAID "THE GERMANS TOOK M.P.ORDERS PRONTO."

BASILE SAID ALSO THAT "40 MILES FROM BERLIN THE PEOPLE SEEM TO THINK HITLER IS DEAD."

PVT.VINTON JONES OF WATERLOO, IOWA, CARRIED A GERMAN SNIPER'S RIFLE MOUNTING A TELESCOPE SIGHT, AS HE DISEMBARKED FROM THE MARINE FOX.

"THIS IS GOING TO BE MY DEER-RIFLE NOW," HE SAID. "I'M GOING TO TAKE IT UP TO THE MINNESOTA WOODS." HE ADDED HE SHOT A SNIPER TO GET IT.

LIEUT.JOHN T.NORTON, OF BOX 451, WALLA WALLA, WASH., POINTED TO A LEATHER CASE AND SAID: "I'VE GOT A HAT IN THERE FOR MY WIFE, MARIE, FROM PARIS. BUT I LUGGED IT THROUGH THE CAMPAIGNS IN GERMANY AND AUS-

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TRIA, SO I DON'T KNOW WHAT IT WILL LOOK LIKE WHEN I OPEN IT AT HOME."

T/5 JULIAN OLIVER, OF BOX 104, GROVE, TEX., BROUGHT BACK A FOUR-MONTHS OLD BLACK PUPPY HE SAID HE OBTAINED IN GREENVILLE, FRANCE. "I HAD TO HIDE HIM IN A TYPEWRITER CASE COMING OVER ON THE TRANSPORT," HE ADDED.

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SGT.HENRY F.HAAR, OF (937 22ND AVENUE S.W., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, WITH THE 76TH FIELD ARTILLERY, AND WITH 113 DISCHARGE POINTS, SAID HIS TOUGHEST MOMENT CAME DURING THE BREAKTHROUGH AT ST.LO. "OUR INFANTRY AND TANKS FELL BACK, LEAVING THE ARTILLERY HOLDING THE BAG," HE SAID. "WE HAD TO FIRE OUR GUNS DIRECTLY."

SGT.RAYMOND J.QUALS, OF (1442 WEST 49TH ST.,) EAST ST.LOUIS, OF THE "HELL ON WHEELS" SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, SAID THE TOUGHEST FIGHTING HE SAW WAS IN THE GAUMONT SECTOR OF FRANCE.

"A GAS TRUCK I WAS DRIVING," HE SAID, "WAS BLOWN UP BY A BOMB THERE. THE TRUCK WAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

SGT.QUALS SAID "I AM GOING TO SEE FOR THE FIRST TIME MY TWO YEAR-AND-AND-ONE-MONTHS OLD BABY."

SGT. THOMAS M.JONES OF 3304 PALMER ST., CHICAGO, IN THE ARMY FOUR YEARS AND WITH 102 DISCHARGE POINTS, SAID "THE RUSSIAN D.P'S (DISPLACED PERSONS) WERE JOYOUS AT THEIR LIBERATION BY US. ALL THROUGH GERMANY, NO MATTER HOW LARGE OR SMALL THE VILLAGE, THERE WERE RUSSIAN D.P.'S."

CORP. JAMES C. COFFMAN, OF MILLFORD, OHIO, WITH 119 DISCHARGE POINTS AND SEVEN BATTLE STARS, SAID, "WE ARE ENFORCING THE NON-FRATERNIZATION RULING."

PVT.LONNIE L.ROBINSON OF PIKESVILLE, , WHO SAID HE WAS 18--AND LOOKED IT--EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT HE HAD "HELD UP TO THE TRADITION OF KENTUCKY RIFLEMEN" WHILE SERVING AS AN INFANTRYMAN. HE SAID HIS FURLOUGH PLANS WERE MAINLY TO SPEND TIME WITH HIS FAMILY BUT "I'M ALSO GOING TO LOOK UP A CERTAIN GIRL-FRIEND, BUT THERE'S NOTHING SERIOUS ABOUT IT YET."

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PVT.THOMAS W.BRYANT OF COLUMBIA, KY., CARRIED A MANDOLIN OFF THE TRANSPORT. "I PICKED THIS UP AS A SOUVENIR IN GERMANY AND I THINK I'LL SPEND MY FURLOUGH TRYING TO LEARN TO PLAY IT," HE SAID.

SGT.FRED S.KING OF GATLIFF, KY., SAID HE WAS GOING OUT TO OREGON "TO SEE MY WIFE AND DO SOME FISHING."

T/SGT ROBERT REDMON OF VERSAILLES, KY., WHEN ASKED HOW HE WAS GOING TO SPEND HIS FURLOUGH, EXCLAIMED: "MY GOODNESS, WHAT AIN'T I GOING TO DO!"

PFC.THOMAS C.ANGELL, OF AUBURN, KY., PLANS TO SPEND HIS SPARE TIME WITH HIS WIFE AND TWO AND ONE-HALF YEAR OLD DAUGHTER.

AMONG THOSE WHO DISEMBARKED FROM THE FOUR SHIPS NOT CARRYING MEMBERS OF THE 66TH DIVISION WAS PVT.WILLIAM S.JONES OF MIDDLESBORO, KY., WHO SAID HE WEIGHED 180 POUNDS WHEN CAPTURED LAST NOVEMBER BUT SOON DROPPED TO 135.

OTHERS ON THESE FOUR SHIPS INCLUDED PVT.MYRON C.SYNIZYN OF (2215 VEGA AVE.) CHICAGO, PVT.NICK ANDREW OF (3380 WILSON AVE.) YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, PVT.JOHN SZILAGYI OF (922 HAYNES ST.) AKRON, OHIO, SGT. PAUL R.TOTH OF (2843 E. 118TH ST.) CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND S/SGT.RICHARD L.WEBER OF (296 MONROE AVE.) COLUMBUS, OHIO.

BZ957PEW

Eisenhower Hailed by Million in Capital, He Calls for Allied Unity to Keep Peace; City Welcome Starts at 10 This Morning

JUN 19 1945

THOUSANDS ACCLAIM VICTORIOUS WARRIOR

JUN 19 1945

General of Army Heads Triumphal Parade Up Pennsylvania Ave.—Tells Congress Peace Problems Can Be Met.

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, returning triumphantly to his homeland from victory in Europe, declared today that his soldiers "passionately" believe "the problems of peace can and must be met."

Climaxing a spectacular homecoming that saw him ride over the Capital's historic triumphal parade route—Pennsylvania avenue—past wildly cheering men and women, the General of the Army, told a joint session of Congress and the Supreme Court:

"The genius and power of America have, with her Allies, eliminated one menace to our country's freedom—even her very existence. Still another remains to be crushed in the Pacific before peace will be restored."

Saying that he spoke for the American men and women he commanded, the Allied Supreme Commander declared:

"Though we dream of return to our loved ones, we are ready, as we always have been, to do our duty to our country, no matter what it may be."

Earlier in his prepared speech, the General asserted that the "problems of peace can be no more difficult than the one you had to solve more than three years ago . . . with the same determination, the same optimistic resolution and the same mutual consideration among allies . . . the problems of peace can and must be met."

A Tumultuous Welcome.

Hundreds of thousands of wildly shouting men, women and children, veterans of this war and the last, wounded veterans, the old and the young, raised their voices in a mighty tumult as the General of the Army rode through their midst.

It was one of the greatest ovations the nation's capital ever rendered. It started when the European commander left his giant plane at the national airport after a flight from Bermuda and continued through lines often ten deep to the Pentagon Building, into the city past the Lincoln Memorial, down broad Constitution avenue to historic Pennsylvania avenue and thence to the seat of the lawmakers on Capitol Hill.

On arriving at the Capitol the smiling Eisenhower strode down the center aisle of a House chamber reverberating with cheers and applause.

Members of Congress and packed galleries applauded, whistled and cheered for two full minutes as the tall, sun-burned Kansan walked down the aisle to take up position behind a battery of twelve microphones. He nodded and grinned while the stirring welcome rolled in waves through the packed room. He chatted briefly with House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.), president pro tem of the Senate.

The General was presented by Rayburn, and another ovation followed. He started speaking at 12:34 P. M., Eastern war time.

The Sound Cameras Whirr.

Every seat in the big House chamber was filled minutes before the General arrived.

At one side sat Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the Commander in Chief; Admiral of the Fleet Ernest J. King, Gen. Ira Eaker, deputy chief of staff for the Air Forces.

The joint session of Congress began at 12:17 P. M. when members of the Senate filed down the center aisle two by two to take seats before the Speaker's desk.

They were followed by Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet and diplomatic representatives of other nations. Several children dotted the throng on the House floor. Sound cameras whirred as the General spoke.

From the Capitol, Eisenhower went to the Statler Hotel where, in the President's dining room, 1,000 Washingtonians honored him at a luncheon and presented him and Mrs. Eisenhower with a huge silver service inscribed "To the General of the Armies and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower with the respect and affection of citizens of the District of Columbia."

"Thank God I am home," the General said with deep emotion in a brief speech at the luncheon.

The General thanked all Americans for the letters they have sent to his soldiers and said, "I consider myself a very unworthy leader of a great fighting force."

Two huge cakes inscribed "Welcome, Ike" with a 3-foot eagle and an airplane made in ice were placed at Eisenhower's plate.

From the luncheon, the General and Mrs. Eisenhower moved on to the White House which they entered and left to the accompaniment of thunderous applause from members of the White House office force. There President Truman presented Eisenhower with the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal, the second such honor the General has received.

When the President pinned the decoration on the General, Eisenhower remarked to him:

"I would rather have the distinction of receiving this from the President than any honor I know of."

"And I'd rather have this award than be President," Mr. Truman replied.

The citation asserted that the General had won the confidence and admiration "of our Allies" and the "everlasting thanks of the American people."

The Citation.

The citation follows:

"General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower has rendered a conspicuous service to the United States and to the peoples of all of the United Nations. As supreme allied commander of the greatest combination of land, sea and air forces in history, he was responsible for the invasion of western Europe, the defeat and largely the destruction of the enemy opposing his Allied forces, and with the armies of the Soviet Union forced the unconditional surrender of Germany.

"In this great achievement of military command, involving soldiers of many nations and of many languages, he represented the honor and courage of America and carried the responsibility for the overall successes and victories of the forces of the United Nations represented in the armies he commanded. In accomplishing this great victory his modesty, his impartiality and his sound judgment, together with his great abilities as a soldier and a diplomat, have won the confidence and admiration of our allies and the everlasting thanks of the American people."

After the group posed for photographers, the party moved back into the White House, as they did so, Mrs. Eisenhower threw a kiss at the applauding crowds.

President's Truman's own sleek C-54, one of four big transports, bringing the general and his party home from the wars, landed on Washington's National Airport at 11:11 A. M. Thousands of necks craned in a jammed Washington as the planes, escorted by fighters, roared over the capital at 11:08 A. M., en route to the air port.

Cries of "Ike! Ike! Ike!"—a word now known in all languages, meaning a fighting general—rang from hundreds of throats as the modest, 54-year-old son of a Kansas farm family stepped from the huge flying ship. He flashed his famous grin in response.

Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Eisenhower's petite and vivacious wife rushed to meet him as the door of his plane opened.

A flight of more than thirty bombers and fighters—symbolic of the might that vanquished German and Italian arms—escorted the Allied Supreme Commander's plane from the Atlantic Coast to the airdrome in Virginia just across the Potomac from Washington.

Greets Mrs. Eisenhower.

Mrs. Eisenhower ran to the General as he came down the steps from the plane and embraced and kissed him.

Scores of photographers, who missed the first shot as the General ran down the steps, yelled "how about another kiss, General."

"No posing, boys," the General said.

Eisenhower then snapped to a salute as an 86-piece Army band struck up with martial music.

Eisenhower wore a light summer uniform. On his breast were numerous ribbons telling the graphic story of the campaigns he led through North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Germany to the very gates of Berlin.

After the greetings for Eisenhower and his men, the General began an eight-mile "victory" drive over Memorial Bridge along bunting and flag-bedecked streets lined with hundreds of thousands of parents, wives, brothers, sisters and friends of the men he led in battle.

With the General were fifty-three fellow soldiers—from a private first class to generals—who fought with him.

To the Pentagon Building.

The parade route led to the huge Pentagon Building, nerve center of the Army, thence over Memorial Bridge spanning the Potomac, past the Lincoln Memorial to Constitution avenue. A half dozen or so blocks down Constitution, the route of the caravan headed by the General and his men turned north to historic Pennsylvania avenue, and then to the Capitol over the same route other American heroes have triumphantly traveled to receive the nation's homage.

The Army estimated from 20,000 to 30,000 persons were on hand at the airport to see Eisenhower's ship peel out of the huge air armada and settle on the airport in the hot sun of a cloudless day.

Among the officers and men with Eisenhower was his son, First Lieut. John Sheldon Eisenhower. It was a double reunion for Mrs. Eisenhower, who had not seen her husband or son for many months.

As the General embraced his wife he said: "It's been a long time, darling."

As Marshall walked up, he clasped Eisenhower's hand and said "General, I'm glad to see you." Marshall also greeted all the warriors with Eisenhower as they set foot on American soil for the first time since Victory in Europe.

The Band Strikes Up.

Immediately after Marshall welcomed Eisenhower, the Army band, just returned from overseas, rendered four ruffles and four flourishes and struck up a march.

As the General motored into the Pentagon's inner court, he stood up in the combat car to wave smiling acknowledgment to the cheers of 32,000 War Department workers gathered there with Secretary Stimson and other high department officials.

When his car slowed to a stop in front of Stimson, Eisenhower saluted, then stepped down to shake hands with the Secretary, the other civilian officials and the group of high-ranking generals gathered at the reception spot.

The exchange of greetings at the Pentagon ceremony occupied only a few moments, the General thanking his audience and Secretary Stimson and praising the work of the more than three million G. I.s who fought under him.

A G. I. Again Meets His Chief.

Present with all of the high-ranking officers to greet the General was Private Patrick Carioggia, 22-year-old Syracuse, N. Y., soldier who was wounded five times in the European fighting. Carioggia went up to Eisenhower's car after the ceremony to shake hands with the General.

"Do you remember the old times when we were fighting in Germany?" said Carioggia.

"Yes," replied Eisenhower, "I remember. "You sketched my picture while you were on the stretcher."

The Syracuse boy, in addition to the five Purple Heart awards, has the Bronze and Silver Stars for his heroism in the fighting at Bastogne and elsewhere.

With business — both official and civilian—virtually suspended for the parade, thousands of Washingtonians lined the route of the parade to cheer the General and his men. Eisenhower stood in his combat car, turning from one side of the street to the other as he waved response to the cheers.

The caravan paused briefly in front of the District of Columbia Building as it turned down Pennsylvania avenue toward the Capitol. There the keys to the city were presented to the General by the district commissioners.

A White House dinner this evening for 100 guests including members of his party was also on the General's crowded schedule. General of the Armies John J. Pershing, America's world war I counterpart of Eisenhower, headed the guest list for the buffet dinner, but it was announced that he would be unable to attend.

At the Pentagon ceremony, Secretary Stimson told Eisenhower that "You have served us with the highest honor." The Secretary added that "your countrymen will hope to show some part of their thanks to the millions of courageous American soldiers who have served under your command."

In reply, Eisenhower said he thought it was fitting that his first call after reaching his homeland should be at the War Department. He told Stimson and the War Department workers:

"I want to assure you that the

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work you have done for the last three long years has not escaped appreciation in the field.

"We have read in the papers that you are War Department 'bureaucrats,' and when we have read that we have thought of the most long hours, the sweating hours when you have worked loyally so that efficiency instead of chaos would prevail.

"We have read that you are tangled up in miles of red tape and we have said you have brought us the things we needed when we needed them."

Sun Beats Down Hard.

Only three cars of the parade, containing Eisenhower and his immediate aids, went into the Pentagon inner court.

The hot sun beat down on the packed crowd of war workers. Nurses attended to the few cases where spectators wilted under the heat.

Stimson came out of the Pentagon wearing a brown straw hat, but removed it before the ceremony and stood mopping his brow until the arrival of the General. With him were Undersecretary Patterson, Assistant Secretary McCloy, Assistant Secretary for Air Lovett, Gen. Brehon Somervell, and other ranking officers.

It was largely a shirt-sleeved crowd that lined the way from the Pentagon to the Capitol for the triumphal procession. The sun shone from a cloudless sky, and the thermometer stood at 86 degrees as the parade passed through downtown Washington.

Seats of the party's command cars were covered with Army blankets to protect the riders from the hot metal.

But the famous Eisenhower smile refused to wilt under the hot sun.

Half of Washington Turns Out to Cheer Supreme Allied Commander.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—(AP) Dwight David Eisenhower came home in triumph today and captured the hearts of wildly cheering Americans who like their heroes mighty but plain.

It was the first time the five-star general had set foot on American soil since he led the Allies to victory over the European Axis and he was gripped immediately in the swirl of homage that Pershing and Grant and Sherman have known.

At least half the population of the nation's capital turned out to see the baldish, ever-grinning Kansan who became a world figure but still calls himself by the nickname "Ike."

Crowds Line Streets

From the National airport to the nerve center of the war effort, the Pentagon building, to the Lincoln Memorial, past the Washington monument, to the Capitol, they stood, waving and shrieking.

It was "Here he comes" and "Ike, Ike," as the general, standing in a jeep, waved and saluted.

It was a stern test of the proven humility of this man. He met it by telling Congress what his men think—not what Ike Eisenhower thinks. He demonstrated his dedication to the job still to be done by advising the multitude what their next job is. When his jeep passed the Treasury building he held his hand aloft in commanding gesture, pointing to a huge Seventh War Bond drive sign. He held the post for almost a minute so that none could mistake his meaning.

He bore a message for the lawmakers—in short, biting tones he told them that the GI feels "passionately" the peace "can and must" be worked out so that their children need face no such holocausts as that from which he had just emerged.

He told the tumultous throngs downtown that this was the "high point of my life," that never in his wildest dreams did he imagine such a celebration centering around him. But he did that too in the name of his troops.

Accepts for Veterans

He accepted the "key to the city" from Commissioner J. Russell Young but said he viewed it as "a symbol of Washington opening its heart to our returning veterans."

It is for them, he insisted, that such enthusiasm should be reserved.

The General, his staff, and a selected group of GI's from the European theater flew from France to Bermuda and thence to Washington in four giant C-54 transports.

Eisenhower himself was in President Truman's—lately Franklin Roosevelt's—specially-built plane.

They came into the Air Transport Command terminal, across the Potomac in Virginia, at 11:08 a. m., escorted by 32 buzzing Thunderbolt fighters.

The field was lined with thousands, sweltering beneath a brilliant sun in 90-degree temperature.

The ships "buzzed" the field once and then started to land, Eisenhower's gliding on the macadam strip at 11:11. As the others trundled in, the General strode down the ramp and into the arms of his vivacious wife who had a dual greeting, one also for their son, Lt. John Eisenhower, a member of his father's party.

The General and his wife embraced and he then snapped into a salute as the 88-piece Army band, just back from Europe also, broke into a martial air.

"It's been a long time, darling," said Ike to his wife. General of the Army George Catlett Marshall strode up and shook his colleague's hand, commenting "I'm glad to see you."

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Picked by Marshall

It was Marshall, the chief of staff, who lifted Eisenhower out of the semi-obscurity of a colonel's role, and sold him to the Allied chiefs, first for the North African invasion, thus the Mediterranean campaign and finally the big job in Europe.

The cheers of 30,000 rose up from the outskirts of the flying field as the parade got under way and they brought the General's garrison cap from his head. He waved it as he stood in his jeep, surrounded by 12 command-reconnaissance cars each carrying two machine guns, a sub-machine gun and four carbine-bearing soldiers.

A score of jeeps carrying the Eisenhower staff, the selected enlisted men, and dignataries, followed along the Memorial highway which leads to Mt. Vernon, to the Pentagon building. There Secretary of War Stimson greeted the party and 32,000 War department employes, clustered beneath the broiling sun heard Eisenhower's tribute to their unspectacular labors:

"We have read in the papers that you are War department 'bureaucrats.' And when we have read that we have thought of the long hours, the sweating hours when you have worked loyally so that efficiency instead of chaos would prevail.

"We have read that you are tangled up in red tape and we have said you have brought us the things we needed when we needed them."

Said Stimson simply:

"You (Eisenhower) have brought us great honor."

It hadn't seemed possible, but at the Capitol the density of the crowd increased still further. They jammed against the huge, white building and overflowed on to the spreading lawns.

Eisenhower led his party into the House chamber, filled with members of both House and Senate, the Supreme court, the cabinet and others of high position.

The General, taller than he seems in pictures, glanced around with what continued to seem like a surprised smile that all this was for him. But when he spoke he was a General again, driving home his points in clipped sentences. He spoke very rapidly, in a deep, barking voice. His address, organized in soldierly order, was built on this outline:

That it was the 3,000,000 men he commanded who "should properly be here" to receive this reception.

Praises U. S. Soldiers

None of Europe's historic battlefields ever saw "a more worthy soldier than the trained American."

Prime Minister Churchill and the late Franklin Roosevelt were "God-given men" for this task and from Mr. Roosevelt "I drew constant support and confidence in the solution of my own problems." Churchill was a "worthy partner who had led his country through its blackest hour."

"Teamwork" was the key to success and the Soviet armies "stir the emotions of anyone who admires soldierly virtues."

Then he told what he thinks is the innermost thought of the G. I.:

"He passionately believes that the problems of peace can and must be met. He sees the United Nations strong but considerate, humane and understanding leaders in the world to preserve the peace he is winning."

After lunch, the General proceeded to the White House to receive an oak leaf cluster in lieu of his third Distinguished Service Medal. Said he to President Truman as he received the award:

"I would rather have the distinction of receiving this from the President than any honor I know of."

"And," replied Mr. Truman, "I'd rather have this award than be President."

His next stoop was at Walter Reed hospital to visit General John J. Pershing who commanded American forces in the last war. Next came a news conference at the Pentagon.

Then there was a brief respite for Eisenhower before tonight's stag dinner at the White House. Tomorrow he will receive New York's ticker tape ovation.

And through it all Eisenhower still looks as though he's thinking: "Is this happening to Ike Eisenhower?"

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Nazi General Staff Must Be Destroyed

WASHINGTON, June 18.—(AP) General Dwight D. (Ike) Eisenhower, recalling all the destruction, death and suffering from Nazi militarism, declared today "the German general staff must be destroyed"—never to rise and make war again.

Germany also must be taught, he said, "that crime does not pay."

Must Destroy Archives

Addressing 300 newspapermen at the Army Pentagon headquarters building, the Supreme commander of American and British forces, who will govern the German zone occupied by Americans, stated:

"The German general staff started out under Scharnhorst in 1860 to rule the world. This war they regard as just another incident. We must not only destroy all their archives, but also segregate them—keep them apart where they can never get back where they were."

Eisenhower said "a Russian general (not naming him) agrees with me."

Turning, under questions of newsmen, to Germany's war crimes, the General declared "we must not let a single criminal escape. We must show them that crime does not pay. I will hold this position to the end."

"I was never so mad in my life," he declared, "as when I saw the beastiality of the atrocity camps. Those responsible must be punished. If high ranking Nazis didn't know about it they closed their eyes to it."

He estimated 15,000 war criminals now are in British and American hands.

So far as he is concerned all of Hitler's SS troopers (Schutzstaffel), up to last September, "are war criminals." The General specially and bitterly condemned the 12th SS division.

"They are the people who kill our men in cold blood," he said.

Uncertain About Hitler

Asked if Hitler is dead, Eisenhower replied, "I do not know, but if not dead he must be suffering the agonies of the damned—fearing the next touch on the shoulder." He said that at first he believed Hitler dead, "but after talking to Russians, I don't know."

Turning to the problem of fraternization in Germany, he said flatly he favors nonassociation of American soldiers with German adults "until we get out all the Nazis."

"Germany is destroyed—especially its cities," he told the newspapermen. Pointing to the threats of "real starvation," he said "we have got to do something."

Eisenhower commented "I would like to put in my oar" on the Japanese war, by advising "from my own experience" that "we pump and pull for the maximum power out there to get the thing over with, with minimum losses." He added "I have no part in that war except as a civilian."

Eisenhower Follows Text

Was Expected to Deviate From Prepared Congress Speech

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—Although the War Department announced earlier that "General Eisenhower prefers not to deliver a prepared address," he followed text almost to the word when he addressed Congress today.

Only in a few instances did he depart from the text, distributed in advance by the War Department, and all the deviations were minor.

Notified in advance that the general "probably will speak extemporaneously," five official reporters of House debate were all set to take down a revised text.

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Text of Eisenhower's Speech to the Congress

Following is the text of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower's address before a joint session of the Congress today, as recorded and transcribed by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:

There is a message that I should like to bring to you from the fighting front this morning. There is so much I would like to say, so many subjects I should like to cover that as the only way of saving an unconscionable trespass upon your time I have tried to reduce my thoughts and notes and therefore I ask your permission for me to break my invariable custom and for once to use notes in addressing an audience such as this.

My imagination cannot picture a more dramatic moment than this in the life of an American. I stand before the elected Federal lawmakers of our great Republic, the very core of our political life and a symbol of those things we call the American heritage. To preserve that heritage, three million American citizens, at your behest, have faced resolutely every terror the ruthless Nazi could devise. I come before you as the representative of those three million people—their commander—because to them you wish this morning to pay the tribute of a grateful America for military victory. In humble realization that they, who earned your commendation, should properly be here to receive it, I am nevertheless proud and honored to be your agent in conveying it to them.

Proved on Battlegrounds

This does not seem to be the moment in which the describe the great campaigns by which the victory in Europe was won. They will become the substance of history, and great accounts they will be! But I think you would want from me some brief estimate of the quality of the sons, the relatives and friends that you—all America—have sent to war.

I have seen the American proved on battlegrounds of America and Europe over which armies have been fighting for more two thousand years of recorded history. None of those battlefields has seen a more worthy soldier than the trained American.

Willingly, he has suffered hardships; without a whimper he has made heavy sacrifices. He has endured much, but he has never faltered. His aggressiveness—his readiness to close with the enemy—has become a by-word in the embattled armies of Europe. You have read many reports of his individual exploits, but not one-tenth of them ever has been or ever will be told. Any one of them is sufficient to fill a true American with emotion—with an intense pride of his countryman.

Conquered All Obstacles

Never have soldiers been called upon to endure longer sustained periods of contact with a vicious enemy nor greater punishment from weather and terrain. The American has been harassed by fire and automatic weapons, pounded by hand grenades, by artillery and rocket shells, attacked by tanks and airplane bombs! He has faced the hazards of countless mines and booby traps and every form of static obstacle. He has conquered them all!

The tempo of battle has increased tremendously during the span of this conflict. When the Germans launched their blitzkriegs through Poland, the Low Countries and France, featuring tactical use of airpower with mechanized units on the ground, it seemed to a fearful world that at last there had been achieved the ultimate in destructive force—that nothing could stand against the German armies.

When America entered the war arena the Nazi machine was at the zenith of its power. In 1940 it had overrun practically the whole of western Europe, while, a year later, in the East, it had hammered back the great Red Army into the far reaches of its own territory.

How Allies Met Challenge

The Allies met this challenge with vision, determination, and a ful comprehension of the enormity of the task ahead. America brought forth her effort from every conceivable source. New techniques of war were developed. Of these the most outstanding was the completely coordinated use of ground, air and sea forces. To his dismay the German found that far from having achieved perfection in the combined employment of all types of destructive power, his skills and methods were daily outmoded and surpassed by the Allies.

Through tactical and strategic unification the Allies successfully undertook the greatest amphibious landings yet attempted in warfare. Following each of these, forces were swiftly built up on the beaches, and sustained by our naval strength. The next step was always a speedy advance, applying to the astonished enemy an air-ground teamwork that inflicted upon him defeat after defeat.

The services of supply, by their devotion to duty, performed real miracles in supporting the battle lines. America, and her Allies,

sent finally into Europe such an avalanche of aggressive power by land, by sea, by air, as to make the campaigns of 1939 and 1940 seem puny in contrast. The result was the unconditional surrender of an arrogant enemy.

Praises Roosevelt, Churchill

All this America and her allies have done.

The real beginning, for us, was in December, 1941, when our late great war leader, President Roosevelt, met with his friend Prime Minister Churchill and forged a definition of Allied organizational and directional method for the prosecution of this war

During most of my three years in Europe these two God-given men were my joint Commanders in Chief. Their insistence on making common cause the key to victory established the pattern of the war in Europe.

To those two all of us recognize our lasting obligation. Because no word of mine could add to your appreciation of the man who, until his tragic death, led America in war, I will say nothing other than that from his strength and indomitable spirit I drew constant support and confidence in the solution of my own problems.

In Mr. Churchill he had a worthy partner, who had led his country through the blackest hour, in 1940. The Prime Minister's rugged determination, his fighting spirit and his singleness of purpose were always a spur to action. Never once did he give less than full cooperation in any endeavor necessary to our military objectives. And never did he hesitate to use his magnetic and powerful personality to win cheerful acceptance from his countrymen of the great demands he was forced to make upon them.

Tells of British Reception

It was no small test of the hospitality and generous understanding of the British people to have 2,000,000 strangers moved among their already limited and crowded facilities. The added confusion imposed by the extensive gear of a great army was accepted with a cheerfulness that won the admiration of us Americans.

In critical moments Mr. Churchill did not hesitate to cut Britain's already reduced rations to provide more shipping for war purposes. Their overburdened railways had to absorb additional loads until practically all passenger traffic was suspended and even essential goods could be moved only on an emergency basis. For the hospitality the British offered us, for the discomforts they endured on our behalf, and for the sacrifices they made for the success of operations, every American acquainted with the facts will always carry for them a warm and grateful place deep within his heart.

Under these two great war leaders were the combined British American Chiefs of Staff who were my direct military superiors and the channel through whom I received all my orders. Their unwavering support, their expressed and implied confidence, their wise direction, and their friendliness in contact, were things to which I am happy to bear witness. They devised the machinery by which huge Allied forces were put together as a single unit, and through them were implemented the great military purposes that America and Great Britain agreed upon to further the political objectives of the war.

The spirit of unison that they developed was absorbed by the forces in the field.

In no place was this vital unity more strikingly evidenced than among the individuals that served as my principal commanders and on my staff. British and Americans forgot differences in customs and methods—even national prejudice—in their devotion to a common cause. Often have I thanked a kind Providence for these stanch allies, from highest commander to the newest recruit, and for their readiness to serve within the team.

Salutes Allied Spirits

From our first battle associations with the British air forces in England, with her Navy in the African invasion, and with the British armies in North Africa, we have measured their quality through many months of war. We well know and respect the fighting heart of the British, Canadian and French soldiers and their leaders.

This teamwork was equally strong among the several services, air, ground, Navy and supply. The Navy's task in gaining our first European footholds was a staggering one. Without wearying you with tactical details I ask you to take my word for the truth that in all the brilliant achievements of the American Navy, and of her sister service in Great Britain, there is none to excel the record that was written in the great and successful invasions of Africa, Sicily, Italy and France. With the Navy was always the Merchant Marine, in which Americans have served with a devotion to duty and a disregard for danger and hardshi pthat defies any attempts to describe.

To the air forces, without whose services all else would have been futile, I—all of us—owe similar debts of gratitude. Perhaps it is best for me merely to say that in every ship, on every plane, in every regiment, was a readiness to give life itself for the common good. And in this statement, I must include the men that have been responsible for the tactics of the battle itself.

Praise for American Officers

As an Allied commander, I have tried in London and in Paris, to record something of the debt the United Nations owe to the fighting leaders of the British Empire and of France. Today as an American, I would like to give you the names of our own officers that wil always rank high in any list of those noted for service to their country. But any enumeration would necessarily be incomplete, so I must content myself by saying that, in great numbers, these battle leaders of the Army, the Navy, and the air, have served loyally, devotedly, and brilliantly in my commands in Europe and Africa. Particularly I think you would like to know that without exception, their first concern, their first care, has been the welfare—spiritual and physical—or their men—your sons, relatives and friends. You have as much right to swell with pride in the quality of the battle commanders you have sent to Europe and Africa as you have in the conduct of the millions they have led so skillfully and devotedly.

I have spoken mostly of Americans and British, because troops from this country and the British Empire always formed the bulk of my own command. But the campaigns of the Red Army, crushing all resistance in the East, played a decisive part in the defeat of Germany .

The abilities of the Soviet leaders and thhe courage and fortitude of their fighting men—and women—stir the emotions of anyone who admires soldierly virtues. The Soviet peoples have been cald upon for terrible sacrifices in their own land, ravished by the bestial excesses of the German. Driven back to Stalingrad, their calm refusal to acknowledge the possibility of any other outcome than victory will be honored in history for all time to come. Finally when the Russian armies and ourselves started the great drives that met on the Elbe, the nd was merely a matter of days—The Allies, east and west, linked up and Nazi Germany was no more.

The Part We Played

Here at home you played a very special part in the Soviet victory. Large quantities of American equipment, sent over the Arctic route to Murmansk and up from the Persian Gulf, furnished vital material of war to assist the Russians in mounting their great drives. The production of our people has won high praise from the Soviet leaders, as it has from other leaders in the Allied nations. There is not a battlefront in Europe where it has not been of decisive importance.

The liberated countries of Europe have played a part in fashioning the victory.

Following upon our invasion of Normandy, the break-through last summer permitted the swift liberation of most of France and gave that people an opportunity to begin resumption of normal conduct of their own lives. France's own resistance forces, and some of her own divisions, took a notable part in driving out the enemy.

Every American soldier has seen the toll that war has exacted from France. Towns have been destroyed. Broken bridges make difficult road and river transport. The destruction of rolling stock or its allocation to military needs has denied its use to carry needed civilian goods, particularly food and fuel. Even now, although the guns are silent, the urgent necessities of our redeployment to the Pacific make it impossible to do all that we would wish toward improving the trying conditions in which the French people live.

This feeling extends also to Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, which endured four years of German tyranny, and which supported effective resistance movements. In the Netherlands, during the last few months of conflict, real starvation prevailed in certain sections, where the German garrisons refused assistance. Our sympathy was aroused and tons of food were dropped by parachute to alleviate their suffering. Those countries still need, and deserve, our help.

Lauds the Red Cross

And now, because this meeting typifies, for me, the spiritual unity of the American home and battlefronts, I address a word to that relationship.

The American fighting man has never failed to recognize his dependence upon you at home. I am grateful for this opportunity to stand before the Congress and express my own and the thanks of every soldier, sailor and airman to the countrymen who have remained devoted to their tasks.

This feeling goes beyond the tangible things—guns, ammunition, tanks and planes, although in these things you have sent us the most and the best. It extends to such intangibles as the confidence and sympathetic understanding which have filled the letters written by families and friends to the men up front. For a few moments, simple words of affection and cheer blot out the danger and loneliness and hardship which are the soldier's life. They send him back with renewed vigor and courage to his inexorable task of crushing the enemy.

I hope you realize that all you have done for the soldier has been truly appreciated. Never have they felt absent from your anxious care and warm affections. The Red Cross—to name just one outstanding organization—stands high in their admiration. The Red Cross, with its clubs for recreation, its coffee and doughnuts in the forward areas, its readiness to meet the needs of the well and help minister to the wounded—even more important, the devotion and warm-hearted sympathy of the Red Cross girl! The Red Cross has often seemed to be the friendly hand of this nation, reaching across the sea to sustain its fighting men.

The Sorrows in Victory!

The battlefront and the home front; together we have found the victory! But even the banners of triumph cannot hide from our sight the sacrifices in which victory has been bought. The hard task of a commander is to send men into battle knowing some of them—often many—must be killed or wounded in order that necessary missions may be achieved.

It is a soul-killing task! My sorrow is not only for the fine young lives lost or broken, but it is equally for the parents, the wives and the friends who have been bereaved. The price they pay is possibly the greatest. The blackness of their grief can be relieved only by the faith that all this shall not happen again! Because I feel this so deeply I hope you will let me attempt to express a thought that I believe is today imbedded deep in the hearts of all fighting men.

It is this. The soldier knows how grim and black was the outlook for the Allies in 1941 and '42. He is fully aware of the magnificent way the United Nations responded to the threat. To his mind the problems of peace can be no more difficult than the one you had to solve more than three years ago, and which, in one battle area, has been brought to a successful conclusion. He knows that in war the threat of separate annihilation tends to hold allies together; he hopes we can find in peace a nobler incentive to produce the same unity.

He passionately believes that, with the same determination, the same optimistic resolution and the same mutual consideration among Allies that marshalled in Europe forces capable of crushing what had been the greatest war machine of history, the problems of peace can and must be met. He sees the United Nations strong but considerate; humane and understanding leaders in the world to preserve the peace he is winning.

One Menace Eliminated

The genius and power of America have, with her Allies, eliminated one menace to our country's freedom—even her very existence. Still another remains to be crushed in the Pacific before peace will be restored. The American men and women I have been so honored to command, would, I know, say this to you today:

In our minds and hearts there is no slightest doubt that our people's spirit of determination which has buoyed us up and driven us forward in Europe, will continue to fire this nation through the ordeals of battle yet to come. Though we dream of return to our loved ones, we are ready, as we have always been, to do our duty to our country, no matter what it may be. In this spirit we renew our pledge of service to Commander-in-Chief President Truman, under whose strong leadership we know that final victory is certain.

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Eisenhower's Talk With Press At the Pentagon

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Reviews War, Lauds G. I.s, Urges Utter Destruction of German General Staff

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—The complete text of General Eisenhower's Pentagon news conference:

"I came over here and found that the press conference we had in Paris shortly before I left was covered in an unusual way. I saw where they had questions and answers and everything. I don't know whether I have very much new to say, but there are a few things in which I think you might be interested.

"The first is this: At least in generality I have talked about the G. I. in this war. I am going to tell just one or two little incidents on which I base my opinion of the American as a fighting man and how he has been trained and prepared for battle.

"One of them was in the battle of the bulge last winter. I was out on a trip and we were preparing the boys for defense, using engineers for S. O. S. (Service of Supply) in the event that any flying columns of the Germans broke through. We didn't want them to get a cheap crossing and get into our vital supplies.

"These engineers were working hard, so I stopped to chat with a group of them. We had a little talk and I turned to leave and the sergeant in charge said: 'General, just one question.' I said, 'what is that?'

Story of the Sergeant

"He said, 'Don't let those doughs up in front get all those fellows. Let a few krauts get back to us. We want at them.'

"There was a sergeant who was with me in this war, and one day I was making a flight under conditions that were not classed as good, and I told him I didn't want him to go along; I wanted him to stay and do something else. He was quite worried and I said, 'Well, what is the matter?' He said, 'My mother told me that if you don't come back from this war, I am not going to come back.'

"It is incidents like that—I could multiply them for you a thousand times. You encountered them day by day with the American soldier. He doesn't like war; he never will like it, but he is in there pitching and he is doing his duty, and he does it with a cheerfulness under conditions of unbelievable hardships.

"In the Battle of the Bulge, the snow and frost and the cold were so bitter that men's clothes would get absolutely stiff and frozen, and they were carrying on like it was normal spring weather. About that time our infantry replacements were not coming through rapidly enough to keep some of our divisions up, and we called on the other services to fill up these infantry units. You always get your losses in infantry platoons, so among other things, we put a certain quota on the air forces—enormous air forces. The first quota, as I recall, was 10,000. Every single one of them was a volunteer, and a great proportion had to give up high ranking non-commissioned grades. Twenty-six hundred Negroes volunteered and went up and fought. That is America at war!

"Another thing in which you might be interested is this current German problem. It is very, very tough. Germany is destroyed. At least its cities. Its cities are destroyed way beyond any other thing I have seen in this war. When we first went to London and saw the gaping spaces around St. Paul's Cathedral, we wondered how they took it. Frankfurt, Cologne, Cassel, Berlin are London at its worst multiplied by 100,000. They are destroyed!

Problem of Germany

"In the dislocation of her transport system, breaking up of their agricultural system, mining—mining is almost ceased—they are facing a problem of starvation; I mean real starvation.

"This is the first and the emergency problem in Germany. What are we going to do just to prevent on our own part having a Buchenwald of our own, not in this case from intent, but because we wouldn't be able to help it? We have to do something, and the second and long-range problem goes into a field above mine. That belongs to the heads of states and long-range policies. I am the executor and not a policy-maker.

"Now, within the sections in which my troops are situated, the first problem is to get localities started by putting responsibility, so far as you can, on some Germans where your secret service organization screens them, and do your best to get people that were anti-Nazi; failing in that, you try to get them at least where they seem to be neutral. You get them responsible for such things as local police and traffic and making sure that the labor that you need for certain projects is turned out. You give them the responsibility of turning the urban population out

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on the farms so as to raise more fresh vegetables if you can't raise grain. So it is strictly for the moment an emergency problem in Germany. But the long-range problem is one for governments to solve, me being merely an executor.

Pilight of Displaced Persons

"The displaced persons problem is terrible. We have passed back, as I recall, to the Russians 820,000; politicos, political prisoners, 1,257,000; we have retaken I think it is about 96,000 of our own prisoners of war, cleared back to the United States 70,000. We have gotten out about 160,000 British prisoners of war and evacuated them. It was a terrible job to get the organization set up to take those people out. When you talk about persons in that number, their feeding and their housing for the night at way stations and so on, you have got a real task. They have done it beautifully and the process of getting them out has been working most efficiently.

"One thing I think I have a right to speak about since the war in Europe is done is to refer briefly to the Japanese war. The reason I would like to put in a boost in pulling for maximum effort against Japan is based strictly upon my own experience. When you apply maximum effort, your losses are minimized. If you put one regiment to attack a well defended battalion you are going to have serious losses, but when you apply overwhelming force, overwhelming artillery, overwhelming air power, to that thing, you have no losses. They are negligible, at least. No one arm, no service, no two can do the job alone.

Minimum of Losses

"If we have proved anything in Europe, we have proved that in the integration of the fighting services and supply comes efficiency, rapidity in operations and a minimum in losses, and I am certain that we now as citizens—because in looking at that war I have no part in it officially, I am just another citizen—looking at it, I believe that every one of us that studies this business of war and believes he understands it in the slightest bit should pump and pull for maximum effort to get the thing done with and save lives.

"My usual custom in press conference—of course, I haven't been in the rough hands of the Washington press—is to speak for a few minutes and then turn them loose and do the best I can in defending myself. If there are any questions, I shall be glad to attempt to answer them."

"Will you describe your visit with General Pershing before you start?

General Eisenhower: "It was a very personal thing, and I, myself, should not like to make any remark other than this: General Pershing was the commander of the first A. E. F. I commanded the sons of his men, and I felt that my men would like me to go out and pay my respects to General Pershing. That is all."

Describes Medals

Press: "Could you describe the ribbons you are wearing?"

General Eisenhower: "Well, this is one the President gave me just an hour ago. This is a second Oak Leaf cluster to my Distinguished Service Cross. The top ones are all American, and I think you know them all. The next one is the Order of Merit of the British Empire. The next one is the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath—British Empire. The next one is the Russian Order of Victory. The next one is a ribbon given by the King of England for having commanded two of his armies. He gave it to me personally. That was in Africa before we went into Europe. The next one is Russian. The next one is the French Cross of the Legion of Honor; French Cross of Liberation; the French Croix de Guerre; and two Polish ribbons, the Virtuti Militari and the Order of Polona Restituto. Captain Butcher reminds me that there are certain privileges that go with certain Russian decorations, among them, free train rides; you can commandeer taxis, free rides on the subway, and certain other privileges that you can do just as long as they don't take them away from you."

Press: "Did you receive any orders today about your future assignment?"

General Eisenhower: "None."

Press: "When do you return to Europe?"

General Eisenhower: "It is indeterminate. I am going to stay home a little while if I can. I have been away a long time."

Press: 'Will Mrs. Eisenhower go back with you?"

General Eisenhower: "I don't see how it can be done just now. The problem of the people going over there is one that is very close to my heart. I think the people that are going to stay indefinitely, sooner or later we should, if possible, take their families over. But Germany today is a destroyed country; it is a hostile country, and we are short of quarters, of food, of everything else, and until it is possible to establish policies by which any G. I., as well as myself, can take advantage of, it would seem to be out of character, at least for me, to seek a favored position."

Press: "When is General Devers coming back?"

General Eisenhower: "The twenty-second or twenty-third," he said.

Devers Coming Back

Press: "Who will be in charge then?"

General Eisenhower: "General Bradley."

Press: "How do you like the reception here today?"

General Eisenhower: "Well, I will say this: It is the most remarkable thing I have experienced in my life: Its effects on the emotions of a rather simple person is a piling up thing that I am afraid is going to reach a breaking point. It was a glorious reception."

Press: "How long do you think the occupation of Germany will last?"

General Eisenhower: "I wouldn't attempt to guess."

Press: "Can you tell us what the work of the 1st Air-Borne Army demonstrated in the place of air-borne operations in modern war?"

General Eisenhower: "In my opinion, the use of air-borne troops in this war has just scratched the surface. I think there will be equipment coming along that will not only take special divisions, but the full equipment of the division and land. They will be self-sustaining and mobile as any other division. We have only started."

Press: "Would you like to make a statement regarding the work of the medical officers in this war?"

General Eisenhower: "Well, the medical officer as an individual I can't say much about. I can talk about the medical service. I think the best way to measure it is the percentage of fatalities that came out of your wounded, and it has been cut more than half, less than 50 per cent, what it was in the other world war. I think for a long time we were running 33 per cent, but it has been brought about I think largely, first, by better organization of the medical service, and second, by the addition of the sulfa drugs and penicillin and use of blood plasma and whole blood If I could reach all America there is one thing I would like to do—thank them for blood plasma and whole blood. It has been a tremendous thing. Those are the things, I believe, that and one other factor—air evacuation. We have evacuated almost every one from our forward hospitals by air, and it has unquestionably saved hundreds of lives—thousands of lives."

Press: "Are you going to Boston?"

General Eisenhower: "No, I think not."

Press: "Do you think Hitler is dead? Are you convinced Hitler is dead?"

General Eisenhower: "Well, to tell you the truth, I wasn't. I was at first. I thought the evidence was quite clear. But when I actually got to talk to my Russian friends, I found they weren't convinced, and I found that it had been erroneously reported from Berlin. I don't know. The only thing I am sure of is what I said in my Paris conference—if he is not dead he must be leading a terrible life for a man that was the arrogant dictator of 250,000,000 people, to be hunted like a criminal and afraid of the next touch on his shoulder. He must be suffering the agonies of the damned if he is alive."

Press: "What units are going to Berlin? The 2d or 82d Air-Borne, or both?"

General Eisenhower: "I didn't get the question."

Press: "Will it be more than one division?"

General Eisenhower: "It will be the approximate strength of one division, but I have forgotten for the moment what unit we did set up. We changed it two or three times."

Press: "It was first the 2d then the 82d Air-Borne. What can you tell us about the effectiveness of the German plans for werewolf, underground, and sabotage?"

General Eisenhower: "Well, I tell you I think they delayed a little bit too long. You must remember this: The German was completely surprised and mystified all the way through the late campaign. He never believed the things were going to happen to him that did happen. For example, we captured a salt mine near Goda where all the treasure was. I forget the date. We got it, let's say it was April 3 or 4. As late as Sept. 17 he was putting gold in the place. He was constantly astonished and surprised at the speed, of the power, and so he didn't have a chance to organize many of those things, because he just didn't believe the old story "it can't happen here." But it happened to him."

Press: "You may have seen something about food shortages in this country. Could you say that food was a tangible factor in winning the war—American food, I mean?"

General Eisenhower: "Well, I know this: from the time we went into Normandy we had to help the French and we had to help everybody we came in contact with. If we had not helped the French and the Belgians with food there is no question but that we couldn't have prevented riots, we couldn't have prevented disorder in our rear areas, and we couldn't have kept our lines of communication working because the trains are run by natives—I mean the native folks, French and Belgian. We had to feed them. And they have been fed well."

Press: "Does SHAEF still exist?"

General Eisenhower: "SHAEF still exists, yes. The exact date of its termination will be fixed, of course, by my bosses, the combined chiefs of staff. It is, after all, a British-American organization, and when they give the date for its dissolution it will dissolve."

Press: "Were landings other than those actually made considered in western Europe?"

Invasion Deception

General Eisenhower: "In the prior planning, of course, we examined every single point from the Bay of Biscay clear on around to Bremen. Every single foot of that coast was studied and examined from every standpoint of air cover, tide, existence of beach obstacles—every possible thing. And the one we took was considered to have the best chances of success. Now, thereafter one part of our cover plan was to keep the German believing we were going to attack Calais, which was very heavily defended, and the success of that deception was apparent, because the 15th German Army was held up for a long time in front of the Pas de Calais and couldn't come down. It was the people responsible for that, with all of their methods of using radio, nets and everything else. It was very well done."

Press: "During the battle of the Ardennes, were you ever worried about the outcome?"

General Eisenhower: "You bet. Three weeks later when I got the American papers."

Press: "Can you say what the set-up will be over there in Europe? It is now, as a I understand it, two armies with Patton and Haislip commanding. Who will be the group commander?"

General Eisenhower: "We will have group commanders for awhile, but when we have finally settled down, group command will disappear. There will be no need for that, and the army commander will report. He will be also a district commander. He will report directly to the theater commander."

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EISENHOWER'S DEPUTIES

Tedder and Devers Act for Him While He Is in U. S.

PARIS, June 18 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Winston Tedder and Gen. Jacob L. Devers have assumed the responsibilities that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower left behind him on his current visit to the United States.

Sir Arthur is deputy supreme commander and became acting chief of all the Allies' forces when General Eisenhower left. General Devers has temporary command of both the Sixth and the Twelfth Army Groups and is senior American officer in the European theatre. He is also acting head of the American Control Council for Germany if it should meet during General Eisenhower's absence.

2,000,000 TO HAIL 'IKE,' N.Y. EXPECTS

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17-Gun Salute To Greet General At Airport

New York, June 18 (AP)—New York city was keyed tonight to give General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower a reception tomorrow which would pale even its own noisy, ticker-strewn models.

Seventeen guns will boom a salute to the victorious supreme Allied commander when he steps from President Truman's C-47 airplane at 10 A.M. at LaGuardia Field, fresh from the Capital's triumphant acclaim.

A victory motorcade will bring him and his party over Triborough Bridge, through Central Park, down Fifth avenue to Broadway and the East River drive to the Battery, and up lower Broadway to City Hall.

Set For 2,000,000

Preparations have been made for a crowd of 2,000,000 persons, many of them released from work for the occasion despite gloomy weather predictions.

Thousands of city employés will have a half holiday. Employés of retail stores and offices, including New York State departments, will be released for the hours of the celebration. The New York stock exchange and the New York curb exchange will close from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

To See Ball Game

Later in the day the general and his party will watch the New York Giants play the Boston Braves at the Polo Grounds and then will attend an official dinner at the Waldorf Astoria.

Eisenhower is scheduled to visit the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., Wednesday.

Destroyer Makes Perilous Cruise

Washington, June 18 (AP)—A sleepless, wary crew brought the destroyer Lamson home a third of the way around the world with her five torpedoes jammed in their tubes and likely to explode at any moment.

The Navy, telling of the Odyssey today, said that a freak movement of the ship might have blasted the crew to bits.

Hit By Suicide Plane

A Japanese suicide plane crashed amidships on the Lamson last December 7 at Ormoc Bay during the invasion of the Philippines. The impact bent the torpedo tubes, hopelessly jamming enough torpedoes to sink a battleship. The ship's bridge and superstructure also were badly damaged.

Regardless of the peril, the crew under Commander William H. Watson, Jr., of Pensacola, Fla., nursed the Lamson back to the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash., under her own power. Now she's ready to go gunning for Japanese ships again.

The Lamson was known at the Bremerton yard as one of the "twins," because she limped into the yard on the same day that the destroyer Haraden, also damaged by a Japanese suicide plane, arrived. They were berthed side by side. Like the Lamson, the Haraden is now back at sea.

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Gen. Simon Buckner Killed Instantly by Enemy Shell In Front Line on Okinawa

Erickson

ISLAND CAMPAIGN IS IN FINAL STAGE WITH NIPS FLEEING

Capture by Yanks Is Reported in Effect by Admiral Nimitz.

ENEMY IS CONFUSED

Americans Compress Foe Tightly Into Two Small Pockets.

GUAM, Tuesday, June 19—(AP) Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in effect reported the capture of Okinawa today as he announced the death in action there yesterday of the Tenth army commander, Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., "on the day of victory on which he gallantly met a soldier's death."

NIGHT

Nimitz's communique, however, carefully omitted announcing that Okinawa, last rung of a ladder reaching across the Pacific from the United States to Japan's doorstep, had been "secured" in a military sense.

Planned Okinawa Drive

Buckner, colorful general who spent many months planning the Okinawa campaign at Nimitz's Pearl Harbor headquarters last year, was killed by a Japanese shellburst as he stood in the Marine sector's front lines. Ahead, he could see broken Japanese forces fleeing across open ground toward cliffs at the southwestern tip of Okinawa.

Marine Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commander of the Marine Third amphibious corps on Okinawa, was given command of the Tenth army immediately upon Buckner's death. Geiger, recently nominated for lieutenant-general, was commander of all Allied aircraft in the Solomons in the Guadalcanal campaign.

Ground action on Okinawa yesterday saw the Nipponese compressed more tightly into two small pockets on the island's southern tip.

The Japanese, although showing definite signs of breaking and with many of their number fleeing across open terrain, nevertheless fought back savagely in some sectors. It was a shell burst fired into the Marine sector in southwestern Okinawa which killed Buckner as he stood in the front lines, from where he could see some of the Japanese confusion ahead.

The general was watching a spearheading attack launched before dawn by the reinforced Eighth regimental combat team of the Second Marine division. This was the first disclosure that Marines other than the First and Sixth divisions were on Okinawa.

The combat team, commanded by Brig. Gen. Leroy P. Hunt, veteran of Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan and Tinian, had advanced to the vicinity of the Nagusuku-Makebe highway in southwestern Okinawa.

End Believed Near

Although there has been no official announcement yet that organized resistance has been crushed on blood-soaked Okinawa, there is little doubt that the campaign is in its final stage and will be wound up in a few days.

Even Nimitz, in a brief tribute to Buckner, said "in the day of victory on which he gallantly met a soldier's death."

However, the conservative admiral withheld proclaiming Okinawa "secured" — presumably until he positively can announce that all organized resistance is ended. He has followed that policy consistently throughout the Pacific campaigns under his command.

Yesterday, Tenth army troops broke through Japanese defense lines in all sectors of the front against "resistance which was crumbling and diminishing at nightfall," Nimitz reported.

In the Western (Marine) sector, the completely fresh Eighth regimental combat team joined the Sixth Marine division's 22nd regiment in driving to the Nagusuku-Makebe highway.

Marine observers in this area reported about a battalion—approximately 1,000—of Japanese fleeing southward in the open. This fleeing force was smashed with a heavy concentration of artillery.

After breakthroughs early in the day, Tenth army troops were closely pursuing the broken Japanese force.

Cracking of the last organized Japanese defense line on Okinawa started with the assault by Hunt's combat team in the western flank sector. These Marines moved into the sector during the night. Attacking before dawn, they gained 600 yards by daylight.

They met some resistance early in the day, but their drive again gained momentum as the Japanese broke and fled toward cliffs at the southern end of the island.

Ridge Is Captured

On the extreme western flank, Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s Sixth Marine division won a ridge near Kuwanga town.

On the eastern flank of the Marine sector, the First division's Fifth regiment captured Hill 79.

In the center of the battlefront, the 96th infantry division's 381st regiment spearheaded a sweep all the way across Yaeju plateau. They advanced to within 3,000 yeards—about one and two third miles—of the southern coast. From their new positions, the 381st looked down on the town of Medeera, with the surf off the southern coast in clear sight.

The Seventh infantry division, on the eastern coast, employed tanks and self-propelled guns to blast hollowed-out coral heads in which death-stand Japanese were resisting with small arms fire.

There was a small core of fairly stiff Japanese resistance centered around Hill 110.

The Seventh division's troops penetrated to within 1,000 yards of Mabumi town.

The Eighth regimental combat team which went into the Okinawa front Sunday night to spearhead the knockout blow in the Marine sector, was the first Leatherneck regiment to leave the United States after the outbreak of World War II.

The regiment now is in its fourth year of overseas service, with an outstanding record in four major Pacific campaigns — Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan and Tinian. Hunt, its commander, was one of the Marines' Guadalcanal heroes. He was born in Newark, N. J. His wife, Hazel O. Hunt, lives at Berkeley Calif.

The regiment sailed from San Diego, Calif., for American Samoa Jan. 6, 1942. It received the Presidential unit citation for its Guadalcanal campaign and again for the battle at Tarawa.

Timed concentrations of artillery stunned and killed Japanese death-standers as the Yanks made yesterday's attacks.

As many as 200 big guns thundered in "time-on-target" fire, so shells would explode in devastating unison, as the artillery methodically smashed the dwindling Japanese.

JUN 19 1945

BURST OF ENEMY SHELL CAUSES DEATH; GEIGER NAMED AS COMMANDER

American Gains Along Whole Front Reported By Nimitz

DAY

Guam, Tuesday, June 19 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., brusque, 58-year-old white-haired commander of the United States 10th Army, was killed instantly on Okinawa yesterday afternoon.

He was in the front lines watching Marines battle fanatical Japa

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz sorrowfully announced Buckner's death in today's communique. He said:

"Buckner was killed in action at 1:15 p.m. yesterday (Okinawa time) while observing the attack of the Marine Eighth regimental combat team on Okinawa. His death was instantaneous and resulted from the burst of an enemy shell. Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, U. S. Marine corps, has assumed command of the Ryukyus forces. General Buckner's death occurred as enemy resistance on Okinawa was breaking and Japanese troops were fleeing in the open toward the cliffs at the southern end of the island."

Frequently at Front

Buckner, veteran of the Aleutians campaign, where he learned a great deal about Japanese battle tactics, was a frequent visitor to the front lines.

He was named commander of the newly-formed Tenth army more than a year ago, but the announcement was withheld until the April 1 invasion of Okinawa, when existance of his army was disclosed by Nimitz.

The general entered the Pacific picture in the fall of 1943 when he organized the defenses of Alaska. He won the Distinguished Service Medal for that job and became commander of the Alaskan department in November, 1943.

The ruddy faced officer witnessed the pre-invasion bombardment of Okinawa from a warship and a week after his army was ashore he had established headquarters on Okinawa, having made the trip to the invasion beachhead aboard an amphibious tractor. He made a jump of seven feet from the Amtrac to get ashore. Then he took a jeep and toured the southern front.

Later the general went to a front observation post to watch the Seventh infantry division push off in the drive against one of the toughest spots on Okinawa — the Shuri castle area. After watching that operation he declared "there is nothing more inspiring than to see an American soldier's magnificent spirit. He gets there in rain, cold, mud and enemy fire."

Foresaw Hard Battle

The general predicted that Okinawa would be a hard nut to crack. The battle for the strategic island had been underway about three weeks when he said "it will be a heavy job and we can expect a good many casualties." He highly commended air, naval and ground forces and said the attack was "beautifully coordinated."

GUAM, Tuesday, June 19—(AP) Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today addressed the following message to all Pacific ocean areas under his command:

"Although we join in grieving over the loss of your able and courageous leader, Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, all of us in the Pacific ocean areas take pride in the day of victory on which he gallantly met a soldier's death.

"By the achievements of the Tenth army in the Okinawa campaign under his leadership, we will all gain new inspiration to overcome any and all obstacles standing between us and the final victory over Japan."

Geiger Marine Aviator

Guam, Tuesday, June 19 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, who took command of the 10th Army upon the death in action of Lt. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Jr., is a former director of Marine Corps aviation.

Sixty years old, Geiger was the Fifth Marine to become an aviator and has been a leader in Marine aerial operations in both world wars.

A veteran of 38 years in the Marine Corps, Geiger organized and led the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing on Gaudalcanal in 1942.

On November 10, 1943, he became commander of the 1st Marine Amphibious Corps, which later was dissolved, its units becoming part of the 3d Amphibious Corps, which Geiger commanded on Okinawa.

BUCKNER SON OF GENERAL

JUN 19 1945

"Big Bear Of A Man" Was As Tought As He Looked

[By the Associated Press]

Simon Boliver Buckner, Jr., Kentucky-born professional soldier, was a big bear of a man—and as tough as he looked.

While serving in Alaska he walked around in his undershirt in sub-zero weather, and smashed the ice in a bucket of water for his morning shower.

On one occasion he swung jauntily ahead of a weary column of marching men—carrying several extra packs and rifles belonging to those many years younger who had dropped from exhaustion.

Shared Men's Hardships

Son of a famous soldier, editor and statesman, General Buckner was a West Pointer who drove his troops hard but shared their hardships. He spoke in a booming voice and took pride in his great physical strength.

A strict disciplinarian, Buckner personally looked after the welfare of his men. When two types of arctic boots were proposed for use in Alaska, he tried one kind on his right foot and the other on his left, going for long hikes over rocks and ice to determine which type was better for the soldiers. He also tested sleeping bags when it was 60 below zero.

Accustomed to smoking two or three packages of cigarettes a day, he would stop suddenly for as long as three months to prove his will power. A maker of trick phrases, he once sent this message to aviators who had destroyed a Japanese vessel: "Congratulations to the sinkers of the unmentionable stinkers."

"Kill More Japs," His Plan

Buckner insisted that the way to speed the end of the Pacific was was:

"Kill more Japs—and faster."

As the builder of the defenses of Alaska and the nearby Aleutians, he had surprises awaiting the Japanese at Dutch Harbor in 1942. He met and repulsed their first attacks against the North American Continent.

Buckner had gone to the North Pacific outpost in 1940. On June 3, 1942, Japanese bombers hit Dutch Harbor, and a formidable enemy fleet approached Alaska, but the enemy was hit by planes from Bunckner's base and forced back to bleak Attu and Kiska.

Two Disappointments

Buckner received the Distinguished Service Medal in 1943 for

his Alaska work.

But there were two disappointments for Buckner—he did not have the job of building the Alaska highway, or the job of ousting the enemy from Attu and Kiska.

During his tour in Alaska, he rose from colonel to lieutenant general. He dropped from sight in June, 1944, and began organization of the 10th Army that invaded Okinawa in the spring of the next year.

Father Confederate Officer

Buckner was the son of Simon Bolivar Buckner, an officer in the Mexican War, a lieutenant general in the Confederate Army, one-time editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Governor of Kentucky from 1887 to 1891 and a candidate for Vice President of the United States on the sound-money Democratic ticket of 1896 that split away from the party faction of William Jennings Bryan.

General Buckner married Miss Adele Blanc in 1916. They had three children—Simon Bolivar 3d, Mary Blanc and William Claiborne Buckner.

He attended Virginia Military Institute for two years, then entered West Point in 1904. He had two tours of duty in the Philippines. During World War I he commanded aviation training brigades and learned to fly himself.

YANKS SPLIT OKINAWA JAPS INTO 2 POCKETS

200 Massed American Guns Pound Retreating Foe in Final Battle.

Guam, June 18 (A. P.).—The thinning Jap garrison on southern Okinawa was cut into two segments today, most of the enemy forces were retreating from the Yaeju Plateau and those in the rear were hammered by 200 massed American guns.

Marines slashed south of Kunishi Ridge, by-passing Jap pockets on each side, and soldiers of two divisions broke up defenders of the plateau into scattered groups, forcing the major withdrawal.

At least one enemy leader, Admiral Minoru [illegible] naval base force commander, killed himself. His body, with throat slit, was found in an elaborate underground command post.

The Japs were dying at the rate of 1,600 a day, said Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, announcing 12,756 had been slain in eight days, swelling to 80,459 the number killed since the invasion began on April 1.

The estimated 8,000 to 12,000 Japs still fighting were falling back behind Last-Stand Ridge at the southern edge of the Plateau. Some of them apparently tried to re-form near Makabe on the western side of the plateau and everything up to 8-inch howitzers slammed into them simultaneously.

6th Marines Move Up.

The Sixth Marine Division, finished mopping up on Oruku Peninsula where Ota's body was found, joined the final battle and it was this outfit that lopped off one enemy force. The Marines attacked on the west flank and cut off the Japs near Mezado, northwest of Makabe and less than three miles from Okinawa's southern tip.

A regiment of the fresher Sixth sprang the trap after relieving elements of the first Marine Division on Kunishi Ridge and smashing Jap defenses that had halted the First for several days. Leaving the First to broaden its hold on the ridge, the Sixth then drove more than a mile south, overran Mezado Ridge and shoved on beyond Mezado.

The Japs made no attempt to break out of the encirclement, apparently resigned to fight and die where they were. More than half of "Hara Kiri Mesa"—the name given to Yaeju Plateau by American troops—was in the hands of Lieut.-Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's Tenth Army. The last three important heights, commanding all the less than eight square miles of the island in which the enemy is cornered, were seized over the week end.

The Tokyo radio declared that with the fall of Okinawa the Americans would launch an aerial offensive from the island's base in preparation for an invasion either of China or the Jap homeland.

Suicide Attacks Resumed.

Over the week end, the Japs resumed Kamikaze air attacks on American shipping in Okinawan waters. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique admitted one light unit was sunk Saturday. American fighters and torpedo bombers hit back with a three-hour attack on the Amami Island group, 120 miles north of Okinawa. Other warplanes dumped nearly ten tons of bombs on the Japs on Okinawa, attacked them with rockets and machinegunned them.

Amphibious tanks, standing off the western shore, lobbed shells into the shrinking Jap positions.

In the center of the front, the 96th Infantry Division cut down with hand grenades 115 Japanese who tried to filter into the American lines in the dark early Sunday.

On the east flank, the 7th Infantry Division beat down resistance of individual Japanese pockets as it fought along the coastal escarpment.

Nimitz said Jap prisoners numbered 1,680 but they were coming in more slowly than front dispatches indicated a few days ago.

5,332 Yanks Killed By May 24

The latest figure given for American ground force casualties is 5,332 soldiers and Marines killed or missing, and 21,343 wounded as of May 24.

Japanese casualties do not include a large number of wounded who undoubtedly are behind enemy lines.

The Nipponese garrison originally was estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000, but thousands of Okinawan conscripts augmented the force.

U.S. Airfields Raided

The Japanese Domei news agency reported Nipponese planes attacked American airfields on Okinawa at dawn yesterday, starting fires at several points.

American airmen sank six small cargo ships and a medium freighter transport in sweeps south of Korea, over the Yellow Sea and on Shikoku, one of the Japanese home islands.

A shipyard was destroyed in the Shikoku attack and five of the six small cargo ships were destroyed there as well as twelve damaged. In addition, a ferry and a pier were set afire. Two navy pilots flying twin-engined search Mariners accounted for this extensive damage.

4 CITIES ABLAZE AFTER B-29 RAIDS

Arnold Foresees Time When There Will Be No Targets

JUN 19 1945

Guam, June 18 (AP)—Great fires "burned holes in the clouds" above four of Japan's secondary industrial cities today as American B-29's continued their campaign of destruction and Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces commander, foresaw the time when the Superfortresses would be out of targets.

Returning from the incendiary raids on Kagoshima, Omuta, Hamamatsu and Yokkaichi, the crews of approximately 450 raiding B-29's described conflagrations sweeping the packed cities. One B-29 failed to return.

End Of 1946 Set As Limit

Arnold declared at Manila, where he conferred with Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Far East Air Forces, that "by the end of 1946, we figure, there will be nothing left in Japan to bomb."

He predicted superfortress raids by 800 to 1,000 planes this fall and said that 12,000 pound "factor buster" bombs, now being produced, would be used against "suitable targets."

Japan's air force, Arnold declared, will collapse from lack of fuel as refineries are destroyed, just as did Germany's *Luftwaffe*.

Can Cover Manchuria

He announced that raids would be extended to Japan's industries in Manchuria, saying "from Okinawa we can cover half of China and all of Manchuria."

The raids on Kagoshima and Omuta, ports and "backyard" industrial centers on Kyushu Island, and Hamamatsu and Yokkaichi in the Nagoya area of Honshu, brought the mass incendiary attacks to 22 since March 10.

The four secondary cities, chosen as first targets in the campaign to burn out "backyard" industries, each has less than 200,000 population. But all are densely concentrated with small and home shops.

Japanese communiqués admitted fires were started in all the cities, but claimed they were "under control" or "nearly extinguished" within a few hours.

Four Jap Industrial Cities Set Afire By 450 B-29's

Guam, June 18 (AP)—Four of Japan's smaller war industrial cities were set afire today in pre-dawn raids by 450 American Superfortresses which caught the enemy by surprise but met extremely accurate anti-aircraft furnfire over one target.

One plane was missing after the latest strike, the 20th Air Force reported at Washington. The announcement said that results ranged from "good to excellent."

The cities hit, each [illegible] than 200,000 population, were Kagoshima and Omuta on Kyushu Island and Hamamatsu and Yokkaichi on Honshu Island.

Japanese communiqués, saying the raids lasted from one to more than five hours, claimed fires started in Hamamatsu and Yokkaichi were brought under control nearly four hours after the bombers left, and those on Omuta and Kagoshima were "mostly extinguished" a little more than an hour after the all-clear signal.

Some Damage Admitted

Domei, admitting some damage, said additional raiders flying either singly or in small formations roared over the four cities after the main body of the bombers left.

Total tonnage of the incendiary bombs dropped in the low-level attacks was not announced. The raids were part of the 21st Bomber Command's new program of going after smaller Japanese cities that harbor many small but important factories and thousands of "backyard" shops.

Flyers said they found all of Kagoshima brightly lighted, including its naval anchorage, and ran into strong flak. The fire bombs set blazes that sent smoke boiling up more than 12,000 feet and burned a "hole" in the overcast at 7,500 feet through which bright flames could be seen.

"Can Write Off Kagoshima"

"I think we can write off Kagoshima, for the city was blazing right to the waterfront," said Lieut. George Mott, of East Tallahassee, Ala., who piloted the last B-29 over the target.

Crews who bombed Omuta said results were "good to excellent," with several large explosions, no fighter opposition and meager anti-aircraft fire.

Those who hit Hamamatsu described bombing conditions as "excellent" and results good, with "fine" fires set, smoke rising to 15,000 feet, and broken overcast that kept interceptors and anti-aircraft fire down "to the vanishing point."

The story was the same over Yokkaichi, where the raiders counted three large conflagrations and 30 scattered fires, saw smoke 14,000 feet high and encountered only inaccurate flak.

Fires Visible 100 To 150 Miles

Fires from all targets were visible 100 to 150 miles distant.

Light raids had been made before on Hamamatsu and Kagoshima, but today's attacks were the first on Omuta and Yokkaichi.

Hamamatsu, population 165,000, and Yokkaichi, population 103,000, are both in the Nagoya region of Honshu. Hamamatsu is the site of the third largest railway shops in Japan and also has aircraft parts factories. Yokkaichi is a port city with textile mills, a steel plant, smelter and refinery.

Kagoshima, largest of the day's targets, has a population of about 182,000 and is the major port for southern Kyushu. It has numerous small factories.

NORTH LUZON PUSH GAINS 4 TO 8 MILES

609 Formosans and Japanese Surrender in 'Greatest Haul' in Southwest Pacific

JUN 19 1945

MANILA, Tuesday, June 19 (AP)—All American columns sweeping northward in Luzon are continuing their advances, with gains of four to eight miles, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today as Japanese and Formosan troops quit the losing fight in unprecedented numbers.

The Thirty-seventh Infantry Division, thrusting down the Cagayan valley, main Japanese last-stand position on the island, were approaching the Cagayan-river-crossing town of Naguilian, eight miles north of their last reported positions.

The Sixth Infantry Division gained four miles despite enemy delaying actions and got within seven miles of the Japanese base of Kiangan, in the mountains.

The Thirty-third Infantry Division on the west seized the big town of Bokod.

In central Luzon the Thirty-eighth Infantry Division on Sunday captured Mount Mapatad, an enemy stronghold in the Marikina watershed northeast of Manila, while units of the First (Dismounted) Cavalry, in clearing the Mount Baraitan area, killed 181 Japanese and found ninety dead from air attacks.

Two Columns Unite

The Thirty-seventh Division's two northward-thrusting columns united at the approaches of the Cagayan river crossing near Naguilian. The river, Luzon's largest, is 300 feet wide at that place and is not bridged.

The Thirty-seventh has advanced so rapidly that it has outrun its actical maps and has had to move some artillery batteries as often as three times a day. In one day it killed 180 Japanese and captured sixty-five.

The Thirty-seventh and all other American forces continued to get strong air support. The Fifth Air Force flew 400 sorties Saturday and at one point on the east coast of Luzon swooped so low the Japanese used rifles and mortars against the planes.

American ground commanders commented on the increase in Japanese surrenders. Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commander of the Thirty-seventh Division, termed them the "greatest haul" of prisoners taken in the Southwest Pacific theatre. But the general warned that he expects considerable resistance before covering 100 miles to Aparri on Luzon's north coast.

A correspondent on the Thirty-seventh Division front reported indications that the main Japanese resistance had been broken and that apparently the Japanese were withdrawing into the mountains flanking the valley. Filipino guerrillas are operating in the mountains—some of it unexplored country—and in the northern valley sector.

The Americans sent 609 Surrendering Japanese and Formosan soldiers back to prisoner areas within thirty-six hours. The count was incomplete. Those surrendering appeared in good physical condition and seemed glad to be out of the war.

The speedy advance through the Cagayan country was credited in part to the smashing of the Japanese transport system by American airmen. The Thirty-seventh Division, since gaining the valley floor after furious fighting over mountain passes, registered a three-day advance of forty miles.

Opposition On Mindanao

Meanwhile, on Mindanao Island the Japanese resisted stubbornly at Calinan, a road junction in the Davao city sector.

Richard Bergholz, Associated Press correspondent, reported from that front that the Japanese offered heavy opposition with artillery, mortars and automatic weapons. He said "undoubtedly Calinan will be taken shortly and many Japs will be killed. But already the suicidal Nipponese have served their purpose—to delay the American advance to permit an orderly withdrawal to strong prepared mountain positions."

Japs Surrender In North Luzon Push Of Yanks

Manila, June 18 (AP)—Japanese soldiers are surrendering in the Cagayan Valley of northern Luzon in "the greatest haul" of the Southwest Pacific, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commander of the 37th Infantry Division, said today as his men drove rapidly northward on the valley floor.

Beightler made his statement to Hamilton W. Faron, Associated Press war correspondent with the 37th, after staff officers completed counting 447 prisoners taken in one 24-hour period.

The Nipponese continued to

stream into the prisoner stockade the following day. An incomplete count added 162 more, bringing the total for 36 hours to 609.

Prisoners Docile

Faron reported the prisoners appeared glad to be out of the war, were docile and well-conditioned.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced in his Monday communiqué that the Philippines campaign had cost the enemy 402,363 casualties in eight months.

Breakdown of the Japanese transport system under the relentless pounding of United States 5th Air Force planes was given much of the credit for the fast advance of the ground forces northward down the Cagayan Valley, where the last major concentration of Nipponese is holding out on northern Luzon.

Burned-Out Trucks

Hundreds of burned out trucks and tanks, victims of air attack, were found along roadsides as the 37th Division of Gen. Beightler gained 13 and 14 miles in one day in parallel drives through the broad valley, reaching Cauayan and Cabatuan.

Somewhere along that route it is believed that the Americans must catch up with thousands of Japanese civilians who fled from Manila at the end of 1944.

Jap Losses 8 To 1

The over-all Japanese casualties announced by MacArthur were eight times those of the American ground forces, which a spokesman said were slightly in excess of 50,000 killed, wounded and missing, exclusive of air and naval forces.

Exemplifying the quickened pace of the American drives, MacArthur listed Japanese casualties for the past week at 9,210 dead by actual count, plus 1,037 captured. Of the enemy dead, 6,912 were counted on Luzon. American casualties for the week were placed at 103 dead, 2 missing and 522 wounded.

NEW BORNEO LANDING MADE

Australians Also Push Down Coast To Toutong

Manila, *Tuesday*, June 19 (AP)—Australian 9th Division troops have reached Toutong, oil refinery center 35 miles down the Borneo coast from their landing points, Southwest Pacific headquarters announced today.

The Japanese have set the torch to the island's petroleum wells.

Other Australian units in a new overwater maneuver landed at Weston, on the eastern shore of Brunei Bay, and moved inland against negligible opposition, the communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur said.

Tarakan Virtually Conquered

The Labuan airfield on Labuan Island, in the mouth of Brunei Bay, is in operation, it added.

Tarakan Island off eastern Borneo, where Australian troops landed May 1, was virtually conquered, with two enemy strong points wiped out and enemy casualties raised to 1,028 killed and 35 captured.

Allied planes hurled new bomb loads on Japanese positions at Balikpapan and Bandjermasin, on Borneo's southeast and south coasts, and light naval forces beat up the north coastal areas again.

Fires Visible 60 Miles

Along the north coast, fires set in the oil fields by the retiring enemy were visible more than 60 miles offshore, and a ceiling of smoke spread over the South China Sea.

Associated Press Correspondent James Hutcheson reported from Brunei bay that a great column of smoke could be seen from there, 75 miles north of the oil fields in the Seria and Miri areas. The Japanese inaugurated their scorched-earth policy last week as they fled from invading Australian troops.

AUSSIES EXPANDING BASES ON BORNEO

JUN 19 1945

Manila, June 18 (A.P.).—Continued Australian patrolling in the Brunei Bay area of Borneo and bombing of Jap-held Balikpapan on the southeast coast were reported by Gen. MacArthur today.

MacArthur's communique did not confirm Jap reports that Allied warships had shelled Balikpapan nor Australian accounts that Australian infantry had advanced within twelve miles of the oil-refining center of Toutong on the northwest coast. MacArthur did announce expansion of bases in the Brunei Bay sector where the Australians landed on June 10, and said Allied heavy bombers dumped 130 tons of explosives on Balikpapan.

Medium bombers continued to attack Jap communications on north Borneo, and light naval craft shelled enemy positions at Miri, oil-field town seventy-five miles southwest of Brunei.

The Australians who landed on the Tarakan Island off northeast Borneo on May 1 were slowly reducing Japs on Hill 105, a rugged eminence 345 feet high.

Japs On Tarakan Seen Doomed

Melbourne, Australia, June 18 (AP)—Australian forces on Tarakan Island, of Borneo's east coast, have herded remnants of resisting Japanese into a small area and are closing in for the kill, the Australian Army Department announced today.

The enemy's last main position is on the east end of Essi Ridge, toward the east coast of the oil-rich island and northeast of the former Japanese headquarters area.

Borneo Oil Fire Heat Felt Far Away

Hutcheson

Brunei Bay, Borneo, June 18 (AP). Fires consuming the rich oil fields of northwest Borneo can be seen 60 miles at sea and the heat can be felt half a mile offshore.

That was the word today from the 7th Fleet's 9th P-T Boat Squadron, whose crews have a nightly floating grandstand seat off the coast as the Japanese set the oil fields ablaze.

"It is the most awesome spectacle I've ever seen," said one officer.

Observe Fires Nightly

The boats move nightly along the shore off Seria, which name has been given to one of the two rich oil fields below the area invaded by Australian troops. The other is at Miri, still farther south.

A great smoke column was visible today in Brunei Bay, 75 miles north of Seria. Officers said smoke billowing more than a mile high was spreading far out over the South China Sea.

32 Burning Wells Seen

Lieut. J. A. Matzinger, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., said 32 burning wells were counted last night.

Lieut. (jg) D. W. Teisberg, of Moorhead, Minn., said that "a sheet of solid white flame was shooting from the base to the top of the steel derricks with tremendous force. We could hear them 3 miles out above the sound of our idling engines."

Lieut. (jg) F. M. Luedeka, of Winnetka, Ill., said flames at times licked more than 200 feet into the air and "I could feel the heat through my rubber rain jacket a half mile away."

JUN 19 1945

Arnold Sees No Targets Left In Japan by End of 1946

JUN 19 1945 DAYS

Manila, June 18 (A. P.).—Gen. H. H. Arnold, head of the United States Army Air Forces, said today "by the end of 1946, we figure, there will be nothing left of Japan to bomb."

Arnold, conferring with Gen. George C. Kenney, chief of the Far East Air Forces at the latter's Philippines headquarters, expressed his views at a press conference.

Amplifying his program to drop three times as many bombs on Japan in the next eighteen months as were dropped on Germany, Arnold declared: "We will do it with every airplane I can find a field for."

He asserted that by this fall there would be twice as many B-29s in operation against Japan as were used in May, when the heavy fire raids on Tokyo and other cities were started by fleets of 400 and 500 of the big bombers. Twelve thousand-pound factory buster bombs, now in production in the United States, will be used on suitable targets.

Okinawa Importance Stressed.

Arnold remarked that the distance involved in bombing Manchuria, where many Jap war plants are located, doesn't worry the Air Forces. "From Okinawa we can cover half of China and all of Manchuria," he said.

He predicted that lack of fuel will drive Japan's air force from the skies just as it did the Luftwaffe.

"As we destroyed Germany's refineries, we were destroying her air force. While the German air force became more and more impotent, it wasn't for lack of planes. Just before the collapse, Germany had more planes than at the start of the war, but they didn't have enough gas and oil to train pilots. When half-baked pilots were sent into combat their losses became very heavy."

"It has been apparent to all of us for a long time that, as joint operations move closer to Japan's mainland, there must be readjustment. Targets reached only by Superforts now within a short time will be within reach of medium, light and fighter bombers as well. When that time arrives, there must be complete reorganization of commands to assure maximum effectiveness of bombings."

Bringing Forces to Blast.

Commenting on the withdrawal of strategic B-29s from the China-Burma-India theater in favor of Marianas bases, Arnold said it was done in order to bring the maximum tonnage against Japan's homeland. It did not take anything from the Allied bombing power on the China front, he remarked, because the big bombers were not used in support of that campaign.

Concerning British air participation in the war against Japan, Arnold commented that it was the policy of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff to utilize British armed forces to a maximum against the enemy but that the numbers employed would depend upon logistics, shipping facilities and bases from which to operate.

Surrender Of Jap Holdout Unit On Guam Described

O'Malley

Guam, June 18 (AP)—A Japanese field officer who held remnants of his command together for ten months until he had become a symbol of resistance to them has surrendered with 33 of his men.

The officer made a formal surrender on a green hillside of this island as elements of a Marine battalion watched.

Parleys between the officer and Marine Col. Howard N. Stent, of Warner Springs, Cal., preceded the surrender, which was reported today as a fine example of American psychological warfare against holdout Japanese.

[Date of the surrender was not given, but it presumably was some time this month. Guam was "secured" August 9, 1944.]

The Japanese officer attended the parleys in an open area which was surrounded carefully by a Marine guard, but he brought down his own well-fed-appearing troops with him. As he talked, a subaltern wiped perspiration from his face and another fanned off the flies.

Japs Appear Fit

The Japanese said they had had plenty of food and water. They appeared fit, despite their months in the jungle.

The first concern of the surrendering officer was his voiced query:

"What is the future of Japan after victory?"

"That will depend a whole lot on the type of leadership that men of your intelligence give it," replied Stent.

Clad in makeshift American service uniforms, including dungarees and jackets on which were stenciled the names of Marines from whom they had been stolen, the surrendering troops counted off briskly. Then their commander, who was described by American officers as alert and intelligent, said:

"I am turning you over to Colonel Stent. You will be treated well. You are now prisoners of war. It is not a disgraceful state and you are not to regard it as such."

Efforts To Reach Them

First reports of the officer-led Japanese group were heard last September. Numerous efforts had been made to reach him through a truck-mounted loudspeaker system and leaflets dropped from an airplane.

One day a prisoner reported he had sought the Japanese officer's permission to surrender and had been told:

"I am thinking of doing the same thing myself."

Stent followed up a hunch and rigged up a sound truck in the area. Just as the Japanese were believed about to give up, a young, medium-sized man, looking a bit heavy for his height and blinking in the bright sun, came from the jungle.

In the ensuing talk, the Japanese admitted his country would not win the war and said he wanted to "sit out the war" in Guam jungle. He was told that was impossible.

He left for further deliberation, agreeing to return a week later.

Arrives As Promised

He arrived at the appointed time a retinue of holdout troops who now were looking forward, said American officers, to a Japan in which Bushido does not exist.

They piled into a weapons carrier and were taken to the island command prison stockade.

Surrender of these 34 Japanese on the first populated territory retaken from the enemy in this war was interpreted as the end of all enemy activity on Guam.

JUN 19 1945

Baltimorean On Okinawa Kills 3 Japs In A Day

By Vern Haugland

Itoman, Okinawa Island, June 17 [AP—*Delayed*]—A fresh Marine regiment relieved a tired and battered battalion on Kunishi ridge early today and by nightfall crashed through stubborn Japanese defenses that had been holding up the American advance on the western Okinawa flank.

The 6th Marine Division's 22d Regiment, under Col. Harold C. Roberts, of Coronado, Cal., crossed a thousand yards of rice paddies in broad daylight to Kunishi ridge and then rolled 1,800 yards southward across a plateau to take Mezado ridge and assault a hill beyond.

Lieut. Col. Spencer Berger's galland 2d Battalion of the 7th Regiment of the 1st Marine Division made the daylight crossing possibly by cutting down Japanese fire power, during a five day fight which reduced the 2d Battalion's companies (normally about 220 men each) to pitiful complements of 75, 46 and 48 men.

G Company First Off

G Company, under Capt. Kurt Norton, of Easley, S.C., was the first off the ridge on which the battalion had been isolated. The men were hollow-faced, bearded, soaked with sweat.

"There are the men who deserve all the credit," said Major Louis G. Ditta, Monessen, Pa., Berger's executive officer, "not we who stay back with the regiment or division.

"Those men who were stuck on Kunishi ridge underwent some of the greatest privations of this war and I'm remembering away back to when we were fighting on Guadalcanal when I say this.

F And E Companies Follow

F and E companies followed, but they were pinned down for hours on the rice paddies by snipers.

Sergt. John D. Langley, Greenville, N.C., said the G Company's three most bloodthirsty men on Kunishi were Corporal John Doherty, St. Louis, Mo.; Pfc. Morris Dolan, Brimson, Mo., and Private Victor J. Dahle, Seattle, Wash.

Dolan got thirteen Japs; Doherty, a former St. Louis policeman, killed eleven, and Dahle shot "about ten."

Private William Morin, 806 Appleton street, Baltimore, shot three in one day. One of them, only five feet from his foxhole, had tossed a

grenade at Morin, but it didn't explode. Among the first off the ridge was Pfc. Charles Staley, Frederick, Maryland.

How To Greet The Chief

An Admiral

An Aleutian Base, June 16 [AP —*Delayed*]—Rear Admiral J. H. Brown, Jr., of Washington, D. C., a North Pacific task force commander and his chief of staff, Capt. Leonard S. Newhinney, of Cameron, Texas, waited, fully uniformed, to greet Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, commander of the North Pacific.

Fog dipped down over the landing field—so low that a tall man could reach it with his fingertips.

Suddenly an army Mitchell, fighting to get into the fog-shrouded field, zoomed down toward the two officers.

Brown hit the dirt, rolled into gravel, tore his pants and skinned his knee. Newhinney dived into a muddy ditch. The Mitchell swished over them.

They were pretty bedraggled, but they stuck it out and welcomed Fletcher a few minutes later.

A General

Manila, June 18—A plane circled for a landing here and an enlisted man on the airstrip reached for a phone to call the motor pool.

"Here come some guys on a plane," he said. "Send some transportation down to the strip."

The plane taxied to a stop and out came Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Force. At the same time, two six-by-six trucks chugged up to the control tower.

"Where are them guys that want transportation?" yelled the first driver. But a frenzied man in the tower was already working frantically on the phone. Soon army sedans were speeding to the scene. The trucks returned without any passengers.

[Copyright, 1945, Chicago Daily News, Inc.]

Plane Tanks Mark War Path

PEARL HARBOR, T. H.—(AP) Once there were mountains of carefully boxed belly and wing tanks here, and Capt. J. W. Boundy, something of a wizard in naval aviation supply, winced every time he saw them.

At a time when carrier-based planes jettisoned their auxiliary tanks because it was believed unsafe to land with them, Boundy saw to it that plenty were ordered.

Flying practice changed, and as the turnover on tanks declined the size of stockpiles increased.

Now the mountains have moved—to the Marianas, to Iwo Jima, and perhaps to the Ryukyus—for flying and bombing methods have changed again.

With long-range P-51 Mustangs, P-47 Thunderbolts and F-4U Corsairs flying great distances over water, wing and belly tanks are in heavy demand.

Because of their weight and drag they are jettisoned when empty. One hundred fifty Mustangs covering a B-28 mission will drop 300 wing tanks in the ocean.

The largest stacks of anything in the Pacific are boxes of these auxiliary tanks, but if Capt. Boundy walks by a pile of them, he no longer shudders. The Japanese are wincing now.

INVASION THREAT WORRIES TOKYO

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18—(AP) Mounting anxiety over the threat of an American invasion of the Japanese mainland was evident in Tokyo disclosures today that civilian defense plans were being rushed and that Nippon's greatest industrial family was funneling most of its resources into aircraft production.

Tokyo broadcasts picked up here by the Federal Communications Commission revealed that, even as fires wrought by new B-29 raids blazed in at least four east coast towns, pamphlets and books were being distributed to civilian home defenders.

One booklet dealt with means to combat an air-borne attack "in the event the Japanese mainland is turned into a battlefield." It urged invaders "should be attacked with rough and ready tactics, and with boldness."

The Tokyo newspaper Mainichi Shimbun declared the invasion would be delayed until after "preliminary bombing," and contended the delay "will give us time—precious time—to prepare for the decisive battle of the homeland."

'Sure-To-Kill' Technique

San Francisco, June 18 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today a handbook would be distributed in Japan to instruct civilians in "sure-to-kill" methods against possible Allied airborne landings.

The broadcast, by the Domei news agency, said the handbook would be published by the inspectorate general of army education and would contain diagrams of defense tactics and pictures of weapons used by Allied airborne troops, as well as explanations of their techniques.

[Another Japanese broadcast, heard in London, asserted that the United States Air Force had 3,500 planes in readiness for an invasion of Japan's home islands.]

JUN 19 1945

Split In British Labor Party Is Seen Possible

London, June 18 (AP)—A possible split in the Labor party ranks over foreign policy was seen by the conservative *Daily Mail* today in open debate about the role of Major Clement Attlee when he accompanies Prime Minister Churchill to the coming Big Three meeting.

The disagreement, which the newspaper called a "personal vendetta" that might split the party or at least hamstring its campaign for the July 5 elections, broke into the open last week.

Professor Harold Laski, intellectual leader of the labor group, who never has been too enthusiastic about its chiefs, stated then that the only condition under which Attlee, party titular head, would accompany Churchil was as an observer.

Attlee Letter Released

Churchill's office immediately released a letter from Attlee in which the Laborite Deputy Prime Minister of the late coalition government said: "There was never any suggestion that I should go as a mere observer. I have therefore the pleasure of accepting your (Churchill's) invitation."

The question seemed to be whether Labor party policy should be decided or merely carried out by the leadership and whether foreign policy should be taken out of the party arena.

Attlee said in his correspondence with Churchill: "There seems to me to be great public advantage in preserving and presenting to the world at this time that unity on foreign policy which we maintained throughout the last five years."

Laski's Statement

On Saturday, however, Laski said flatly, "I do not believe in the doctrine of continuity of foreign policy. I do not believe in taking foreign policy out of politics."

Sunday he stated in a speech that it was "vital" the Churchill Government should bear the responsibility for decisions made when the Prime Minister and Attlee meet President Truman and Marshal Stalin in Berlin. Laski added:

"When we win this election we want to be free in Socialist terms to make our policy for our own Socialist purposes."

Political observers speculated that the Labor Party National Executive Committee might be forced to step in.

'Lord Haw Haw' Formally Indicted

London, June 18 (AP)—Britain's own first big war criminal trial was set up today as William Joyce, "Lord Haw Haw" of the Hamburg radio, was formally charged with high treason.

The American-born Joyce, who is listed here as a British subject, looked gray and haggard and showed none of the bravado that marked his pro-Nazi Berlin broadcasts as he appeared in Bow Street Police Court on the same docket with a half-dozen drunks and prostitutes.

As the magistrate outlined the conditions of his trial, set to open June 25, Joyce listened intently and replied with several "thank you, sirs." He asked the court to provide a lawyer to help him prepare for the trial. The court agreed.

The formal charge was that from 1939 until May of 1945, although "being a person owing allegiance to his Majesty, the King," he violated the Treason Act because he "adhered to the King's enemies elsewhere than in the King's realm—to wit, the German Reich."

As Joyce listened, there was little emotion visible on his scarred face. He stood erectly with hands clasped behind his back during most of his brief appearance.

Three hours after his arraignment, Joyce was taken in an enclosed police van from Bow street to the Brixton jail.

Haw Haw Trial Set For June 25

London, June 18 (AP)—William Joyce, the American-born "Lord Haw Haw," who taunted the British over the German radio, was formally charged with high treason today in ancient Bow Street Court.

The charge was based on the contention that "between September 2, 1939, and May 29, 1945, being a person owing allegiance to His Majesty the King, he adhered to the King's enemies elsewhere than in the King's realm—to wit, the German realm—contrary to the treason act."

Joyce, looking older than his 39 years, showed little emotion as he heard the magistrate read the charge and was bound over for trial beginning June 25.

Still Is Limping

Londoners crowded outside the court to get a glimpse of "Haw Haw," who appeared on the docket with a half dozen drunks and prostitutes. He had been brought here from Brussels by air Saturday and spent the week end in a Bow Street cell. He still was limping from a bullet wound inflicted in his leg by one of the British officers who captured him near Flensburg.

Joyce stood erect in the dock, his hands clasped behind him and his gaze on the ceiling as the charge was read. There was a faint sneer on his scarred face as he left after the arraignment.

Makes No Objection

He was listed on the charge sheet as one of no fixed home and no occupation. Asked if he had any questions, Joyce replied in a firm voice: "No, thank you, sir."

The whole proceedings were handled in routine manner. The magistrate told him he had a week to prepare his case and asked if he had any objections.

"I have no objections," replied Joyce, "but I should have to apply for legal assistance."

No Other Statement

Chief Inspector Frank Bridges of Scotland Yard told the court that when Joyce was turned over to him by military authorities the prisoner told him:

"I shall not add anything to the statement I have made to military authorities."

While army officers are expected to appear as witnesses at the trial, it will be entirely in the hands of civil authorities. Sir Bertrand Watson, chief metropolitan magistrate, presided at the arraignment today.

REPORTER URGES NEWS FREEDOM

LONDON, June 18 — (AP) Leslie Randall, war correspondent for the London Evening Standard, urged a "hands off the press" campaign today to permit free reporting of news in Germany and liberated countries.

In a letter to the editor which the Standard printed fully "because it is a matter of vital public interest and because it exposes the urgent need to remove the stranglehold on news," Randall declared conditions had worsened since the war's end. He is with the British 21st army group.

"Censors still are with us at full strength," he said. "Although censorship is supposed to have been virtually abolished, every word we write, including this letter to you, has been submitted for their inspection."

Declaring "we have now got to get rid of the shackles," Randall urged abolition of "movement orders" so "we can go where we please," the abolition of "conducting officers and censors," and an end to "pooling of transport" because "no reporter or photographer can work at maximum efficiency unless he has full control of his own transport."

RED COMMANDER DIES IN ACCIDENT

LONDON, June 18 — (AP) The Soviet-controlled Berlin radio announced today that 41-year-old Col. Gen. Nikolai Bezarin, Russian military commandant of the German capital, died as the result of a motorcycle accident yesterday.

The announcement, issued by Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Russian representative on the Allied control council for Germany, gave no details of the accident, but said:

"This tragic accident has torn from our ranks a faithful son of the Bolshevik party and a glorious fighter of a great people."

A short, stocky blond, the veteran Red army officer had taken over command of the fallen Reich capital on June 3. He announced that his policy would be to restore the city to normal as soon as possible "by helping the Germans to help themselves."

He laid down the maxim "no pampering, but no cruelty."

The son of a worker in Leningrad, he joined the Red army when he was 14, serving as a messenger. He was wounded while fighting the Interventionists in Murmansk in 1918 and 1919.

He rose rapidly in the ranks, and was sent to officers' school in 1922. A year later he was transferred as an officer to the Far East, where he remained until the present war. He organized Pacific coast defenses against the Japanese while in the Far East theater.

'CONVERSION' BY PUBLICITY

British Churches Debate Big Advertising Campaign

London, June 18 (AP) — The Church of England's commission on evangelism called tonight for "conversion of England to the Christian faith" and proposed a $4,000,000 advertising campaign for this purpose.

In an outspoken report on the "wide and deep gulf" which has developed between the church and the people, the commission asserted, "The state of religion in this country urgently calls for definite action. That definite action is no less than the conversion of England to the Christian faith."

No Ultimate Meaning

The majority of the commission then suggested the church should "make an adventure in Christian education through advertising."

They estimated the cost of the five-year campaign would develop to a rate of about $800,000 annually.

"We are called to a far harder task than to evangelize the heathen who do worship (however ignorantly) a power higher than themselves," the report said. "In England the church has to present the Christian gospel to multitudes in every section of society who believe in nothing; who have lost a whole dimension (the spiritual dimension), and for whom life has no ultimate meaning."

Movies, Stage, Radio

There is no doubt the report will be a subject of lively controversy when it is debated by the church assembly. The Bishop of Rochester, Dr. C. M. Chavasse, commission chairman, said he would propose that its consideration be deferred until autumn.

The report advocated using motion pictures, the stage and radio as well as newspapers in presenting the church's message. It urged efforts to reintroduce the practice of saying grace before meals, the daily reading of Scriptures and family prayers.

263 MINESWEEPERS ARE LOST BY BRITISH

LONDON, June 18—(AP) The British lost 263 minesweeping vessels in clearing 20,429 mines from Allied sealanes since the start of the war, the Admiralty announced tonight.

Serious damage was suffered by 74 other minesweepers among the 1,533 vessels used in clearing operations.

Of the mines, 17,500 were of enemy origin, and the rest British-laid mines which later had to be removed.

Man in England Held 42 Posts

Kelsale, England (A. P.).—When Charles Savage, 88 years old, became ill and was confined to bed forty-two jobs changed hands in this Suffolk town. He held that many official and semi-official posts in the village, including those of parish councilor and parish clerk.

Sean O'Kelly New President Of Eire

Dublin, June 18 (AP)—Deputy Prime Minister Sean O'Kelly was officially declared President of Eire tonight after tabulation of second choice ballots gave him a clear majority of votes in the general election of last Thursday.

The completed tally gave O'Kelly 565,165 votes to 453,424 for Sean Maceoin.

When O'Kelly failed to obtain a clear majority of all votes on the first count, second choices of those who voted for third place Dr. Patrick McCartan were canvassed and added to O'Kelly's and Maceoin's totals.

The new President will take office June 25, succeeding Dr. Douglas Hyde, the 85-year-old incumbent, who was not a candidate for re-election.

Paris Celebrates Resistance Date

Paris, June 18 (AP) — Picked French troops paraded on the Champs Elysee and marched under the Arc de Triomphe as 4,000,000 Parisians today celebrated the fifth anniversary of the birth of the resistance movement.

It was five years ago that Marshal Pétain asked the Nazis for an armistice and General de Gaulle stood before a London microphone shouting to his fellow Frenchmen: "France has lost a battle but not the war!"

De Gaulle, who summoned his countrymen to an underground fight that kept France in the war and won her a place among the Big Five, reviewed the parade in the Place de la Concorde. Beside him stood the Sultan of Morocco in his white Arabian burnoose.

Levantine Troubles Mounting, Paris Hears

Paris, June 18 (AP)—Reports reachng Paris from the Levant States said today a general strike had been declared on Lebanese railways, desertions among special levies were continuing and French civilians had evacuated the town of Deir-Ez-Zor.

There has been no French reaction to a British note refusing a five-power conference and suggesting again a conference among Britain, France and the United States, pending a possible statement from General de Gaulle when the Syrian debate resumes tomorrow in the conservative Assembly.

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PARIS LAWYER ACQUITTED

Counsel for Herald Tribune Edition Freed of Collaboration Charge

PARIS, June 18 (AP) — Victor Paul Soulas was acquitted today of collaboration with the Nazis in a trial resulting from his association with the Paris edition of The New York Herald Tribune during the German occupation.

A number of American journalists appeared in court to speak in his behalf. Mr. Soulas stressed the technical character of his functions and the fact that he was held under arrest by the Germans for several months in 1944.

POLES PLOTTED BLOC IN WEST, RUSSIANS SAY

Gitmore

Alliance Against U.S.S.R. In 'Forthcoming War' Called Intention

JUN 19 1945

Moscow, June 18 (AP)—Sixteen Polish underground leaders on trial in Moscow today were charged with participation in a plot to form a western European bloc—including Britain, Germany and Poland—that would fight the Soviet Union in a "forthcoming war."

The secretary of the military collegium of Russia's Supreme Court declared that fifteen of the accused had confessed their total or partial guilt to charges that included the alleged murder of at least 594 Russian officers and of terroristic and propaganda activities behind Red Army lines.

Talks With Germans Charged

Russia's indictment said that twelve of the Poles, led by Maj. Gen. L. Bronislaw Okulicki, commander of the Polish Home Army, had pleaded guilty to all charges. Three others accepted partial guilt for some charges, while one pleaded not guilty, the indictment said.

All were charged with "acting on the instructions of the so-called Polish emigré government in London." Conversations with the Germans were charged.

The sixteen Poles were those whose disappearance and subsequent arrest by the Red Army created a crisis in the negotiations of the San Francisco United Nations' conference and stalled plans for the reorganization of a new Polish government.

Admit Misinformation

The trial, which opened at 11 A.M. in the brilliantly illuminated, pastel-walled October Hall of Moscow's home of trade unions—the scene of the famous purge trial of 1937—coincided with meetings in Moscow of Polish leaders from within and outside Poland, seeking to build a new government.

Three of the four principal defendants in the trial took the stand in the first session and accepted the moral responsibility for misinforming the London Polish Government on the Red Army's occupancy of Poland in an effort to win British support. However, they denied participating in the alleged murders or activities leading to the death of Red Army officers.

Okulicki Not On Stand

These three were Jan Jankowski, Deputy Prime Minister of the London government and leader of the Polish underground government; Adam N. Bien, an assistant to the chief of the underground council of ministers and Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, a minister in the underground government.

The main defendant, General Okulicki, upon whose alleged admissions many of the charges were based, did not take the stand in the day session, but earlier he had asked to call on a number of witnesses, including an officer who was with the British military mission. The trial resumed at 7 P.M. after a two-hour recess.

Okulicki, Jankowski, Bien and Jasiukowicz, the Soviet indictment said, were the alleged leaders of "illegal" Polish underground organizations which conducted fifth column activities in the rear of the Red Army in the Ukraine, White Russia, Lithuania and Poland.

They were charged with preserving the staffs of the Home Army, after Polish areas had been liberated by the Red Army, and with creating a "new military political organization" named "NE" (independence) "with a view to continuing diversionist work in the rear of the Red Army and the preparation of military participation in a bloc with Germany against the U.S.S.R."

The other twelve defendants were charged with taking part "in this undermining activity of the Polish underground" and of not obeying Soviet military orders for the giving up of radios, guns and ammunition.

The indictment charged that the radios and weapons were used instead for "criminal ends."

Only One Doesn't Confess

The twelve were Anton Paidak, K. V. Puzhak, Alexander Zwerciwersky, Kazimir S. Baginski, Stanislaw Merzuva, Z. Stupulowski, J. A. Khratsinski, F. A. Urbanski, S. F. Mikhailowski, K. S. Boxulyanski, Eugene Czarnowski and J. H. Stemberr-Dombrowski.

The Russian indictment said the only defendant who had not confessed guilt was Stupulowski. Puzhak, Khratsinski and Baginski confessed themselves part guilty, while the remaining twelve confessed their guilt, the indictment said.

Highpoint of the Russian accusations against the Poles was a document, said to have been found on Okulicki when he was arrested, in which he was said to have declared that in the event of a Russian victory over Germany, England would have to form a western European bloc to combat the Russians.

Document Quoted

The court secretary told President Judge Col. Gen. Vassily V. Ulrich and his two assistants, Maj. Gen. Dmitriev and Colonel Ekistrov, that Okulicki had confessed to relaying the document over the one of the many radio transmitters which the Red Army took from the sixteen Poles on trial.

"In the case of victory of the U.S.S.R. over Germany" Okulicki's document was quoted, "not only England's interests but all Europe's will be threatened."

"Considering their interests in Europe," the document allegedly added. "England will have to commence mobilizing the forces of Europe against the U.S.S.R. It is clear that we will be in the first row of this European anti-Soviet bloc and also that this bloc cannot be conceived without the participation of Germany in it."

In this so-called "directive," Okulicki was alleged to have written that the Polish Home Army, of which he was the head, should be included in this anti-Soviet bloc organized by the English.

Polish-German Bloc

The Okulicki indictment said he had confessed that the idea of creating a Polish-German bloc after the war had occurred during the Warsaw uprising of the Home Army.

The indictment charged that when the Poles in Warsaw were negotiating surrender to the Germans, Okulicki told Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor) that "perhaps the Germans are right" when they suggested that the Poles should cease firing because "Russia is the enemy of Poland and Germany."

"Poland and Germany have general interests and will be able to be allies in the forthcoming war," the indictment claimed another captured Polish document said.

A "New Deceit"

Seized copies of the Warsaw underground paper, *Glos Narodowi*, were quoted in court as saying that each new conference between the leaders of the United States, Britain and Russia was a "new deceit" and as asking: "When will the Allies at last take Russia by the throat?"

All but one of the accused Poles attended the trial. Anton Paidak was reported sick. Seven Soviet lawyers were provided for the defense.

The defendants, dressed in dark suits, sat immobile during the long reading of charges.

Besides lengthy charges that the group carried on consistent anti-Soviet, anti-Red Army activities before the war's end and kept in touch with the London government by radio, the indictment asserted that some of the actions had resulted in the death of 594 Red Army officers.

"Just To Pretend"

On one occasion, 277 were killed and 94 others wounded, while in another instance, 317 were killed and 125 wounded, the indictment alleged.

Taking the stand in the afternoon session, Jankowski, Bien and Jasiukowicz admitted conversations with the Germans during the Warsaw uprising last year and admitted spreading propaganda for the creation of a European bloc against Russia.

Bien said that on the insistence of the London government, the underground leaders remained in hiding, while Jasiukowicz denied on the stand that he knew anything about the terroristic operations of the underground. His statement drew loud laughter from the 150 persons jammed in the hall.

In the evening session, Jankowski admitted under prodding of Prosecutor Major General Afanaseev, that the Polish Home Army, after the Warsaw uprising, surrendered its weapons to the Germans, but refused to do the same to the Red Army when it liberated the capital.

The first witness, the former home-army commander of the Stanislawow military district, testified that his orders were only to make a "pretense" of fighting the Germans and to save his efforts for the arrival of the Russians. When the order went out to disband the Home Army, he said, "We were told by our commanders to just pretend we were doing it."

12 Poles Admit Anti-Red Acts, Moscow Says

Gilmore

JUN 19 1945

Moscow, June 18 (AP)—The secretary of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court told the judges today that Maj. Gen. Bronislaw Okulicki and fifteen other Polish leaders had confessed to a long list of charges including the killing of 594 Russian officers, anti-Soviet espionage and conferring with the Germans.

Twelve of the defendants confessed. These included the four leaders, Gen. Okulicki, Jan Jankowski, Vice Premier; Adam Bien, former Warsaw judge, and Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, former member of Parliament. Three others confessed to portions of the charges. The youngest defendant, Z. Stypulowski, a Warsaw lawyer, did not plead guilty.

The graying Okulicki, who headed the Polish home army of the London Polish Government after the surrender of Gen. Tadeusz (Bor) Komorowski, and his fellow-defendants on trial heard the charges without emotion. One of the sixteen accused Poles was ill and did not attend.

Anti-Red Bloc Alleged

The trial was held in the same blue-walled hall of the Labor Building where the Trotzkyist purge trials were held in 1937. The same judge, Vasily V. Ulrich, presided.

Okulicki was accused of possessing at the time of his arrest by the Red Army a document in which he declared that in the event of a Soviet victory over Germany, England would have to form a western European bloc to combat the Russians. The document was said to assert that Germany and Poland should be in the bloc.

Indications were that the Red Army prosecutor would ask the death penalty in at least some cases.

Message Quoted

The secretary of the court said Okulicki had confessed to sending the message about the European bloc over one of the many radio stations that the Red Army took from the sixteen Poles on trial. He quoted the message:

"In case of victory of the U.S.S.R. over Germany, not only England's interests but all of Europe's will be threatened.

"Considering their interests in Europe, England will have to commence mobilizing the forces of Europe against the U.S.S.R. It is clear that we will be in the first row of this European anti-Soviet bloc and also this bloc cannot be conceived without the participation of Germany in it. Germany will be controlled by the English."

The Polish Role

Described as a "directive," the message said the Polish home army must be included in the anti-Soviet bloc and use made of its material.

The court took under advisement a request from General Okulicki that a list of witnesses be called, including an unspecified officer of the British military mission in Moscow.

The Poles sat immobile through the lengthy reading of the charges, which included allegations of conspiracies engaged in by the general staff of the Polish London Government against the Russian Army.

Guard Beside Each Man

Each of the Polish defendants marched into the chamber accompanied by a Red Army guard.

Okulicki, the principal defendant, wore a dark-blue suit. He looked sternly ahead as he led the march to the bar. All of his colleagues wore civilian dress. Most looked old or middle-aged, although one appeared to be 20 or 30.

Okulicki announced that he would defend himself. Seven So- Page 2 Column 1

[illegible] lawyers were seated before the Polish box, available for use if asked.

Other Charges

The charges alleged that President Sosnokowski of Poland's London regime and Okulicki agreed that weapons, print shops, radio stations and ammunition should be preserved for resisting the Red Army. The charge said the group of accused Poles carried on consistent anti-Soviet and anti-Red Army activities.

The prosecution asserted that the Soviet Union had decoded an order from the Polish Government in exile in London on December 14, 1944, in which Poles in Poland were ordered to hide the home staff and create an illegal organization to hide arms in preparation for a further struggle. Terrible reprisals were alleged to have been threatened to any Pole exposing the plot.

The so-called illegal military organization went by the name of Armija Krajowa or AK, it was stated.

Defendants Listed

The four main defendants are Okulicki; Jan Janowski, Vice-Premier of the Polish exiled government; Adam Bien, former Warsaw judge, and Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, former member of Parliament.

The others are Anton Paidak, K. V. Puzhak, Alexander Zwecziwersky, Kazimir S. Baginski, Stanislaw Merzuva, Z. Stypulowski, J. A. Hkatsinski, F. A. Urbanski, S. F. Mikhailowski, K. S. Boxulyanski, E. Czernowski and J. H. Stember-Domowski.

The indictment charged that when the Poles in Warsaw were negotiating surrender, Okulicki told General Bor that "perhaps the Germans are right" when they suggested that the Poles should cease the uprising because "Russia is the enemy of Poland and Germany."

Jasiukowicz's Testimony

The General was charged in the indictment with issuing directives to commanders of the home army saying, "The Red Army is an army of occupation which has replaced the Germans. The Polish underground carries on the same undermining activities against the Red Army."

Jasiukowicz was the first Pole to testify. He pleaded guilty to sending misleading information to the British Government and to participating in an underground ministry in Moscow. He denied any complicity in the killings of Russian officers and men.

He testified that his information

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to the British Government of the strength of the leadership of the Polish emigre Government "was given tendentiously."

One Of 16 A 'Ringer,' London Poles Charge

London, June 18 (AP)—An official of the Polish Government in London charged today that one of the sixteen Poles on trial in Moscow was a "ringer" unknown to Polish authorities here.

He based the statement on a Moscow broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, which referred to "the accused Jansen" and identified him as "former commandant of the Lwow district."

However, Associated Press dispatches direct from Moscow listing all sixteen defendants accused of sabotage behind Russian lines did not include the name "Jansen."

[An OWI listing of the defendants also made no mention of "Jansen."]

"For a long time," the Polish spokesman said, "we have wondered who the sixteenth prisoner was. Now we learn he is M. Jansen, a name entirely unknown to us. It is significant how much of the talking he has done."

Commenting on the Moscow charge that Maj. Gen. Bronislaw Okulicki, a principal defendant, had said that he received orders from the Polish London Government "to preserve the home army in a condition of illegality," the spokesman said:

"I think they are putting words into his mouth. But what can we do? This is a trial in the classic Moscow fashion."

Second Polish Talk Reportedly Goes Well

Moscow, June 18 (AP)—A second formal gathering of Polish groups conferring here on the reorganization of the provisional Government was held today in what was described by an informed foreign source as a "surprisingly good" atmosphere.

The Poles so far have asked for no Allied advice, holding conversations only among themselves.

Upon concluding their discussions, the groups will report to a commission composed of Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov, United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and the British envoy, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr.

POLISH TERRORIST KILLED

Moscow Says Stanislaw Sokol Had Massacred 194 Persons

LONDON, Monday, June 18 (AP)—The Moscow radio, reporting a Polish dispatch from Warsaw, said today that Stanislaw Sokol, leader of the Polish "Peoples Armed Force" and 166 of his 200 men had been killed by a special operational force in Poland.

The Warsaw Polish Government said "this terrorist band" had killed Polish militia men and members of democratic parties, and attacked the village of Verkhoviny this month, killing 194 persons, including sixty-four children, the report said.

Polish Talks Continuing

Moscow, June 18 (AP)—Polish groups meeting here to reorganize the provisional government prepared today for a second formal gathering after initial discussions that, diplomats said, were conducted in an "encouraging atmosphere."

One well-informed foreign source said the discussions at present were merely in the "introductory stage." He added that all appears to be going well—and this is something."

Participating in the initial talks were Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the Polish Government in exile; Jan Stanczyk, Socialist miners' leader, representative of the Warsaw Government, and other groups from Poland. Observers were quoted as being impressed with the "seriousness with which all the factions viewed the current question."

At the conclusion of the discussions the groups will report to a commission composed of Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, United States Ambassador Harriman and British Ambassador Clark Kerr.

Kilodzei Off To Moscow

London, June 18 (AP)—Anton Kilodzei, chief of the Polish Seamen's Union in London, left today for Moscow to take part in the conferences on reorganization of the Polish Government.

It was learned meanwhile that chances were slight of having Wincenty Witos, Peasant party chief and former Polish Premier in Poland, sit in on the conferences. Ill and aged, Witos turned down an initial bid to attend the meeting on the grounds of health.

Russ, Finns Draw Petsamo Area Lines

New York, June 18 (AP)—A mixed Soviet-Finnish boundary committee met in Helsinki today to begin drawing the boundary in the Petsamo region of northern Finland, the Finnish radio said today in a broadcast reported by the FCC.

The Petsamo region in northern Finland was ceded to Finland by Russia in 1920. Under terms of the Russo-Finnish armistice, the area is to be returned to Russia.

Yesterday the Finnish radio, discussing the disputed border area north of Leningrad, said that the Finnish Government expects northern Karelia to remain within the boundaries of postwar Finland.

SHAPLEY IN MOSCOW

Moscow, June 18 (A. P.).—The 1,200 delegates to the Jubilee Conference of the Soviet Academy of Scientists inspected Moscow's research institutes today. The scientists spent much time during the visits questioning Russian professors in charge of new experiments, projects and research.

Last night Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University greeted the academy on behalf of the university, the American Philosophical Society, Sigma Psi and the Committee of Independent Citizens in the field of art and science. Greetings also were expressed by Sir Robert Robinson for the Royal Society of London, and by Maurice Colleri for the French delegation.

Church Conference Meets

Moscow, June 18 (AP)—Clerical delegates from Syria and Lebanon arrived at Yerevan in Armenia together with prelates and other delegates, to discuss the proposed Armenian church constitution. The conference opened Saturday. Other delegations present were from Jerusalem, Egypt, England, France, Iran, India, Bulgaria, Romanio and California.

Parri To Form 'Stable Government' In Italy

Rome, June 18 (AP)—A political deadlock of more than a month has been broken with the designation by Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, of Ferrucco Parri, of Milan, to form a new Italian Government.

Parri, 55-year-old journalist who has been honored by the Allies for his work as a deputy commander of Patriot forces in north Italy, declared last night he would form a "stable government based on anti-Fascist forces and capable of preparing a constituent assembly."

Parri, who succeeds Ivanoe Bonomi, is expected to retain the key post of Minister of Interior for himself. Like Bonomi's Cabinet, the new Government was expected to include two Vice Premiers, with one of these posts possibly going to Pietro Nenni, Socialist party secretary.

Palmiro Togliatti, a Vice Premier in Bonomi's Cabinet, has been mentioned for Minister of Justice, and it was believed that Alcide de Gasperi would remain as Foreign Minister.

Pope Grants Audiences To Legion, Army Leader

Rome, June 18 (AP)—Pope Pius XII granted private audiences today to Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander of the American Legion; Marcel Talgott, of Waukegan, Ill., of the American Legion's grave registration committee, and Brig. Gen. Edward W. Smith, of the United States War Department.

The Pope also received members of the House Military Affairs Committee, who are touring Italy; and Msgr. William R. Arnold, military delegate for the Vicarate of the United States with a group of army chaplains.

Italians Going Far East

Rome, June 18 (AP)—The Government announced today that 15,000 Italian volunteer workmen will be sent to the Far East for construction jobs under agreement with the British. The workers' contract will be for a maximum of three years.

To Repatriate Nazi PW's

Verona, Italy, June 18 (AP)—Three thousand German war prisoners will be repatriated daily to the Reich from Italy, starting about July 1, United States 5th Army and SHAEF officials decided. About 300,000 German prisoners are under control of the Americans in Italy.

29TH OCCUPATION ROLE PERMANENT

Division One Of Eight Assigned To Stay In Germany

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 18 (AP)—The identity of eight American divisions included among those assigned to permanent duty in the American zone of occupation in Germany was announced officially tonight.

They are the 82d Airborne, the 1st and 4th Armored, and the 1st, 3d, 9th, 29th and 36th Infantry divisions.

The 82d Airborne Division, now in Neufchateau, France, has been named a part of the Berlin task force and will leave for the German capital within 48 hours. It will take over the role originally intended for the 2d Armored Division, which is being deployed elsewhere.

29th In Bremen

The 1st Armored Division at present is in Italy. At a date to be announced later, it will become part of the United States 7th Army and will move up to the Halle area.

The 4th Armored Division is assigned to the 7th Army and will operate in the Regensburg-Neumarkt area.

The 36th Infantry Division remains with the 7th Army and will control the area west of Ulm.

The 29th Infantry Division is part of the Bremen force and is stationed in Bremen and the surrounding area. It is assigned to the 7th Army.

The 3d Infantry Division, now near Berchtesgaden, will move soon to the 7th Army, taking up positions in the Hersfeld-Eschwege area west of Leipzig.

Not Permanent Location

The 9th Infantry Division, with the 3d Army, is stationed in the area between Augsburg and Ingolstadt, about 20 miles northwest of Munich.

The 1st Infantry Division of the 3d Army has been assigned to a triangular area between Ansbach, Neustadt and Rottenburg.

These locations are not necessarily permanent, since the disposition of American troops in the occupied zone is in a constant state of flux due to the withdrawal of certain divisions for deployment elsewhere.

The 3d Army area will coincide roughly with the boundaries of Bavaria while the 7th Army will control the remainder of the American zone. Boundaries of the 7th's area will not be determined until it is decided just how much territory the French Army will occupy.

Seventh Army headquarters presumably will be at Heidelberg, currently the headquarters of the 6th Army group.

Third Army headquarters are listed tentatively as Bad Tolz, just south of Munich.

ELAS Leftist Chief Killed

Athens, June 17 [AP—*Delayed*]. Aris Velouhiotis, alias Athanassios Claras, identified as a Leftist leader of ELAS irregulars in northwestern Greece, was killed today in an encounter with National Guards, it was announced. ELAS served as the armed group of the left-wing ELAM political group.

The supreme military commander of northwestern Greece said Velouhiotis's aide and two members of his band also were killed, and their heads placed on exhibition at Trikkala.

F'ed To Mountains

After the agreement which put an end to recent civil strife in Greece, Velouhiotis disagreed with the leaders of KKE, Communist organization; refused to surrender his arms, took to the mountains and terrorized the region.

A multitude of crimes was blamed on him and he recently had been outlawed by the Government and publicly disavowed by the KKE leader, Nicolas Zachariades.

Sweden Gives Access To German Property

Stockholm, June 18 (AP)—The Swedish Government announced today it had given Allied powers access to German property and records in Sweden. This was in answer to a note from the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France.

The Allies asked Sweden also to close public or private institutions which acted or are acting as propaganda institution for the Nazis or former German Government. Sweden answered that it was willing to take this request under consideration, but pointed out that several such institutions already were closed. These included German news agencies, travel bureaus, the German academy and German school in Stockholm. The German Chamber of Commerce also has closed.

Leading Himmler Aide Is Given Up by Sweden

Schellenberg Flies to Germany With Count Bernadotte

STOCKHOLM, June 18 (AP).—In company with Count Folke Bernadotte, the head of the Swedish Red Cross, S. S. (elite guard) Brigade Fuehrer Walter Schellenberg left Sweden in an American plane today to report to Allied headquarters in Germany. The Swedish Foreign Ministry said his departure was by agreement with the Allies.

Schellenberg, one of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's chief aides, served as Bernadotte's contact man in negotiations with Himmler earlier this year for release of Norwegians and Danes from concentration camps.

Bernadotte intends to discuss with the Red Cross the matter of bringing more refugees stranded in Germany to Sweden for repatriation.

KING'S ENVOYS IN BRUSSELS

Crisis Acute; Rumors Of Leopold's Return Rife

Brussels, June 18 (AP)—Two of King Leopold III's most trusted confidants arrived by plane today on a "mission of information" as Brussels seethed with a Government crisis caused by reports that the King was about to return to Belgium.

Leon Frederic, former head of the king's cabinet, and Jacques Pirenne, the monarch's private counsellor, were to confer with members of the Government and then fly back to Salzburg, Austria, with a report to Leopold.

Findings To Guide King

Their findings were expected to guide Leopold in reaching any decision he may announce in a statement hs has promised tomorrow.

[An Associated Press dispatch from St. Wolfgang, Austria, where the King is residing, said Leopold still was there tonight and that a spokesman told newsmen the King did not plan to go to Brussels immediately.]

The Government crisis was precipitated when the cabinet of Socialist Premier Achille van Acker resigned Saturday in protest against Leopold's return.

Forgeries Charged

Brussels streetcar workers have announced they would strike when Leopold sets foot on Belgian soil. There have been indications that other workers will follow suit.

Meantime, Frederic in a letter to Van Acker asserted that the Germans had forged alleged congratulations from Leopold to Hitler on his birthday.

Hitler's telegram of thanks, Frederic added, was sent in answer to these unauthorized congratulations.

LEOPOLD PLANS STATEMENT

ST. WOLFGANG, Austria, June 18—(AP) King Leopold III promised newsmen a statement tomorrow on the Belgian political situation. A spokesman for the King last night gave no indication he intended leaving for Brussels today, and so far as is known, he is still in St. Wolfgang where his home is guarded by a detachment of the American 106th cavalry group.

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eek Crew of Ten In Liberator Crash

Lisbon, June 18 (A. P.).—Two Portuguese bombers and a Coast Guard boat left today to search for the ten crewmen of an American Liberator reported to have crashed off Cape Finisterre, at the northwest tip of Spain.

Refugees in Switzerland Vote on New Homelands

By The Associated Press.

BERNE, Switzerland, June 18—Thousands of war refugees in Switzerland, mostly Jews, are voting on a general program of repatriation and expressing their preference of nations in which they want to live.

So far the returns show that they are overwhelmingly opposed to returning to Germany. Whether they desire to emigrate to Palestine was not decided.

3,300-Ton Relief Cargo Reaches Yugoslavia

Belgrade, June 18 (AP)—The first ship entirely devoted to carrying United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration material for Yugoslavia now is discharging its 3,300-ton cargo at the Port of Split. Previous relief supplies to this country arrived through military channels.

The ship is the S.S. Dubrovnik, of the Yugoslav Merchant Marine. It left England May 22.

The shipment includes trucks, tractors, equipment for 65 hospitals, food and clothing.

Two Syrians Killed By French Troops

Beyrouth, June 18 (A. P.).—British headquarters reported today that two Syrians were killed and four wounded at Aleppo, Syria, on June 16, when French troops fired on civilians the French claimed were trying to storm their barracks. After the shooting, headquarters said, British troops disarmed the French soldiers, who were evacuated from their barracks without further incident.

First Soldiers In Iran Will Be First Sent Out

Tehran, Iran, June 18 (AP)—The United States Army's Persian Gulf Command redeployment policy is "first in, first out," and the first soldiers getting out of Iran will be those who arrived in the Winter of 1943.

Men who have been here only a short time will remain for several months more.

CHINESE TAKE WENCHOW PORT

Moosa

12-Mile Gain Also Reported In Drive On Liuchow

Chungking, *Tuesday*, June 19 (AP). Chinese troops driving up China's eastern coast early Monday recaptured Wenchow, port 220 miles south of Shanghai and 440 miles west of Okinawa, the Chinese high command announced today, and pursued fleeing Japanese forces on across the Wu River.

Wenchow, in Chekiang province, is 160 miles north of Foochow, evacuated by the Japanese on May 19. Thus in a month two big ports and a long stretch of China's invasion-vulnerable coast have fallen to the Chinese pushing up on the heels of a steady Japanese retreat.

Wenchow had been held by the Japanese since last December and twice before was occupied by the invaders between 1939 and August, 1943.

To Bolster Other Sectors

Japanese abandonment of Wenchow apparently was part of a vast redeployment of forces now in China. It was believed here that the Wenchow garrison and troops from Foochow would be used to strengthen anti-invasion defenses in the more vital Shanghai and Hangchow region.

To the southwest, Chinese troops drove 12 miles deeper into Japanese lines west of Liuchow and were within 21 miles of that rail hub.

Ripping into the Liuchow-Ishan-Tatang defense triangle before the city, Chinese columns in a 12-mile gain along the Ishan-Tatang highway reached the suburbs of Tatang, 21 miles southwest of Liuchow.

Other Columns Advance

Another Chinese column operating west of the Liuchow-Yungning (Nanning) highway reached a point 25 miles southwest of Liuchow. A third Chinese force pressed along the Kwangsi-Kleiyang (Kweichow) railroad and gained up to 7 miles, reaching the outskirts of Sancha, 27 miles northeast of Liuchow city, the high command said.

A Chinese communiqué said that the Japanese counterdrive, which was unleashed June 11 and rolled to the outskirts of Tsinkong, 53 miles southwest of Liuchow, had been pressed back to a point 34 miles southwest of Liuchow, where Szelinyu township was retaken by the Chinese.

Meanwhile in southeastern China, reinforced Chinese troops reoccupied Tingnan in Kiangsi Province 130 miles northeast of Canton, after a day of fighting which followed a counterattack launched at dawn Saturday.

Had Been Lost Thursday

Tingnan, a key point in communications linking the provinces of Kiangsi and Kwangtung, had been captured by the Japanese Thursday as part of a general plan to strengthen their anti-invasion defenses in southeast China, and bolster the east flank of the Hong Kong-Canton corridor.

North of Tingnan, however, the Japanese apparently slashed out a 34-mile gain from Lungnan, for the Chinese command reported that enemy troops had attacked Anyuan, 160 miles northeast of Canton. Chinese forces south of Sinfeng, 36 miles northwest of Anyuan highway center, attacked the enemy's rear lines and forced a retreat.

While United States 14th Air Force Mustangs bombed and strafed Japanese lines and troop installations in the Liuchow area, other American fliers attacked Japanese-operated railroads in the Yellow River area and strafed installations along the Japanese overland corridor between Hong Kong and Hankow.

province, before it was halted.

The Chinese two days later pressed back and retook Szelinyu township, 34 miles southwest of Liuchow, the high command said.

Chinese troops now have smashed to Tatang, vital road junction 21 miles southwest of Liuchow, and another column pushing east from Ishan has arrived within 27 miles of Liuchow, the high command announced.

The advances were made amid indications that the Japanese intended to put up a stiff fight for Liuchow.

Tingnan Retaken

Meanwhile, reinforced Chinese in Kiangsi province recaptured Tingnan, 135 miles northeast of Canton, after a day of fighting which followed a dawn counter-attack Saturday, the high command said. Tingnan is a key point in communications linking Kiangsi with Kwangtung province.

It had been taken by the Japanese Thursday as part of a general enemy plan to strengthen their anti-invasion defenses in south China and bolster the east flank of their Hongkong to Hankow corridor.

Two Counterthrusts Repulsed

The new advances against Liu-

Chinese Announce Wenchow Retaken

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Moosa

Chungking, June 19 (Tuesday) (AP)—The Chinese High Command announced that Chinese forces recaptured Wenchow, Chekiang province seaport, 220 miles south of Shanghai, at 6 A.M. Monday.

Wenchow is the second important Chinese coastal city retaken by the Chinese in less than a month. Foochow, 159 miles south, was recaptured on May 19.

Wenchow, some 450 miles west of Okinawa, on which American forces are now fighting, and Foochow are possible landing points in case American forces should be sent ashore in China.

Japs Flee Across River

The High Command said the Japanese at Wenchow fled from the southern bank of the Wu River on which Wenchow stands to the northern bank "with our troops in hot pursuit."

Other Chinese successes were announced, meantime, in the south.

The Chinese high command declared today that its troops had driven to within 21 miles of strategic Liuchow, rail center and former American airbase, despite a Japanese counteroffensive and other strong enemy reaction.

Japs Thrust To Tsinkong

The Japanese counteroffensive, it was disclosed, began a week ago and rolled to the vicinity of Tsinkong, highway junction 55 miles southwest of Liuchow in Kwangsi

chow were made yesterday, after the high command announced that two enemy counteroffensives launched last week with the evident purpose of protecting their hold on the city had been thrown back.

The Japanese had overrun Tatang in that drive after the Chinese had taken it ten days before. The new Chinese push was between the highways linking recaptured Ishan, 43 miles west of Liuchow and its outer bastion, with Liuchow and Tatang.

The other Chinese column pushed almost 10 miles eastward to a point 15 miles or more beyond Ishan.

Japs Attack Tsinkong

One of the Japanese counterthrusts had been thrown against Tsingkong on June 11. The Chinese said this was thrown back with serious losses.

The other Japanese push was mounted toward Laipin on the Yungning-Liuchow rail roadbed, 40 miles south of Liuchow, on June 13. Here again the Chinese claimed the attack was repulsed.

Cholera Kills Chinese

Chungking, June 18 (AP)—Health authorities said today more than 200 Chinese are known to have died of cholera during the last ten days in the worst disease scourge in this capital in many years. Additional deaths may have gone unreported.

RAILWAY IN THAILAND CUT

Oil Barge Sunk in Gulf of Siam and One Is Damaged

CALCUTTA, India, June 18 (AP)—Allied heavy bombers cut the Bangkok-Singapore railway in several places yesterday and knocked out a quantity of rolling stock while fighter planes maintained patrols over the Burma front, southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced today.

The bulletin said a Sunderland flying boat sank an oil barge and damaged another in the Gulf of Siam, near the area where a Liberator previously was reported to have sunk a 10,000-ton tanker June 15. The latter sinking was confirmed by the Sunderland's crew which saw the masts and funnel of the tanker projecting from water that was still coated with blazing oil.

Minor operations were reported on the Burma land front, where British troops, pursuing enemy forces retreating toward Thailand, captured a hill twenty-three and a half miles east of Toungoo.

Premier King's Seat Seen Lost

Ottawa, June 18 (AP)—The defeat of Prime Minister Mackenzie King in the Prince Albert constituency which he represents was reported tonight in government circles, presumably based on advance information about the soldier vote which is to be announced tomorrow.

Cabinet ministers and party officials have been supplied with private information on the service balloting in a number of constituencies where the civilian vote in the federal election June 11 was close.

The reports said that King, who led 263 votes on the civilian tally in his constituency, would finish more than 100 votes behind his C. C. F. opponent, E. L. Bowerman.

Should King be defeated it is assumed that he will seek a seat in the House of Commons from another constitutency at the earliest possible moment in order to be present for the coming session of parliament, to open in September.

Argentina Revokes Axis Firm Charter

Buenos Aires, June 18 (AP)—The Argentine Government today revoked the charters of Thyssen Lametal, German-owned manufacturing company, and two subsidiaries, in a supplementary decree to previous measures ordering the firms converted into purely Argentine enterprises.

The Gavernment said Thyssen Lametal, largest axis firm thus far taken over, was the central unit of a complex system of more than 100 interlocking companies, all owned by enemy capital.

The Government asserted the subsidiaries were fronts to enable the parent organization to carry on illegal activities.

Revocation of the charters deprives the original owners of legal grounds for continuing operations.

TRUMAN FLYING TOMORROW TO PACIFIC COAST

President Is Counting on Parley's Adjournment by Saturday.

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PLANS MADE ACCORDINGLY

Stettinius, Gromyko and Evatt Fail to Work Out Compromise on Soviet Demand.

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—The White House reported today that President Truman is counting on adjournment of the San Francisco United Nations conference Saturday, as scheduled.

Charles G. Ross, press secretary, announced that the President will leave by plane at 8 A. M. tomorrow for Olympia, Wash., for a brief vacation before flying into San Francisco Friday afternoon. He said the President's plans still were based on the assumption that the conference will end Saturday, and that he will address the closing session that afternoon.

Parley Windup Held Up.

San Francisco, June 18 (A. P.).—Only one issue stands between the United Nations conference and adjournment, but that one, raised by Russia, may be enough to block the scheduled windup next Saturday.

Russia is demanding the restriction of powers already formally proposed for the General Assembly of the proposed world organization to discuss and make recommendations on any matter affecting international relations. Moscow wants this changed to cover only questions "relating to the maintenance of international peace and security."

Secretary of State Stettinius put himself, Evatt and Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko on a special committee yesterday to work out a compromise on the Russian demand. Today he had to inform the conference executive committee that it had failed to do so. Gromyko, under instructions from Moscow, was unable to accept any compromise and could only report back to Moscow what was offered..

Hopes to Avoid Floor Fight.

Confronted with a tight timetable which he intends to stick to if at all possible, Stettinius evidently hoped to avoid an open floor fight which might provoke lengthy debate and could end in defeat for Russia if the small nations lined up strongly behind Evatt. The next move was up to the executive committees.

But the week end brought a whirlwind clean-up of other controversies that had been argued out over many days past:

1. A conference committee last night voted twenty-three to three (fourteen nations abstaining) to write into the charter authority for the proposed league either to expel or suspend members which violated its principles. The big powers had fought particularly for the expulsion clause.

2. This committee also approved, twenty-nine to fourteen, a Belgian plan that future amendments to the charter should become effective after being ratified by two-thirds of the United Nations, including all the Big Five. This means that any one of the Big Five could veto an amendment by refusing to satisfy it.

3. Acceptance of a United States compromise cleared away another issue over amendments. This provides that if no new conference to revise the charter has been held by the end of its first ten years, the Assembly must consider calling one, and could decide to do so by majority vote. The committee approved this, thirty-three to one, with eleven nations, including Russia, not voting, and four absent.

No Withdrawal Clause.

4, A committee voted twenty-four to nineteen against writing into the charter a clause allowing any nation to withdraw its membership. The small nations had insisted on this right, but compromised on an informal committee statement which said that even without the express provision a nation could withdraw, particularly if some future change in the charter made it unacceptable to that nation.

AUSTRALIAN PLAN HITS SOVIET SNAG

Matter of Authority to Debate International Issues Referred to Moscow.

JUN 19 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18. — (AP) Australia made a new proposition today for settling the single issue now blocking a successful windup of the United Nations conference, but apparently it failed to satisfy Russian demands.

Again it was up to Moscow to make a decision, as it had been so frequently on key conference problems.

Involved was the question of how broad an authority to debate international questions should be given a world assembly on which every country, from the largest to the smallest, would have a voice.

The Australian plan was offered by Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt in the nature of a compromise. It would let the assembly "discuss any matters covered by the purposes and principles of the (world) charter or within the scope of the charter, and make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the security council, or both, on any such questions or matters."

This proposal was laid before the conference's policy-shaping executive and steering committees today. Secretary of State Stettinius announced that Big Five delegation chiefs were meeting hurriedly to consider it, and that it also was being laid before the conference technical committee handling political and security functions of the council, but it was reported reliably that the first Soviet reaction was unfavorable. Asked whether the Australian proposal met with the approval of Soviet delegation chief, Andrei Gromyko, Stettinius replied: "I can't say that."

It was Russia which had reopened the whole question of powers of the assembly after the technical committee thought it had the matter settled. The committee have voted to give the assembly the right to discuss anything in the field of international relations.

The Soviets took a firm stand that the assembly should be able to debate and make recommendations only on matters directly affecting international peace and security. That was the limitation prescribed at Dumbarton Oaks and later broadened by a conference committee.

The Russian position jumbled up the conference work-schedule and jeopardized plans for it to wind up its business next Saturday.

New Russ Demand Blocks Frisco Conference Again

San Francisco, June 18 (AP)—Only one issue stands between the United Nations conference and adjournment, but that one, raised by Russia, may be enough to block the scheduled windup next Saturday.

It has been formally decided that the general assembly of the new world league should have power to discuss and make recommendations on any matter affecting international relations. Moscow, however, is now demanding that this power be reduced to cover only questions "relating to the maintenance of international peace and security."

The reopening of this controversy has stirred anew small-nation resistance to big-power leadership in the writing of a United Nations security charter.

Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, has let it be known that he is considering reopening other issues by starting a new fight against the Big Five veto in the world security council.

Secretary of State Stettinius put himself, Evatt and Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko on a special committee yesterday to work out a compromise on the Russian demand. Today he had to inform the conference executive committee that it had failed to do so. Gromyko, under instructions from Moscow, was unable to accept any compromise and could only report back to Moscow what was offered.

But the week end brought a whirlwind cleanup of other controversies that had been argued out over many days past:

1. A conference committee last night voted, 23 to 3 (fourteen nations abstaining), to write into the charter authority for the proposed league to either expel or suspend members which violated its principles. The big powers had fought particularly for the expulsion clause.

2. This committee also approved, 29 to 14, a Belgian plan that future amendments to the charter should become effective after being ratified by two thirds of the United Nations, including all the Big Five. This means that any one of the Big Five could veto an amendment by refusing to ratify it.

Revision Compromise

3. Acceptance of a United States compromise cleared away another issue over amendments. This provides that if no new conference to revise the charter has been held by the end of its first ten years the assembly must consider calling one, and can decide to do so by majority vote. The committee approved this, 33 to 1, with 11 nations, including Russia, not voting and four absent.

4. A committee voted 24 to 19 against writing into the charter a clause allowing any nation to withdraw its membership. The small nations had insisted on this right, but compromised on an informal committee statement which said that even without the express provision a nation could withdraw, particularly if some future change in the charter made it unacceptable to that nation.

In so far as they had been hotly debated issues, all these questions stem from the fact that in the security council Russia, the United States, Britain, France and China, would always have to agree before action could be taken. By disagreeing, any one of them could veto action.

Soong On Way Home From Frisco Parley

San Francisco, June 18 (AP)—Premier T. V. Soong of China has left the United Nations conference for Chungking.

This was disclosed today, along with word that he would not stop at either London or Moscow, as he previously had been expected to do. It was said that Soong will visit these capitals later.

A Chinese official who was asked whether Soong would attend the Big Three meeting of President Truman, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill replied by asking, "But it's the Big Three meeting, isn't it?"

...R BRIDES ARRIVE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18—(AP) The largest single contingent of Australian war brides and their children, 543 in all, today left a converted luxury liner here to set foot for the first time on their new homeland.

Commercial Flying Over Pacific Foreseen

San Francisco, June 18 (AP)—Pan American World Airways may resume commercial service across the Pacific by January 1 "if not earlier," according to L. C. Reynolds, manager of the Pacific Alaska division.

He explained that a contract with the Naval Air Transport Service, in effect since the Pearl Harbor attack, will be terminated December 31, and that the Navy will assume the operations without assistance from a contractor-operator.

Austria Now 3rd European Oil Producer

Undated

JUN 1 45

BERNE—(AP) Austria has moved into third place as an oil producer in Europe, but, says L'Indicateur Industriel, its oil industry probably will be nationalized.

That Geneva industrial publication, as well as engineers, say Austria has surpassed Hungary as an oil producer. Roumania, with 5,000,000 tons annual production, is first and Poland is second.

Austria's 1944 production was given as 1,500,000 tons as against 30,000 tons in 1937. Experts, according to L'Indicateur Industriel, say that the yield can easily be boosted to 2,000,000 tons a year.

Recent Swiss visitors to Austria report that although the refineries in the Vienna area were heavily damaged by Allied air raids, it was believed that the installations could resume operations within six months.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

JUN 19 1945

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

OKINAWA.

1st and 6th Marines—Advanced several hundred yards reaching point south of Mezado town.

7th Infantry—Mopping up.

96th Infantry—Limited gains against strong resistance.

PHILIPPINES.

6th Infantry—Reduced enemy strong points in mountains northwest of Bagabag, Luzon.

24th Infantry—Advanced mile and a half toward Calinan, Mindanao.

31st Infantry—Probed east of Silae, Mindanao.

37th Infantry—Reached Cauayan town after thirteen-mile advance in Cagayan Valley, Luzon.

38th Infantry—Took forty enemy caves, Luzon.

Supreme Court Invalidates Bridges Deportation Order

30.24-27627

Justices Take View Evidence Did Not Prove Labor Leader Was Communistic—Wider Issue Not Involved.

JUN 19 1945

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court ruled invalid today a deportation order against Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. leader. Justice Douglas delivered the court's 5 to 3 opinion. Justice Jackson took no part in the case. Chief Justice Stone wrote a dissent in which Justices Frankfurter and Roberts concurred.

The court's decision was the climax of a seven-year fight over governmental efforts to send the alien Bridges back to Australia, whence he came a quarter of a century ago.

Meaning of Word.

Douglas said for the majority that Bridges had been ordered deported "on a misconstruction of the term 'affiliation' as used in the statute and by reason of an unfair hearing on the question of his membership in the Communist party, his detention under the warrant is unlawful."

"Accordingly," Douglas said, "it is unnecessary for us to consider the larger constitutional questions which have been advanced in the challenge to the legality of petitioner's (Bridges') detention under the deportation order." Douglas said that the legislative history of the deportation statute throws little light on the meaning of "affiliation."

[This reference was to Bridges' alleged "affiliation" with the Communist party.]

More Than Sympathy.

"It imports, however, less than membership, but more than sympathy," he said. "By the terms of the statute, it includes those who contribute money or anything of value to an organization which believes, advises, advocates, or teaches the overthrow of our Government by force or violence. That example throws light on the meaning of the term 'affiliation.'

"Individuals, like nations, may co-operate in a common cause over a period of months or years, though their ultimate aims do not coincide. Alliance for limited objectives are well known.

"Certainly those who joined forces with Russia to defeat the Nazis may not be said to have made an alliance to spread the cause of Communism. An individual who makes contributions to feed hungry men does not become 'affiliated' with the communist cause because those men are communists. A different result is not necessarily indicated if aid is given to or received from a proscribed organization in order to win a legitimate objective in a domestic controversy."

Chief Justice Dissents.

Chief Justice Stone, in his dissent, said that "when the authority to deport the alien turns on a determination of fact by the Attorney-General, the courts are without authority to disturb his finding, if it has the support of evidence of any probative value." The Chief Justice said that he, Roberts and Frankfurter "are of opinion that the finding of Bridges's membership in the Communist party, standing alone supports the deportation order, and that the finding is supported by evidence. We deem it unnecessary to consider other contentions to which the court's opinion is principally directed."

Justice Murphy, in an opinion concurring with the majority, asserted that "the record in this case will stand forever as a monument to man's intolerance of man."

"Seldom, if ever, in the history of this nation has there been such a concentrated and relentless crusade to deport an individual because he dared to exercise the freedom that belongs to him as a human being and that is guaranteed by the Constitution," Murphy stated. He added that proof of Bridges's alleged membership and affiliation with the Communist party "was shown by some of the most tenuous and unreliable evidence ever to be introduced in an administrative or legal proceeding."

Douglas said that the majority believed that the associations which Bridges had with various Communist groups "seemed to indicate no more than co-operative measures to attain objectives which were wholly legitimate."

Biddle Deportation Order.

Attorney - General Biddle ordered Bridges deported on the ground that the Longshoremen's Union executive had been a member of the Communist party. Biddle at that time said that the party advocated violent overthrow of the United States Government.

Bridges contended that Biddle's order violated rights guaranteed to an alien by the Constitution. He denied that he ever had been a member of the Communist party, or was affiliated with it.

The Department of Justice replied that the Federal Government had sovereign power through its legislative and executive arms "to rid itself of those deemed inimical to the national welfare." Biddle said that his order was based on an act of Congress which stipulates that the Attorney-General's findings in such cases are final.

History of Case.

The first attempt to oust Bridges was begun by the Government in 1938, but it failed when the Supreme Court ruled that past membership in the Communist party was not a ground for deporting an alien. Then Congress amended the law to make past membership in organizations advocating the violent overthrow of the Government a cause for deportation.

Biddle began the present proceedings in May, 1942, after the adoption of the amendment. Bridges attacked the deportation order in habeas corpus proceedings, but Biddle was upheld by the lower Federal courts.

Fight Won By Bridges On Ouster

Washington, June 18 (AP)—Harry Bridges won a seven-year fight against deportation today. The Supreme Court ruled that the evidence on his associations with Communist groups "seemed to indicate no more than co-operative measures to obtain objectives

which were wholly legitimate."

The 5-3 opinion by Justice Douglas invalidated a deportation order by Attorney General Biddle against the West Coast CIO and Longshoremen's Union leader.

A laconic "O.K." was Bridges's only immediate reaction when he was awakened in San Francisco to hear the news.

Second Victory For Bridges

It was Bridges's second victory before the high court against a Government effort to send him back to Australia on the ground that he was connected with organizations which advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. He came to this country a quarter century ago.

In the previous case, instituted in 1938, Bridges won on a Supreme Court finding that past membership in the Communist party was not ground for deportation. The second deportation effort was begun in 1942 after Congress had amended the law to cover past membership in a group which advocates violent overturn of the Government.

Lower courts had turned down a habeas corpus petition in which Bridges attacked the new order. The Supreme Court today reversed that ruling.

Separate Opinion By Murphy

Justice Douglas was joined in the majority by Justices Murphy, Black, Reed and Rutledge. Murphy filed a separate concurring opinion.

Chief Justice Stone prepared the dissenting minority opinion, holding that the law left determination of fact in such an action up to the Attorney General, and that the courts may not interfere if there is valid evidence in support of that fact finding. Justices Roberts and Frankfurter joined him.

Justice Jackson took no part in the case.

Bridges denied he ever had been a member of the Communist party, and contended the deportation order violated rights constitutionally guaranteed to an alien.

The Justice Department contended that the legislative and executive departments could exercise the Government's sovereign power to "rid itself of those deemed inimical to the national welfare."

Word Interpretation Important

The reasoning in the majority opinions hinged on interpretation of the word "affiliation" as applied to Bridges's alleged association with Communist groups. Douglas held that the order against Bridges was issued under a "misconstruction" of the term.

Discussing the word, Douglas said the legislative history of the Deportation Act throws little light on what Congress had in mind, and added:

"It imports, however, less than membership but more than sympathy. . . .

"Individuals, like nations, may cooperate in a common cause over a period of months or years though their ultimate aims do not coincide. Alliances for limited objectives are well known. Certainly those who joined forces with Russia to defeat the Nazis may not be said to have made an alliance to spread the cause of communism.

Called Victim Of Crusade

Murphy was stiffly critical of the evidence on which a finding of Communist connections was based, calling it "some of the most tenuous and unreliable evidence ever to be introduced in an administrative or legal proceeding."

He asserted that "the record in this case will stand forever as a monument to man's intolerance of man," and called Bridges the victim of a "relentless crusade . . . because he dared to exercise the freedom that belongs to him."

The Chief Justice and the minority held that "the finding of Bridges's membership in the Communist party, standing alone, supports the deportation order, and that the finding is supported by evidence."

PROMOTED TO COMMODORES

WASHINGTON, June 18—(AP) President Truman today sent to the Senate nominations of five naval officers for promotion to the rank of commodore. They are Norman C. Gillette, Chicago; Jennings B. Dow, Santa Monica, Calif.; Bernard O. Wills, San Francisco; Milton C. Jackson, Marion, Pa., Herbert J. Ray, Dayton, Tenn. Wills and Jackson are in the naval reserve.

Truman Names 12 Leaders To Be Lieutenant Generals

JUN 19 1945

Washington, June 18 (AP)—Twelve major generals whose military genius contributed to victory in Europe and to the American advance in the Pacific today were nominated by President Truman for promotion to lieutenant generals. They are:

JOHN R. HODGE, native of Golconda, Ill., now commanding the 24th Corps in the Southwest Pacific and an outstanding authority on jungle warfare.

LEROY LUTES, born in Cairo, Ill., who as director of plans and operations of the Army Service Forces from March, 1942, to April, 1945, directed the development of the Army's supply system.

ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, of Charleston, S.C., commanding general in charge of Army forces in the Pacific Ocean areas and of the Hawaiian Department.

JOHN E. HULL, of Greenfield, Ohio, chief of operations on the War Department general staff, who is charged with planning and operational directives for the Army in the Pacific and with control of the redeployment of forces from the European theater.

ENNIS C. WHITEHEAD, native of Westphalia, Kan., now commanding the Fifth Air Force in the Southwest Pacific.

MATTHEW B. RIDGEWAY, of Fort Monroe, Va., who, while commanding the 18th Airborne Corps in the European theater of operations, participated in airborne operations in Sicily, Italy and Normandy.

ALVIN C. GILLEM, JR., of Nashville, Tenn., who commanded the 13th Corps in Europe and who began his military career in 1910 when he enlisted as a private. He led the corps through all its European campaigns.

RAYMOND S. McCLAIN, born in Washington county, Kentucky, commanding general of the 19th Corps in Europe, who saw action in Sicily as well as in France. He rose from the ranks of the Oklahoma National Guard.

TROY H. MIDDLETON, of Hazelhurst, Miss., who led the 8th Corps from the beaches of Normandy across France and into the heart of Germany. He entered the army as a private in 1910.

WILLIS D. CRITTENBERGER, of Anderson, Ind., who, as commander of the 4th Corps in the Mediterranean theater, was credited with accelerating the advance northward from Rome with minimum casualties.

NATHAN F. TWINING, born in Monroe, Wis., who drew praise for his leadership of Army Air Forces in the Mediterranean and the part his forces played in helping destroy the German air forces.

CHARLES P. HALL, born at Sardis, Miss., commander of the 11th Corps in the Southwest Pacific, credited with speeding up the Allied offensive there by his aggressive leadership and understanding of amphibious jungle warfare.

Other Promotions Made

In addition the President promoted twelve brigadier generals to the rank of major general and 48 colonels to the temporary rank of brigadier general.

Col. Harry Vaughan, military aide to President Truman, was nominated for promotion to the temporary rank of brigadier general.

Among the brigadier generals nominated to the rank of major general was John M. Franklin, Cockeysville, Md.

Two Marylanders were among the colonels raised to the rank of brigadier general. They were:

GEORGE W. RICE, Cumberland.

W. PRESTON CORDERMAN, Hagerstown.

TRUMAN SEES TOP ADVISERS

President Will Leave Today On Trip To West

Washington, June 18 (AP)—President Truman summoned his top-ranking military and diplomatic advisers for conferences late today, preparatory to taking off tomorrow on a flying trip to the West Coast.

He plans to address the closing session of the United Nations conference, expecting that group to complete by Saturday the job of setting up a world organization designed to keep the peace.

The President talked for more than an hour with his joint chiefs of staff and followed this unscheduled meeting with a conference attended by Harry L. Hopkins, his special emissary to Moscow, and Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State.

Stimson At Conference

None of the participants would discuss talks with the President at which they presumably gave him a last-minute fill-in on battle and diplomatic developments.

The conferees included:

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy; General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Admiral of the Fleet Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations; Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Deputy Chief of the Army Air Forces.

The White House said the President will take off at 8 A.M. Eastern War Time, tomorrow for Olympia, Wash., for a three-day "social visit" with Governor Mon C. Wallgren.

Flight To Frisco

Despite some reports from the coast that the postwar secruity conference may not wind up its work until next week, the White House said that the President's decision to leave tomorrow was based on the assumption the closing session would be held next Saturday.

If that assumption is correct, Charles G. Ross, White House Press Secretary said, the President will fly to San Francisco from Olympia Friday and address the session Saturday.

The visit to Olympia, under the present schedule, will find the President a guest at the executive mansion at Olympia until he flies to San Francisco Friday to meet with the delegates of 50 United Nations, witness the signing of the international organization's charter and ring down the curtain on the historic conference Saturday afternoon.

Ross said the President's party will travel in three C-54 planes, one provided for members of the press.

Date With Dewey Monday

The schedule calls for arrival of the President's plane at the army airport at Olympia about 4 P.M., Pacific War Time.

The President plans to fly back to Washington Sunday with the charter, which he will send immediately to the Senate in the hope of early ratification by that body.

He has a date next Monday with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, 1944 Republican presidential nominee, and a list of callers for both Monday and Tuesday.

On Wednesday, June 27, he will fly to Jackson county, Missouri, where he will attend a homecoming that afternoon and follow it with another at Kansas City the next day.

Draft Advocates Admit Holding Little Hope

JUN 19 1945

Washington, June 18 (AP)—Unless changes its mind, the House Postwar Military Policy Committee will recommend soon that the United States adopt universal training as a permanent thing. Enactment of the necessary legislation, however, is in doubt.

The committee will hear congressional testimony tomorrow before closing its public consideration of peacetime draft proposals. It has already heard more than 100 witnesses.

Committee Heavily For It

An informal poll of the 23-man committee showed today that a big majority favors the principle of compulsory peacetime training. Indications are that fewer than five members will dissent.

But the committee's recommendation will be only the start of a long battle.

Legislation must be drawn by either the House or the Senate Military Committee. Normally the House group would act first, but there is a possibility that it will await Senate action.

Senate Expected To Balk

Many Housemembers, including some of the most ardent proponents of a peacetime draft, do not think the Senate will approve legislation to put it into effect. They see no reason for the House to go on record on such a controversial subject, with elections just a year away, unless the Senate is willing to go along.

A number of House Military Committee members fear that they ran into political trouble by pushing nurse-draft legislation through the House earlier this year, only to have the Senate sidetrack it.

"We Are In Trouble"

Recalling this and the fact that the Senate in 1941—four months before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor—approved extension of the 1940 Emergency Draft Act by a single vote, one of the leading advocates of a peacetime draft said today, "We are in trouble." This man added:

"We can get the legislation through the Postwar Committee and through the Military Committee, but the House itself is another proposition. We face a tough fight there. As for the Senate, right now we would not have a chance, but between now and winter, sentiment may change. The people are beginning to think about it and I believe they will be on our side."

On the other hand, opponents believe each day of delay strengthens their case. They, too, are counting on public sentiment—to defeat the proposal.

Damaged Warship Limps Home, Live Torpedoes Jammed in Tubes

WASHINGTON, June 18—(AP) A sleepless, wary crew brought the destroyer Lamson home a third of the way around the world with her live torpedoes jammed in their tubes and likely to explode at any moment.

The Navy, telling of the odyssey today, said that a freak movement of the ship might have blasted the crew to bits.

A Japanese suicide plane crashed amidships on the Lamson last Dec. 7 at Ormoc bay during the invasion of the Philippines. The impact bent the torpedo tubes, hopelessly jamming enough torpedoes to sink a battleship. The ship's bridge and superstructure also were badly damaged.

Regardless of the peril, the crew under Cmdr. William H. Watson, Jr., of Pensacola, Fla., nursed the Lamson back to the Puget Sound Navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., under her own power. Now she's ready to go gunning for Japanese ships again.

The Lamson was known at the Bremerton yard as one of the "twins," because she limped into the yard on the same day that the destroyer Haraden, also damaged by a Japanese suicide plane, arrived. They were berthed side by side. Like the Lamson, the Haraden is now back at sea.

U.S. Surplus Of Women Is Due To Increase

JUN 19 1945

Washington, June 18 (AP)—The postwar population of the United States will be increasingly more female than male.

The reasons are (1) higher peacetime death rates among males of all ages and (2) the war's toll of young men. Males always outnumbered females until last year, when Census Bureau estimates showed a feminine lead of about 6,000 in a total population of 138,000,000, including service men overseas.

A Few More Spinsters

The growing "deficit" of men indicates a larger proportion of spinsters in the future. However, there is no cause for great alarm among would-be brides of the next few decades. Nor is there anything to panic those males who express fear of "more woman-domination in what used to be a man's country."

Population experts say that, unless our war losses are much heavier than expected, the future "shortage of husbands" will be very small. In an estimated 1980 population of 153,000,000 to 156,000,000, females will outnumber males by less than a million.

Birth And Death Rates

The male population has been larger than the female because more boys are born every year—about 105 males to 100 females—and because a majority of immigrants were males.

On the other hand, the proportion of females has been rising since 1910 because of the higher death rate of males and the decline in immigration. In the period 1935-1940 male deaths exceeded female deaths by an average of 155,496 a year.

Marriages

The war produced a tremendous increase in marriages. Full employment and high wages, as well as anticipated military induction and service overseas, brought a record boom in weddings. The increase between 1940 and 1944 in the proportion of women who were married was more than six times the increase from 1920 to 1940.

The peak marriage year was 1942. A downward trend in the marriage-rate began in 1943 and is continuing; Census Bureau officials expect it to go on until men are discharged from the armed forces in considerable numbers. There was a similar trend during World War I.

In general, there is a preponderance of women in the cities and of men in rural areas.

Seamen's Bonuses In Atlantic Cut

Washington, June 18 (AP)—Seamen on American vessels sailing in certain areas of the Atlantic Ocean will receive smaller war risk bonuses in the future.

The Martime War Emergency Board announced today a reduction in bonuses resulting from Germany's surrender.

No changes were made in voyages in the Pacific and Indian

3024-27679

oceans and adjacent waters, where bonuses range up to $100 a month, depending upon nearness to Japan.

Cut To $80

In the area in the North Atlantic and Arctic oceans and adjacent waters east of 12 degrees west longitude and its intersection with the northwest coast of Africa, including the Mediterranean and adjoining seas, a voyage bonus of $80 a month will be paid.

In an area in the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans and adjacent waters west of 12 degrees west longitude and in the South Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters west of 18 degrees east longitude the bonus will be $40 a month.

These new bonuses replace the former scale which ranged up to $100 monthly plus $5 a day.

In continuing bonuses in reduced amounts, the board said that European ports and waters adjacent to the European continent "will, to some extent, continue to be hazardous for some period."

SWPC DEMANDS HELP OF WPB

Krug Says Small Business Should Have No Fears

JUN 19 1945

Washington, June 18 (AP)—The Smaller War Plants Corporation today demanded that small businessmen receive "the same kind of help from the Government that the farmers get," to help them through the perils of reconversion.

The SWPC reports went to J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, just after the latter visited Capitol Hill to allay a Senate committee's expressed fear that WPB's reconversion policies would "seriously endanger smaller businesses throughout this country."

Krug told the Senate War Investigating Committee that preferences granted little firms in restoring peacetime production have helped to give small business "the greatest chance for prosperity and success it has ever enjoyed."

He quickly got an argument from Senator Wherry (R., Neb.), who called Krug's statement "only a promise." Wherry declared small business was uncertain of the future, afraid of Government controls, and in the "most precarious position it has ever been in."

The committee's major fear apparently was that small firms would be squeezed out of access to raw materials. The SWCP report issued by Chairman Maury Maverick, on the other hand, laid its greatest stress on the need for financial help.

Tydings Accuses Drew Pearson In Senate of 'Blackmail' Atte

WASHINGTON, June 18—(AP) Senator Tydings (D-Md.) accused Drew Pearson, columnist, from the Senate floor today of attempted "blackmail," and of having had affiliations with "one of the great gambling rackets in America."

The senator's remarks were made in terming a recent Pearson column, referring to Tyding's visit in the Philippines islands with the Philippine commission, as "a tissue of lies from beginning to end."

The column, he said, indicated that General MacArthur was not favorable to receiving visits this summer from a congressional committee and that Tydings and his commission had left a few days later although originally intended to remain a month.

Asked if he had any comment to make, Pearson told a reporter:

"Despite all his verbiage given under Senate immunity, Senator Tydings still doesn't explain the fact that he planned to stay in the Philippines five weeks, and after talking to General MacArthur, hastily left after five days. Aside from that his charges are too absurd to answer."

Blackmail is Charged

"This man," Tydings told the Senate, has engaged to my personal knowledge in the gentle art of blackmail, without any success. He has been guilty of attempting to buy public influence. I have affidavits and checks in my possession to substantiate what I am saying.

"He has been affiliated with one of the great gambling rackets of America, according to one who worked for him and was in the know, who likewise voluntarily made a statement.

"He kept a safe deposit box containing thousands of dollars of this money and it was only after the Internal Revenue department got on his trail that he sent his confederate to New York and told him to lie now, according to his sworn statement, until it blew over."

The Maryland senator did not elaborate on the accusations.

At another point he termed Pearson "a chronic, revolving liar," and declared that "I would describe him as lower than the lowest form of animal type."

Tydings said there had been no time set for remaining in the Philippines. But while they were there, he said, General MacArthur had been cooperative at all times and was very courteous.

When Tydings informed MacArthur that another committee planned to visit the island this summer, the senator said MacArthur replied that would be fine but he was going to Borneo June 3 for a certain period and hoped the committee would not reach the... his absence because he wanted to assist the members.

Truman Warns Against Auto-Accident Danger

Washington, June 18 (AP)—President Truman today warned of the danger of increased automobile accidents growing out of this week's increase in gasoline rations for motorists.

"Upon every man and woman who drives an automobile rests the responsibility of helping to avert this danger," the President said in a statement. "Each can do his part by driving safely and by keeping his car in good operating condition."

The President's statement followed a conference with a committee representing the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The committee gave the President a report of a campaign conducted by the association and state and city police departments to reduce automobile accidents.

Mead Committee Opens Probe Of Canol Project

Washington, June 18 (AP)—An investigation of charges of graft and waste in the construction of the Pan-American highway and Canol oil project in Canada has been started by the Senate War Investigating (Mead) Committee.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) disclosed the development today as the Senate took time out from the trade agreements bill to discuss the charges which were leveled by Radio Commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., in recent broadcasts and printed in the *Congressional Record* at the request of Senator Robertson (D., Wyo.).

Jackson and Staff Depart

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—Supreme Court Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson left for Europe today in his capacity as chief prosecutor of Axis war criminals. With him were these members of his prosecuting staff: Sidney S. Alderman, Francis M. Shea, Colonel Murray C. Bernays, Lieutenant James B. Donovan, Lieutenant Gordon Dean, Captain Ralph L. Morgan and Ensign William E. Jackson, the justice's son.

New ... for Gen. Wahl

Indiantown Gap, Pa., June 18 (AP)—Just back from Europe, Brig. Gen. Douglas Wahl took over command today of the new personnel center at the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. He succeeds Col. Hardin C. Sweeney, who was made executive officer of the center.

TRUCKS AGAIN RUN IN CHICAGO

JUN 19 1945

Operations Resume Slowly With Soldiers Aboard.

Chicago, June 18 (A. P.).—Soldiers drove and escorted trucks through Chicago today as the Government coped with a work stoppage that has crippled transport operations since Saturday.

The effectiveness of this Office of Defense Transportation action could not be determined immediately. The multiple agencies entangled in the stoppage—two unions, a management organization, the Army and the ODT—had only meager information on what cargoes were moving.

By midmorning the Army had supplied 182 soldiers as drivers for two cartage concerns and an additional seventy-five soldiers awaited orders at a third, W. B. Crawford, attorney for the Chicago Cartage Exchange, management group, reported.

In cases where drivers reported for duty, soldiers rode with them in the cabs as protection against possible violence.

Thirty-five hundred soldiers were on hand, ready to move in wherever needed. They were called to Chicago at the request of Ellis T. Longenecker, Federal manager of the 1,700 Government-seized lines.

Patton Profanity Hit By Pastor

Los Angeles, June 18 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton's speech in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum last June 9 was criticized by Dr. Don Householder, co-pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, in a sermon yesterday entitled "Profanity in High Places.'

"What should have been the most glorious celebration Los Angeles has experienced in her history turned out to be the most tragic in the profanation of the name of God, repeated over and over again by the one we met to honor, Gen. George S. Patton," said Dr. Householder.

"Audible Resentment"

"Never in our country's history has there been such a public profanation of His name," said the minister. "One could even sense the protest within the hearts of the people and in many sections of the large audience audible resentment was expressed."

"Gen. George Washington and Gen. John Pershing always held that name in high reverence," added Dr. Householder. "We trust that the general, whom we admire and respect for his daring exploits and achievements in this war, will hereafter remember his moral obligation to the youth of America."

Spoke Extemporaneously

Patton's speech, delivered extemporaneously, was sprinkled with God-damns as he emphasized the necessity of bond buying and the bloodiness of the fighting in Europe.

Heard by 105,000 in the Coliseum and broadcast by NBC, Patton at one point in his address told his listeners he would be cut off the air if he said what he thought of the Japs.

Retracts Charge on Captives

LOUISVILLE, June 18 (AP).—The Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation said today that an investigation showed German prisoners of war were receiving sufficient food while working on farms of the state. The federation was brought into the food controversy Saturday when R. H. Proctor, assistant executive secretary, issued a statement declaring that war prisoners were being fed so little they "are becoming exhausted by mid-afternoon." Mr. Proctor said he telegraphed Kentucky's Congressional delegation to complain of the lack of sufficient food for the prisoners. "We apologize for the mistake—if it was a mistake," Mr. Proctor said today, following a fuller investigation.

2 TRANSPORTS BRING 1,500 SOLDIERS HOME

NEW YORK, June 18—(AP) Two transports today returned more than 1,500 troops from overseas stations.

Included in the group were battle-hardened veterans of the North African, Sicilian and Southern France invasions and Negro port units from the Persian gulf, Egypt, and Italy.

One shipload of 1,235 arrived on the former French liner, Athos 2nd, now an Army transport, which sailed 12 days ago from Port Said, stopping en route at Naples. The ship also carried 323 civilians.

Earlier, the transport James G. Blaine brought in 367 soldiers eligible for discharge under the Army point system. The Blaine sailed from LeHavre, France.

15,000 At Firestone Voting On Strike

Akron, Ohio, June 18 (AP)—While pickets patrolled the three strike-bound plants of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, employés of another major Akron rubber producer prepared today to vote on whether they, too, should walk out.

The National Labor Relations Board was to conduct a strike vote among the 15,000 employés of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, just 21 days after the Goodyear workers voted a walkout by a three-to-one margin in a similar ballot.

The regional War Labor Board at Cleveland ordered some 16,700 CIO-United Rubber Workers on strike at five Goodyear plants to return to work at once and settle their walkout "through peaceful procedures provided for by contract and your Government."

32 Points Of Dispute

The Goodyear strike followed two weeks of company-union negotiations on 32 disputed issues climaxed Saturday when the URW executive committee recommended "non-concurrence" in the latest company proposals.

More than 20,000 employés are idle because of the strike. C. V. Wheeler, president of the URW's Goodyear local, estimated some 16,700 production workers were involved and the company instructed the 4,000 office employes not to report to work today.

Deadline Is Set

Wheeler said the strike began in the rim plant, where workers walked out Saturday night after demanding an additional man in each rim crew.

The Goodyear plants are almost 100 per cent in war production.

As the walkout spread, the URW local men took up the action as official, setting a 4.30 A.M. Sunday deadline, and union committeemen told workers "this is an authorized strike."

In requesting the May 28 strike vote, union officials claimed the machinery for negotiation of grievances between the company and the workers had broken down.

Won't Yield, Pope Says

Robert S. Pope, company personnel director, said the "attitude of the company (in the negotiations) was conciliatory and reasonable. On those things dealing with the principle of operating the business we did not yield and we do not intend to yield."

Asserting "this is a lawful strike, according to act of Congress," Wheeler said the unionists would go back to work if the Government took over the plants. He added, however, if the plants were turned back to the management before the dispute was settled the men "would go out again."

JUN 19 1945

WASHINGTON JUNE 18-(AP)-STATEMENTS OF CONDOLENCE ISSUED TONIGHT ON THE DEATH IN ACTION OF LT. GEN. SIMON B.BUCKNER ON OKINAWA, INCLUDED:

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BY NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL:

"IT IS WITH PROFOUND REGRET THAT I HAVE LEJNED OF THE DEATH IN BATTLE OF LT. GEN. SIMON BUCKNER. HE WAS A SPLENDID OFFICER AND GENTLEMAN AND WAS HELD IN HIGH REGARD BY HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS."

BY ADMIRAL KING:

"AN ABLE LEADER AND AN ACCOMPLISHED WARRIOR, HE FELL IN ACTION JUST AS THE BATTLE VICTORY IS BEING ACHIEVED IN THE DEPSERATE BATTLE FOR THAT ISLAND WHERE SO MANY OF OUR BRAVE MEN HAVE DIED. HIS SACRIFICE WILL LIVE FOR ALL WHO CHERISH VALOR AND SELFLESSNESS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF MANKIND."

VH1102PEW NM

WASHINGTON. JUNE 18-(AP)-LT.GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER. KILLED IN ACTION ON OKINAWA. WAS THE 16TH GENERAL OFFICER KILLED IN ACTION IN THIS WAR.

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THE OTHERS WERE:

LT. GEN. LESLEY J. MCNAIR. FORMER COMMANDER OF ARMY GROUND FORCES. KILLED IN FRANCE IN 1944.

MAJ. GEN. CLARENCE T. L. TINKER. COMMANDER OF THE 7TH AIRFORCE. WHO DIED IN ACTION OFF MIDWAY ISLAND IN THE BIG BATTLE AIR SEA BATTLE OF JUNE 7. 1942. MAJ. GEN. MAURICE ROSE. COMMANDER OF THE 3D ARMORED DIVISION. KILLED IN GERMANY LAST MARCH.

BRIG. GEN. GUSTAV J. BRAUN. ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION. KILLED IN ITALY IN MARCH OF THIS YEAR.

BRIG. GEN. FREDERICK W. CASTLE. COMMANDER OF AN 8TH AIR-FORCE HEAVY BOMBER WING. KILLED OVER BELGIUM IN DECEMBER. 1944.

BRIG. GEN. ASA N. DUNCAN. CHIEF OF AIR STAFF FOR THE EUROPEAN THEATER. MISSING IN ACTION IN NOVEMBER. 1942.

BRIG. GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST. 8TH AIRFORCE. MISSING IN ACTION DURING A RAID OVER GERMANY IN JUNE. 1943.

BRIG. GEN. DON D. PRATT. ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION. KILLED IN FRANCE IN JULY. 1944.

BRIG. GEN. EDMUND W. SEARBY. OF THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION. KILLED IN FRANCE IN SEPTEMBER 1944.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES E. WHARTON. ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER OF THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION. KILLED IN FRANCE IN AUGUST. 1944.

BRIG. GEN. DAVIS D. GRAVES. MISSING IN ACTION IN FEBRUARY. 1944.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES L. KEERANS. JR., MISSING IN ACTION IN SICILY IN JULY. 1943.

BRIG. GEN. LLOYD H. GIBBONS. ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE 69TH DIVISION. KILLED IN GERMANY IN APRIL OF THIS YEAR.

MAJ. GEN. EDWIN D. PATRICK. COMMANDER OF THE 6TH INFANTRY DIVISION. DIED OF WOUNDS ON LUZON LAST MARCH.

BRIG. GEN. NELSON M. WALKER. ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE 8TH INFANTRY DIVISION. DIED IN JULY. 1944 OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN FRANCE.

IN ADDITION TO THOSE KILLED IN ACTION FIVE GENERAL OFFICERS ARE STILL LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION: NINE HAVE DIED IN AIRPLANE CRASHES; ONE IN A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP AND ONE FROM EXPOSURE DURING ACTION WHICH RESULTED IN PNEUMONIA.

AB506PEW

GUAM, JUNE 18-(AP)-SYMBOLIZING THE INCREASED TEMPO OF BLOWS AGAINST JAPAN BY AIR, SEA AND LAND, A NEW SUPERFORTRESS WAS CHRISTENED "FLEET ADMIRAL NIMITZ" AT CEREMONIES HERE TODAY.

GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, COMMANDER OF U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES PRAISED ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ, SPONSOR OF THE PLANE, FOR THE SUPPORT HE HAS GIVEN AND IS GIVING STRATEGIC BOMBING IN THE PACIFIC.

PM139APW

BY AL DOPKING (130)

U.S. TENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OKINAWA, JUNE 18-(AP)-LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., COMMANDER OF THE TENTH ARMY, WAS KILLED TODAY BY AN ENEMY ARTILLERY SHELL AT A FORWARD OBSERVATION POST AS HE WATCHED MARINES ATTACKING TOWARD THE TOWN OF MAKABE ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA.

THE 58-YEAR-OLD GENERAL DIED WITHIN TEN MINUTES AFTER THE JAPANESE SHELL STRUCK A ROCK NEAR WHERE HE WAS SITTING. A LARGE FRAGMENT EITHER OF THE SHELL OR OF CORAL, HIT HIM IN THE LEFT CHEST.

NO ARTILLERY FIRE HAD FALLEN AROUND THE OBSERVATION POST ALL DAY, WHEN SUDDENLY AT 1:15 P.M., LOCAL TIME, THE SHELL STRUCK. TWO MARINE OFFICERS CARRIED BUCKNER FROM THE ROCK.

NAVY MEDICAL CORPS MEN ATTEMPTING TO GIVE HIM FIRST AID WERE FORCED FIRST TO CARRY HIM TO A SHELTERED SPOT ON THE SIDE OF A CLIFF AS THE ENEMY POURED MORE SHELLS ONTO THE OBSERVATION POINT.

SGT. ROBERT B.HILBURN OF WICHITA FALLS, TEX., A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS STANDING LESS THAN 50 FEET FROM BUCKNER AND A GROUP OF OFFICERS, SAID:

ENLYSUHERE WAS A BIG EX

BUCKNER AND A GROUP OF OFFICERS, SAID:

JUN 19 1945

"SUDDENLY THERE WAS A BIG EXPLOSION AS A JAP SHELL LANDED RIGHT ON THE OBSERVATION POST. A MOMENT LATER A SECOND SHELL BURST IN THE SAM PLACE."

SHORTLY BEFORE THE FATAL SHELLING A MARINE PHOTOGRAPHER, S/GT.MARTIN COHN OF WEST LONG BRANCH, N.J., HAS TAKEN MOTION PICTURES OF THE GENERAL AND THE OBSERVATION GROUP.

COL.CLARENCE R.WALLACE OF ARLINGTON, VA., COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH MARINE REGIMENT, AND HIS OPERATIONS OFFICER, MAJ.WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN OF CHICAGO, CARRIED BUCKNER FROM THE ROCK.

HOSPITAL CORPSMEN WORKED IN VAIN TO SAVE HIM WHILE NAVY LT. (J.G.) FRED C.WALLACE OF OAKLAND, MISS., ADMINISTERED BLOOD PLASMA. HE SAID THE GENERAL DIED AT 1:25 P.M.

THE SILVER-HAIRED, STURDY GENERAL HAD BEEN A REGULAR FIGURE AROUND THE FRONT SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE CAMPAIGN, HARDLY LETTING A DAY PASS WITHOUT PERSONAL INSPECTION OF ALL FORWARD AREAS.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ONLY THREE DAYS AGO, HE REVIEWED THE LONG STRUGGLE AND TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT "WITH ANY KIND OF LUCK" THE FIGHTING SHOULD BE OVER IN A WEEK AND THAT HE WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO LEADING HIS ARMY ON TO TOKYO.

JG1040PCW NM

GUAM, JUNE 18-(AP)-SUBSEQUENT EVENTS PROVED THE WISDOM OF TACTICAL DECISIONS MADE ON OKINAWA, FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ SAID YESTERDAY AND ADDED CRITICISM LEVELED BY NEWSPAPER COLUMNIST DAVID LAWRENCE WAS "OUT OF PLACE AND ILL-ADVISED."

"SIMPLE JUSTICE TO A GROUP OF FINE SOLDIERS" MADE IT NECESSARY THAT LAWRENCE'S JUNE 4 COLUMN BE ANSWERED, THE PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE IN AN UNPRECEDENTED STATEMENT.

"LAWRENCE'S COLUMN SHOWED THAT HE HAD BEEN BADLY MISINFORMED," NIMITZ SAID, AND HAD BEEN GIVEN "INFORMATION BY SOMEONE WITH AN AXE TO GRIND." THE REMARKS GIVE THE IMPRESSION, HE DECLARED, THAT THE WRITER HAS BEEN "MADE USE OF FOR PURPOSES WHICH ARE NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES."

(IN WASHINGTON, LAWRENCE REPLIED THAT NIMITZ HIMSELF WAS "MISINFORMED ABOUT WHAT I WROTE." THE COLUMN, HE SAID, WAS BASED ON A DISPATCH FROM OKINAWA BY CORRESPONDENT HOMER BIGART OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE WHO EXPRESSED THE OPINION A LANDING SHOULD HAVE BEEN MADE BY MARINES BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES.)

LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., TENTH ARMY COMMANDER, MADE ALL TACTICAL DECISIONS ON THE ISLAND "BUT THEY HAD MY CONCURRENCE."

3024-27681

NIMITZ DECLARED.

"NEW LANDINGS," HE SAID, "WOULD HAVE HAD TO BE MADE OVER VERY UNSATISFACTORY BEACHES AGAINST AN ALERTED ENEMY DEFENSE. THEY WOULD HAVE CREATED HEAVY CASUALTIES AND WOULD HAVE CREATED UNACCEPTABLE SUPPLY PROBLEMS. THE TACTICS DECIDED UPON HAVE NOW PROVED SUCCESSFUL X X X WITH LOSSES TO OURSELVES WHICH, ALTHOUGH SERIOUS, ARE RELATIVELY SMALL.

"SUFFICE IT TO SAY NOW THAT ARMY AND MARINE COMMANDERS ON OKINAWA AND THOSE WHO COVERED AND SUPPORTED THEM HAVE DONE THEIR DUTIES WELL AND SKILFULLY. THEY HAVE PERFORMED SERVICES OF GREAT VALUE UNDER THE MOST DIFFICULT CONDITIONS. THEY DESERVE THE GRATITUDE OF THEIR COUNTRY."

(THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE SAID BIGART HAD MESSAGED THAT LAWRENCE HAD QUOTED HIM "IN SEEKING TO CONDEMN OKINAWA AS A FIASCO." "THIS CORRESPONDENT," HE ADDED, "STILL BELIEVES THAT A LANDING ON THE SOUTH COAST OF OKINAWA WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER EMPLOYMENT OF THE MARINES. BUT TO CALL THE CAMPAIGN A FIASCO IS ABSURD.")

PM136APW

JUN 19 1945

BY ROBERT GEIGER

WITH THE U.S.96TH DIVISION ON OKINAWA, JUNE 17-(DELAYED) (AP)-HARI KARI MESA--THE SOLDIERS'S NAME FOR THE FLAT SPACE STRETCHING SOUTHWARD FROM YUZA AND YAEJU HILLS,--APPEARED FIRMLY IN AMERICAN CONTROL TODAY AFTER ONE OF THE GREATEST ARTILLERY CONCENTRATI OF THE PACIFIC WAR STRUCK THE JAPANESE ON THE OTHER SIDE BEHIND "LAST-STAND RIDGE."

THE ARTILLERY BLOW, BY MORE THAN 200 GUNS, WAS A "TIME-ON-TARGET" BLAST, WHICH MEANS THAT ALL SHELLS EXPLODED SIMULTANEOUSLY REGARDLESS OF THE DISTANCE THEY HAD TO TRAVEL TO REACH THE TARGET. IT GREATLY EXCEEDED THE SIMILAR CRASH OF TWO DAYS AGO, FIRED BY MORE THAN 100 GUNS, AND WHICH ARTILLERY EXPERTS SAID WAS PROBABLY THE LARGEST SUCH BLOW OF THE WAR.

THE GUNS RANGED FROM 75-MM. MACK HOWITZERS TO 8-INCH HOWITZERS, AND NAVAL RIFLES ALSO WERE FIRED.

COL.BEN BURDICK, (114 NORTHWEST 18TH ST.) OKLAHOMA CITY, DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY OPERATIONS OFFICER, SAID THAT EVERY NIGHT EACH TARGET SQUARE OF 200 BY 200 YARDS IN THE JAPANESE AREA IS BEING HIT BY AT LEAST ONE TIME-ON-TARGET BLAST FROM AT LEAST 36 GUNS.

GEN.JAMES L.BRADLEY, COMMANDING THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION, SAID 22 JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND EIGHT LABOR CONSCRIPTS HAD SURRENDERED TO THIS DIVISION IN THE PAST THREE DAYS AND INCOMPLETE REPORTS FROM VARIOUS POINTS THIS AFTERNOON INDICATED MORE WERE SURRENDERING TODAY THAN EVER BEFORE.

ESTIMATES OF JAPANESE REMAINING IN ACTION VARY FROM 5,000 TO 15,000 BUT MOST OFFICERS HERE AGREE THAT THE NUMBER IS ABOUT 10,000.

PM148APW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND

JUN 19 1945

ITOMAN,OKINAWA,JUNE 17 (DELAYED)-(AP)-LIFESAVERS FOR MARINES WHO TOOK THE CENTER OF KUNISHI RIDGE AND HELD IT AGAINST ENEMY PRESSURE FROM ALL SIDES FOR ALMOST A WEEK UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED TODAY WERE SHERMAN TANKS USED AS AMBULANCES AND TRUCKS.

THE ENEMY FIRE WAS SO WELL-PLACED THAT NEITHER MEN NOR OPEN VEHICLES COULD CROSS THE 1,000 YARD VALLEY BETWEEN ITOMAN AND KUNISHI RIDGE BY DAYLIGHT.

AIRPLANE PARACHUTE DROPS OF SUPPLIES WERE ATTEMPTED BUT THE MARINE-HELD SECTOR WAS SO CONFINED THAT ONLY FIVE OR SIX PER CENT OF THOSE DROPS COULD BE RECOVERED. MOST OF THE SUPPLIES LANDED WITHIN EASY RANGE OF ENEMY GUNS AND REMAINED WITH NEITHER MARINES NOR JAPANESE ABLE TO RECOVER THEM IN THE CONTESTED AREA.

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THE NEED FOR FOOD, WATER AND AMMUNITION WAS SO SERIOUS AND THE NEED FOR DAYLIGHT REMOVAL OF WOUNDED AND DEAD SO GREAT THAT SECOND BATTALION SURGEON LT (JG) JOSEPH LEACH OF (419 RAILROAD ST.) RONTON, OHIO, CALLED UPON A TANK BATTALION COMMANDED BY LT.COL. RTHUR (JEB) STUART OF CARLSBAD, CALIF. SUBSEQUENTLY, TANKS UNDER LT.COL.ROBERT L.DENIG JR. ALSO WERE EMPLOYED.

TANK COMMANDER, SGT.JAMES F.CORKLIN OF (413 NORTH GREENBAY ROAD) HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., SAID "WHEN WE TRIED TO GET AMPHTRACS ACROSS THE JAPS REALLY OPENED UP BUT THEY HARDLY BOTHERED TO FIRE ON OUR TANKS. ALL WE HAD WAS A LITTLE SNIPER FIRE."

LEACH SAID ALL CASUALTIES WERE TAKEN OUT WITHOUT FURTHER INJURY THOUGH TWO TANK LIEUTENANTS AND ONE TANK CREWMAN RECEIVED ARM OR LEG WOUNDS FROM SNIPERS' BULLETS.

THE TANKS BROUGHT OUT 80 CASUALTIES IN ONE DAY, 125 THE NEXT, 70 NEXT, AND THE 200. FROM THE AID STATION TO THE RIDGE TOP WAS ABOUT 2,000 YARDS AND THE RETURN TIP WITH PATIENTS HAD TO BE MADE VERY SLOWLY.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT WE COULD HAVE DONE WITHOUT THE TANKS," SA CORPSMAN PHM 1C JOHN J.LATHAM JR. OF (1821 SOUTH MAIN ST.) LOS ANGELES, (WHOSE GIRL FRIEND, LILLIS CUMMINS LIVES AT 1529

COLLEGE AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.)

THE TANK CREWMEN INCLUDED SGT.ROBERT BLACK OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; CPLS.HAROLD PFEIFER OF (982 INTERSOLL ST.) UNION, N.J.; GEORGE ROBERTS OF ELGIN, ILL.; LEO WIEST OF WAKPALA, S.D.; PFC.LEO MURLEY OF KIMBALL, S.D.; PFC.WILLIAM F.SMITH OF POLK, NEBR.; PVT.PAUL LEEDOM OF (272 KRYDER AVE.) AKRON, OHIO.

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GG1240PCW

MANILA, JUNE 18-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, SEASONED CAMPAIGNER AGAINST THE JAPANESE, EXPECTS THE ENEMY TO PUT UP A DETERMINED FIGHT TO RETAIN THE TERRITORY THEY HAVE SEIZED.

THE ARMY GROUND FORCES TRAINING PROGRAM CHIEF TOLD INTERVIEWERS AT GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS HE BELIEVED THE NIPPONESE WOULD BE "LOATH TO GIVE UP WHAT THEY HAVE GRABBED. I EXPECT THEM TO FIGHT FOR IT."

HE IMPLIED THAT THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN WAS MORE THAN A YEAR AHEAD OF SCHEDULE IN OBTAINING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES, SAYING HE WAS TREMENDOUSLY IMPRESSED THAT AMERICAN FORCES ARE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 1945 INSTEAD OF A YEAR OR MORE LATER.

PM138APW

MANILA,JUNE 18-(AP)-HENRY R. LUCE, MAGAZINE PUBLISHER, DECLINED TO COMMENT TODAY ON AN ARTICLE IN THE SOVIET NEWSPATER IZVESTIA, WHICH ASSERTED THAT HE "DENENDS FASICST CRIMINALS."

IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, THE NEWSPAPER SAID IT APPEARED LUCE BELIEVED "PUNISHMENT OF THE INSTIGATORS AND ORGANIZERS OF THE LAW."

LUCE , ON A VISIT TO THE PHILIPPINES, SPENT THE DAY WITH LT.GEN. ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY, BEFORE LEAVING FOR THE UNITED STATES BY WAY OF GUAM AND HAWAII.

FJ635ACW

C O R R E C T I O N

MANILA--LUCE, SECOND GRAPH STARTING "IN AN ARTICLE," CORRECT YOUR COPY TO READ "X X X ORGANIZERS OF A SYSTEM OF LAWLESSNESS UNHEARD OF IN HISTORY IS A VIOLATION OF THE LAW." (INSERTING DROPPED LINE)

THE AP

GG 717ACW NM

MANILA, JUNE 18-(AP)-THREE PERSONS WHO SURVIVED THE CRASH OF AN ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE IN NEW GUINEA'S SHANGRI-LA VALLEY ARE BELIEVED TO BE HIKING TOWARD A GLIDER LANDING STRIP BUILT ON THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY AND MAY BE OUT WITHIN A WEEK.

COL.E.T.IMPARATO OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., CHIEF OF THE 374TH TROOP CARRIER GROUP, SAID HE HAD DISPATCHED A RESCUE PLANE TO HOLLANDIA AIRFIELD TO PRACTICE SNAKING A GLIDER OFF THE GROUND PREPARATORY TO PICKING UP A SIMILAR CRAFT FROM THE FLOOR OF SHANGRI-LA.

IMPARATO SAID THE RESCUE TECHNIQUE SHOULD BE PERFECTED BY THE TIME THE TRIO, WAC CPL. MARGARET HASTINGS OF OWEGO, N.Y., LT. JOHN B. MCCOLLOM OF TRENTON, MO., AND SGT.KENNETH DECKER OF KELSO, WASH., HAVE COMPLETED THE DESCENT DOWN THE RUGGED MOUNTAIN SIDE.

THE GROUP WAS TO HAVE BEGUN THE TRIP DOWN JUNE 15.

PM143APW

MANILA,JUNE 18-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO REPORTED A STATE FUNERAL WAS HELD TODAY FOR FIELD MARSHAL PRINCE KOTOHITO KANIN, 79, FORMER ARMY C IEF OF STAFF AND PERHAPS MOST ACTIVE JAPANESE NOBLEMAN IN MILITARY AFFAIRS. HE WAS THE SON OF PRINCE KUNIIYE FUSHIMI. THE BROADCAST WAS MONITORED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FJ628ACW

MANILA,JUNE 18-(AP)-PFC.IAN MCKECHNIE OF 58 HAWTHORNE AVE., YONKERS,N.Y., FIGHTINT ON MINDANAO, REPORTS THE JAPANESE HAVE DEVELOPED A FANCY FOR HORSE MEAT. A DISPATCH FROM THAT FRONT TODAY QUOTED MCKECHNIE AS SAYING HIS RECONNAISSANCE PATROL FIRED ON 300 NIPPONESE SQUATTING AROUND TWO HORSE CARCASSES. WHEN THE JAPANESE FLED, THE TROOPS FOUND THE HORSEFLESH HAD BEEN STRIPPED FROM THE BONES.

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FJ618ACW

BY HAMILTON FARON

WITH THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY, LUZON, JUNE 18-(AP)-ENEMY TROOPS ARE SURRENDERING BY THE HUNDREDS BEFORE THE SMASHING FORWARD DRIVE OF THE 37TH DIVISION UP THE BROAD FLOOR OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL VALLEY OF LUZON.

"THIS IS THE GREATEST HAUL OF PRISONERS EVER MADE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC," SAID MAJ. GEN. ROBERT S. BEIGHTLER AS HIS STAFF OFFICERS COMPLETED COUNTING 447 PRISONERS IN ONE 24-HOUR PERIOD.

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THEY CONTINUED TO PILE IN THE FOLLOWING DAY AND WITH THE COUNT FAR FROM COMPLETE 162 WERE TAGGED AND PLACED IN THE STOCKADE, BOOSTING THE TOTAL FOR 36 HOURS TO 609.

DOCILE AND WELL CONDITIONED, THE PRISONERS APPEARED GLAD TO BE OUT OF THE FIGHTING IN WHICH THE 37TH IS MOVING FORWARD MANY MILES EVERY DAY. GENERAL BEIGHTLER, FORMER ROAD COMMISSIONER FROM OHIO, CALLS HIS COMMAND THE "MARCHINGEST, FIGHTINGEST OUTFIT IN THE PACIFIC."

WX331APEW

30.24-27683

WITH 37TH INFANTRY DIVN IN CAGAYAN VALLEY LUZON 1ST ADD

FARON'S FORMER ROAD COMMISSIONER FROM OHIO XXXX

CALLS HIS COMMAND THE "MARCHINGEST, FIGHTINGEST OUT-

FIT IN THE PACIFIC."

THE GENERAL, OBVIOUSLY JUBILANT AT THE HIGH TOTAL OF SURREND-

ERS, SAID HE ANTICIPATED THEY WOULD CONTINUE AND POSSIBLY INCREASE

UNDER THE STIMULUS OF PLANE-SOWN PAMPHLETS PROMISING CARE AND

COMFORT IF THEY WOULD COME INTO THE YANK LINES.

FOR THE MOST PART THOSE SURRENDERING ARE FORMOSANS.

ONE MAN GAVE UP TO BEIGHTLER AS THE GENERAL TOURED THE FRONTLINES

"I PUT HIM ON THE HOOD OF THE JEEP AND RODE HIM BACK TO HEAD-

QUARTERS," SAID THE GENERAL WITH A GRIN.

DESPITE THE SURRENDERS, BEIGHTLER ANTICIPATES CONSIDER-

ABLE RESISTANCE BEFORE COMPLETING THE 100 MILES STILL TO GO

NORTHWARD UP THE VALLEY TO APARRI.

GG228PCW NM

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH ALLIED FORCES ON BORNEO, JUNE 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THERE WASN'T A SIGN OF THE ENEMY ANYWHERE AS AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING UNITS PUT AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ASHORE THIS TORRID SUNDAY MORNING AT THE TINY DESERTED VILLAGE OF WESTON.

WESTON WAS THE SITE OF THE INITIAL JAPANESE LANDING ON BRUNEI BAY. THE MINOR MILITARY VALUE OF THE SETTLEMENT OF A COUPLE OF DOZEN NIPA HUTS AND SMALL FRAME DWELLINGS IS THE TERMINUS OF THE 20-MILE NARROW GAGE RAILROAD TO BEAUFORT THROUGH THE INLAND RUBBER PLANTATION AREA.

THE AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN IMMEDIATELY PUSHED INLAND ALONG THE TRACK AND FANNED OUT TO SECURE A SMALL AREA OF HIGH GROUND A MILE INLAND.

THE LANDING WAS MADE AFTER THE SHIPS CROSSED BRUNEI BAY BEFORE DAWN. THE TROOPS COVERED THE FINAL SEVEN MILES OF A MURKY ARM OF THE BAY IN LANDING BARGES OF THE 593RD AMERICAN ENGINEERS BOAT AND SHORE BATTALION AND IN SNORTING BUFFA

OES OF THE 727

SHORE BATTALION AND IN SNORTING BUFFALOES OF THE 727TH AMPHIBIAN TRACTOR BATTALION.

AMTRACKS CARRIED THE FIRST WAVES OF TROOPS WITH GUNS SPITTING INTO SHACKS ASHORE AS A PRECAUTION. CAPT.RAYMOND SCHAFER, SPOKANE, WASH., COMMANDER OF THE AMPHIBIANS, SAID IT WAS ONE OF HIS COMPANY'S HARDEST LANDINGS BECAUSE OF BOGGY TERRAIN. SEVERAL AMTRACKS BURNED OUT THEIR ENGINES OR THREW OFF THEIR TRACKS TRYING TO ESCAPE MIRING. IT WAS THE THIRD BORNEO LANDING FOR SCHAFER'S COMPANY.

ON THE FIRST WAVE, ONE OF THE AMTRACKS BORE THE NAME "BALTIMORE SUN," GIVEN IT BY CPL.CHARLES KELLER, (213 E. 33RD ST.) BALTIMORE, FORMER SUN EMPLOYE WHO COMMANDS IT.

THE SETTLEMENT SHOWED THE EFFECTS OF ALLIED BOMBING. THERE WERE NUMEROUS WATER FILLED CRATERS AND A SMALL RAILWAY DEPOT HAD BEEN LEVELLED. THE FEW NATIVES SAID THE VILLAGE HAD BEEN EVACUATED RECENTLY. ENGLISH-SPEAKING CHINESE SAID "JAPANESE LATELY SHOWING NASTY TEMPER."

JG1119PCW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,JUNE 18-(AP)-REPLYING TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S TWICE-MADE ASSERTION THAT THE WAR WITH JAPAN COULD BE ENDED ONLY BY THE EMPIRE'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, A JAPANESE SPOKESMAN TONIGHT BROADCAST THIS REPLY IN ENGLISH TO THE UNITED STATES:

"THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN WAR CAN ONLY BE TERMINATED THROUGH THE GHASTLY LANDING OPERATION OF THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE HOMELAND OF JAPAN, WHERE THEY WILL BURY MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS OF JAPAN WITH THEIR DEAD BODIES AND PAINT THE BEACHES OF JAPAN CRIMSON WITH THEIR OWN BLOOD."

THE SPEAKER SAID HE WAS READING A TALK DR.KOSAKU TAMURA, JAPANESE AUTHORITY ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, WAS TO HAVE MADE BUT THAT TAMURA WAS A VICTIM OF SUDDEN ILLNESS. THE SPEECH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, REITERATED JAPANESE PREDICTIONS OF AN AMERICAN LANDING ON JAPAN AND CONCLUDED:

"THE HOMELAND DEFENSE FORCES ARE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTION IN DEADLY SILENT EXPECTATION AND THEY ARE WAITING FOR THE ENEMY'S LANDING OPERATION ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND WHILE THEY YEARN FOR ACTION.

"A JAPANESE RESIDENTS OVESEAS X X X WAIT FOR THE OQCOME OF THE DECISIVE BATTLES ON THE HOMELAND, WHICH MAY TAKE PLACE WITHIN A FEW MONTHS."

TRUMAN STATED BOTH ON V-E DAY AND IN HIS JUNE 1 MESSAGE TO CONGRESS THAT THE ALLIES STILL DEMANDED UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

JG1111PCW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,JUNE 18-(AP)-THE JAPANESE RADIO TODAY IDENTIFIED AS THE "TRANS-BALTIC" THE RUSSIAN SHIP WHICH, IT ALLEGED, WAS SUNK BY AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE JUNE 13 IN SOYA STRAIT BETWEEN THE NIPPON ISLANDS OF HOKKAIDO AND KARAFUTO.

IN A BROADCAST YESTERDAY TOKYO SAID THE SOVIET SHIP WAS THE "TRANSVAAL" AND CLAIMED MOST OF ITS 90 CREWMEN WERE RESCUED BY A JAPANESE PATROL BOAT.

TODAY'S TOKYO DOMESTIC BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.

DV1015PCW

ADD Guam (E Fickson) Bgs RAF

OMUTA, POPULATION ABOUT 177,000, IS A CHEMICAL CENTER AND small factories SHIPPING POINT FOR NEARBY COAL FIELDS.

JR12MID

ADD MANILA (Davis) Jap surrender xxx 522 wounded

THE BUCKEYE DIVISION HAD ADVANCED 40 MILES IN THREE DAYS SINCE FIGHTING OUT ONTO THE VALLEY FLOOR AFTER A LONG SLUGGING MATCH UP THE MOUNTAINOUS GORGE TRAVERSED BY HIGHWAY NO.5.

ONCE OUT IN THE OPEN, THE AMERICANS HAVE NOT BEEN HAMPERED SERIOUSLY. A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN DECLARED THAT IT NOW WOULD BE VERY DIFFICULT FOR THE JAPANESE TO MAKE A STRONG STAND ANYWHERE IN THE VALLEY BECAUSE OF PARALYZED COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NEXT LIKELY SPOT FOR A DEFENSIVE STAND WOULD BE SIX AND ONE-HALF MILES NORTH OF THE 37TH DIVISION'S LATEST POSITIONS, WHERE THE HIGHWAY CROSSES THE BROAD CAGAYAN RIVER JUST SOUTH OF THE

TOWN OF NAGUILIAN. THEN THE HIGHWAY FOLLOWS THE RIVER NORTHWARD TO APARRI, 125 MILES DISTANT BY ROAD AND 90 BY AIR.

OF THE ENEMY DEAD, 6,912 WERE COUNTED ON LUZON, WITH AMERICAN CASUALTIES OF 82 KILLED, ONE MISSING AND 392 WOUNDED ON THIS ISLAND IN THE SAME PERIOD.

WEST OF THE 37TH DIVISION DRIVE IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY, THE U.S. SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS FIGHTING ALONG HIGHWAY NO.4 IN THE CORDILLERA MOUNTAINS SOME EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF BAGABAG.

IN CENTRAL LUZON EAST OF MANILA THE 38TH INFANTRY DIVISION TOOK 40 ENEMY CAVES AND CAPTURED NUMEROUS STORES AND MUNITIONS WHILE THE FIRST (DISMOUNTED) CAVALRY AND THE 112TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM COUNTED 200 JAPANESE KILLED IN THE LENATIN RIVER AREA NEAR INFANTA.

ON MINDANAO, SCENE OF THE OTHER BIG PHILIPPINES CLEANUP DRIVE, MAJ.GEN.ROSCOE B.WOODRUFF'S 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION WITH UNITS OF THE 41ST INFANTRY DIVISION ADVANCED A MILE AND A HALF TOWARDS THE ROAD JUNCTION OF CALINAN, SMASHING FARTHER INLAND FROM DAVAO CITY AGAINST STUBBORN JAPANESE REAR GUARDS.

IN CENTRAL MINDANAO THE 31ST (DIXIE) INFANTRY DIVISION LED BY MAJ.GEN.CLARENCE MARTIN PROBED EAST OF SILAE AND FOUND THAT THE ENEMY HAD DEMOLISHED A CABLE FERRY ACROSS THE PULANGI RIVER.

FILIPINO CIVILIANS TOLD THE TROOPS THEY HAD BEEN FORCED TO CARRY GUNS TO ALMOST INACCESSIBLE MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS FROM WHICH THE ENEMY NOW IS FIRING. HUNDREDS OF THESE FILIPINOS WERE BEING FREED FROM CRUDE PRISON STOCKADES THE JAPANESE HAD CONSTRUCTED.

JR1214APW

ADD Manila (NLRS) xxx MT. Positions

IN HIS COMMUNIQUE MONDAY, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR DISCLOSED THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE SUSTAINED 402,363 OVERALL CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN. FOR THE PAST WEEK HE LISTED 9,210 JAPANESE DEAD AND 1,037 CAPTURED. AMERICAN CASU

ES FOR THE WEEK WERE 103 DEAD, TWO MISSING, 522 WOUNDED.

AN AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID TOTAL AMERICAN GROUND FORCE LOSSES IN THE PHILIPPINES WERE SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 50,000 IN KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

JG355PCW NM

ADD Guam Geiger xxx on Okinawa

A NATIVE OF MIDDLEBURG, FLA., GEIGER WAS BORN JAN. 25, 1885, AND ENLISTED IN THE MARINES IN 1907. HE WAS COMMISSIONED A SECOND LIEUTENANT TWO YEARS LATER, AND IN 1917 WON HIS WINGS AT PENSACOLA.

HE WON THE NAVY CROSS FOR BOMBING OPERATIONS DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR, AND ADDED A GOLD STAR TO IT AT GUADALCANAL.

HE HAS SERVED IN CUBA, HAITI, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES, AND IN 1930 AND 1931 PILOTED PLANES CARRYING DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLIES TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND NICARAGUA.

IN 1941 FOR TWO MONTHS HE WAS ASSISTANT NAVAL ATTACHE FOR AIR AT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN LONDON.

HIS WIFE LIVES AT 1500 44TH ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

JG930PCW

ADD Manila (NL) Borneo

THE UNOPPOSED LANDICG AT WESTON ON BRUNEI BAY WAS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE THAT TOWN IS THE SOUTHERN TERMINUS OF THE Australian Troops NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY LEADING NORTHEAST THROUGH BEAUFORT TO JESSELTON AND IS THE PLACE WHERE THE JAPANESE MADE THEIR ORIGINAL BRUNEI BAY LANDING IN THE 1942 CONQUEST OF BORNEO.

THE AUSTRALIANS LANDED WITHOUT PRIOR BOMBARDMENT AND ADVANCED AGAINST LITTLE OR NO OPPOSITION.

THE AUSSIES ON BORNEO HAD THE SUPPORT OF 70 MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WHICH ATTACKED THE MIRI AND KUDAT AREAS.

ON ANOTHER ALMOST-FORGOTTEN AUSTRALIAN FRONT--NEW GUINEA--AUSSIE INFANTRY CAPTURED A STRONG JAPANESE POSITION IN THE HILLS SOUTH OF WEWAK, WHICH THEY TOOK A MONTH AGO. HEAVY, MEDIUM AND FIGHTER BOMBERS SUPPORTED THEM AND ALSO ATTACKED THE ENEMY AT RABAUL ON NEW IRELAND AND AT BOUGAINVILLE IN THE SOLOMONS.

PLANES ALSO MAINTAINED THE AIR BLOCKADE OF THE ASIATIC COAST AND DROPPED 340 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE FORMOSAN PORTS OF KEELUNG AND TAKAO.

AS A SIDE FEATURE OF THE BORNEO ACTION, THE SULTAN OF BRUNEI, IMMACULATE IN A DOUBLEBREASTED GRAY SUIT AND ACCOMPANIED BY THE SULTANA, RETURNED TO HIS PALACE NEAR BRUNEI. HE HAD CONTINUED HIS NOMINAL RULE UNDER THE JAPANESE BUT HAD BEEN WITHOUT REAL POWER--OR HIS PALACE--FOR SOME TIME.

JG339PCW

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN WANTS CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE TO AWAIT THE PEACE CONFERENCE BEFORE DEALING WITH SUCH PROBLEMS AS MINORITY POPULATIONS.

AN AMERICAN SOURCE HERE REPORTED THE QUESTION WAS AMONG THOSE PRESIDENT TRUMAN WOULD BRING TO THE BERLIN MEETING OF THE BIG THREE.

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO BRITAIN INFORMED PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE HEADS OF OTHER EUROPEAN STATES THAT IT WAS OPPOSED TO ENFORCED MIGRATIONS UNTIL THESE COULD BE CARRIED OUT IN ORDERLY FASHION.

G927AEW

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF MEN AND WOMEN WERE RELEASED TODAY FROM BRITISH ARMED FORCES AND AUXILIARY UNITS IN BRITAIN'S FIRST [redacted] DEMOBILIZATION DAY SINCE THE NATION WENT TO WAR [redacted] NEARLY SIX YEARS AGO.

GOVERNMENT PLANS CALL FOR GRADUAL DEMOBILIZATION, [redacted] OFTEN [redacted] ON THE BASIS OF "FIRST IN, FIRST OUT." [redacted]

MARRIED WOMEN WHO WERE DRAFTED DURING THE CRITICAL DAYS ALONG WITH

30.24-27685

THE MEN MADE UP MOST OF THE FIRST GROUP TO BE DISCHARGED BY THE AUXILIARY UNITS. AMONG THE FIRST DISCHARGED WERE WAAFS, MEMBERS OF THE RAF AUXILIARY.

JUN 19 1945

WR APRD1152 0625

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-LORD DE L'ISLE (CORRECT) AND DUDLEY,86, WHO SUCCEEDED HIS 90-YEAR-OLD BROTHER LAST APRIL AS THE FIFTH BARON, DIED MONDAY, CREATING A PROBLEM FOR CONSERVATIVE PARTY ELECTION COMMITTEEMEN.

THE NEW SIXTH BARON WILL BE MAJOR WILLIAM PHILIP SIDNEY, 36, OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS, A SON-IN-LAW OF LORD GORT. HE WON THE VICTORIA CROSS, BRITAIN'S HIGHEST MILITARY AWARD, AT THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD.

A POLITICAL COMPLICATION AROSE BECAUSE THE MAJOR IS A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FROM THE BOROUGH OF CHELSEA, BUT AUTOMATICALLY GOES NOW TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS INSTEAD.

JUN 19 1945

CHELSEA CONSERVATIVE PARTY LEADERS REPORTED TONIGHT THEY WERE CONSIDERING A NEW CANDIDATE.

JONES 02114 AND WHO WHO'S WHO--RJ 1545

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)- TWO STARS AND STRIPES CORRESPONDENTS WERE REPORTED ON THE ARMY NEWSPAPER TODAY TO HAVE HAD A PART IN THE ARREST IN PRAGUE OF EDWARD LEO DELANEY AS A NAZI RADIO COLLABORATOR.

THE NEWSMEN, HOWARD BYRNE AND KLAUS MANN, MET THE MAN, THOUGHT HE WAS A FRIENDLY AMERICAN AND ACCEPTED A DRINK WITH HIM. AS THE WINE LOOSENED DELANEY'S TONGUE HE DISCLOSED HE WAS IN GERMANY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA THROUGHOUT THE WAR WITHOUT BEING INTERNED, AND SAID HE WANTED TO GO TO AMERICA TO SUE A MAGAZINE THAT CALLED HIM A "SHORT WAVE TRAITOR," STARS AND STRIPES REPORTED.

DELANEY TALKED some WHILE ABOUT BROADCASTS HE HAD MADE AGAINST PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OTHER OFFICIALS, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER SAID, AND THEN BYRNE AND KLAUS CALLED IN THE CZECH POLICE.

JUN 19 1945

BY ALEX SINGLETON APL 00135/KIN/ 825P

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-RESPONSIBILE DIPLOMATS SAID TODAY EUROPE'S SMALL NATIONS WERE PRESSING FOR A BIG THREE AGREEMENT ON AN EARLY EUROPEAN PEACE PARIS CONFERENCE.

THESE SAME SOURCES SAID THE IDEA FOR AN EARLY PEACE MEETING

WAS FINDING INCREASED SUPPORT AMONG FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPERTS OF [redacted] BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA [redacted] DESPITE PREVIOUSLY [redacted] FIRM INTENTIONS TO SIDETRACK THE SETTLEMENTS UNTIL JAPAN HAS BEEN WHIPPED.

JUN 19 1945

THE QUESTION OF A DATE FOR THE PEACE MEETING ALMOST CERTAINLY WILL BE RAISED AT THE COMING JUNE CONFERENCE AMONG PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, PREMIER STALIN AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN BERLIN. THE EXPECTATIONS HERE ARE THAT RUSSIA WILL PRESS FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF VIENNA AS THE SITE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL [redacted]

BOTH THE BIG AND LITTLE POWERS APPEARED TO BE AGREED ON ONE FUNDAMENTAL POINT--THAT PIECEMEAL SOLUTION OF EUROPE'S PROBLEMS WILL SERVE ONLY AS AN INCENTIVE FOR ADDITIONAL CRISES WITHIN COUNTRIES THEMSELVES AND AS NEW CAUSES FOR MISUNDERSTANDINGS AMONG THE BIG THREE.

JOSEPH C. GREW, U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID RECENTLY THAT MORE THAN 30 BOUNDARY [redacted] QUESTIONS AWAIT DECISION. THEY INVOLVE NEARLY [redacted] EVERY COUNTRY ON THE CONTINENT.

BUT IT'S MORE THAN THE SIMPLE QUESTION OF DRAWING PENCIL LINES AND RESHADING [redacted] SECTIONS OF EUROPE BY INTERNATIONAL [redacted] EACH CHANGE WILL MEAN A NEW MINORITY PROBLEM AND WILL REQUIRE AN INTEGRATED PLAN OF ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT.

IT HAS BEEN ACCEPTED HERE THAT ONE OF THE MAJOR AIMS OF THE VICTORIOUS POWERS IN THEIR PEACE TABLE MAP DRAWING WILL BE THE ELIMINATION OF POLITICALLY MALCONTENTED MINORITIES SUCH AS THAT OF SUDETENLAND WHICH PRECIPITATED THE PREWAR GERMAN-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CRISIS.

THIS PROBLEM APPARENTLY HAS CROPPED UP AGAIN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHERE THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES HAS INITIATED ACTION TO OUST THE GERMANS, ACCORDING TO PUBLISHED REPORTS, [redacted] DESPITE A BRITISH REQUEST TO DELAY ACTION UNTIL THE GENERAL SETTLEMENTS.

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THE SAME PROBLEM HAS ARISEN IN TRIESTE. IT'S ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE DUPLICATED IF THE PEACE CONFERENCE ENDORSES A STILL UNPUBLISHED PLAN TO GIVE PARTS OF GERMANY TO RUSSIA, FRANCE, POLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS.

MEANWHILE THE GRAVE NECESSITY FOR SPEEDING UP THE RESTORATION OF STABILITY IN EUROPE HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES BETWEEN LONDON AND WASHINGTON. THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT STABILITY [redacted] WILL NOT BE ACHIEVED UNTIL THE LITTLE COUNTRIES KNOW ABOUT THEIR ECONOMICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL FUTURE.

30-24-27687

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR SAID TODAY BRITAIN WOULD MAINTAIN A HANDS-OFF POLICY IN BELGIUM'S CURRENT POLITICAL CRISIS.

"IT WOULD BE QUITE INAPPROPRIATE FOR BRITAIN TO EXERCISE ANY KIND OF INFLUENCE," HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE.

G952AEW

PARIS, JUNE 18-(AP)-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY MARSHAL PETAIN ASKED GERMANY FOR AN ARMISTICE.

TODAY THE FRENCH ARE CELEBRATING--BUT THEY ARE NOT CELEBRATING THAT ARMISTICE. THEY ARE COMMEMORATING THE FRENCH AWAKENING TO THE FIGHT FOR LIBERATION, AND THERE IS TALK OF MAKING THIS DAY A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

IT WAS ON THIS DAY IN 1940 THAT GEN.DE GAULLE STOOD BEFORE A MICROPHONE IN LONDON, AND, IN A BROADCAST BEAMED TO HIS NATIVE LAND, SHOUTED:

"FRANCE HAS LOST A BATTLE BUT NOT THE WAR."

REGIMENTS OF THE FRENCH NINTH DIVISION, VETERANS OF TOULON, ALLEMAGNE AND ALSACE, ARRIVED IN PARIS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON TO PARTICIPATE IN TODAY'S PARADE.

JUN 19 1945

G929AEW

PARIS, JUNE 18 -(AP)- THE FRENCH RESORT CITY OF BIARITZ WILL THE SITE OF THE SECOND OF TWO AMERICAN ARMY UNIVERSITIES BEING ESTABLISHED IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, COL. PAUL W. THOMPSON, CHIEF OF THE INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION, ANNOUNCEDTODAY.

COL. THOMPSON SAID THE SCHOOL IS TO BE KNOWN AS ARMY UNIVERSITY CENTER NO. 2 AND IS SCHEDULED TO OPEN EARLY IN AUGUST UNDER COMMAND OF BRIG.GEN. SAMUEL MOORE KEY, OF GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK, FORMER DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE AIR DEFENSE DIVISION AT SHAEF.

JUN 19 1945

CENTER NO. 1 WILL OPEN THIS SUMMER AT SHRIVENHAM, ENGLAND.

BEALMEARS C2045 TO 346 PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH DELEGATION TO THE ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION ARRIVED TODAY. THE AMERICAN DELEGATION ALREADY WAS ON THE SCENE AND CONFERENCES WERE EXPECTED TO BEGIN SHORTLY.

RW1147PEW

(MOSCOW, JUNE 18-(AP)-EDWIN W. PAULEY, HEADING THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION WITH RANK OF AMBASSADOR, PREMARED INITIAL CONFERENCES TODAY FOR THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION WHILE WAITING FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION, EXPECTED ANY TIME NOW.

THE DELEGATION HAS SETTLED DOWN AT AND OPEN OFFICES IN HOTEL QUARTERS,

WHILE MR. AND MRS. PAULEY AND HIS ASSISTANT /SADCR LUBIN REMAIN AT THE RESIDENCE OF U.S. AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN.

WITH ABOUT HALF THE DELEGATION, THEY ATTENDED TROTTING RACES YESTERDAY, THE PAULEYS COMING HOME AS WINNERS. LUBIN DID NOT DO SO WELL.

PW GILMORE TSK TSK 0700AM 515A

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, GERMANY, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE RATE OF VENEREALOGY TO ARMY GROUP HEAD-TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP HAS INCREASED BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS OF THE WILL CERTAINLY BE A VERY GRAVE PROBLEM IF IT CONTINUES ON THIS HIGH LEVEL." A MEDICAL STAFF OFFICER SAID TONIGHT. LT.COL. D.J.CAMPBELL, ADVISOR OF QUARTERS REPORTED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT SOLDIERS EXPOSED TO THE DISEASE MONTHS HAS RISEN FROM 35 TO 52 MEN PER 1,000 ON A YEARLY BASIS. HE SAID THE ARMY GROUP'S MEDICAL SERVICE WOULD MAINTAIN THE TRADITIONAL CONFIDENCE ETWEEN THE DOCTOR AND PATIENT TO INSURE THAT SOLDIERS EXPOSED TO THE DISEASE WOULD SEEK TREATMENT WITHOUT FEAR THAT THE RECORDS OF THE PROPHYLACTIC STATIONS WOULD BE USED TO PROSECUTE

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G929AEW

JUN 19 1945

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JUN 19 1945

REAL HEARD Q2045 TO 346 PEW

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30-24-27687

CHARGES OF FRATERNIZATION.
"IT IS POSSIBLE THAT FEAR OF PUNISHMENT FOR FRATERNIZATION HAS BEEN A FACTOR IN INCREASING THE RATE," HE CONCEDED.

PS1021PEW

PRAGUE, JUNE 18-(AP)-LIBERATED CZECHOSLOVAKIA HONORED TODAY THE ESTIMATED 20,000 CZECHS PUT TO DEATH BY THE GERMANS IN REVENGE FOR THE 1942 ASSASSINATION OF REINHARD (HANGMAN) HEYDRICH, GESTAPO CHIEF HIMMLER'S RIGHTHAND MAN.
MEMORIAL SERVICES IN MANY CITIES PAID TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD. THE PRINCIPAL SERVICE WAS HELD IN CENTRAL PRAGUE AT THE ORTHODOX CHURCH OF SAINT CYRIL METHODUS, REFUGE OF CZECH PATRIOTS; WHICH STILL BEARS THE MARKS OF A TANK ATTACK BY NAZIS.

G951AEW

OSLO, JUNE 18-(AP)-PAAL OLAF BERG, PRESIDENT OF THE NORWEGIAN SUPREME COURT, TONIGHT DECLINED TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT AND KING HAAKON CALLED UPON FREDERICK MONSON, LABOR PARTY LEADER IN THE STORTING (PARLIAMENT), FOR ADVICE ON SELECTING ANOTHER LEADER.
IT WAS EXPECTED THAT MONSON WOULD ADVISE THE KING THAT EINAR GERHARDSEN, MAYOR OF OSLO AND PRESIDENT OF THE LABOR PARTY, BE CALLED TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT.

MD1206AEW

MADRID, JUNE 18-(AP)-AN EDITORIAL IN THE "WEEKLY GRAPHIC," PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS SECTION OF THE U.S. EMBASSY, SAID TODAY THAT CERTAIN SPANISH GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS ARE TRYING TO START A WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.
THE EDITORIAL SAID IT WAS UNNECESSARY TO NAME THE GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED BECAUSE THEY "ARE KNOWN TO EVERYBODY." IT SAID THEY "CONCENTRATED THEIR FORCES UNDER THE BANNER OF ANTI-COMMUNISM, LIKE THE NAZIS ALTHOUGH THEY WERE SILENT WHEN HITLER SIGNED THE NON-AGGRES PACT WITH RUSSIA."

RW1146PEW

MADR , JUNE 18-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED TODAY IN THE SPANISH PRESS CHARGED THAT FRENCH COMMUNISTS INSPIRED BY EXILED SPANISH REPUBLICANS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR SATURDAY'S ATTACK ON A TRAINLOAD OF SPANIARDS IN FRANCE.
IT ADVISED SPANIARDS TO AWAIT THE "NATURAL REACTION" OF FRENCH AUTHORITIES AGAINST PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF ATTACKING THE TRAIN, WHICH WAS TRANSPORTING SPANIARDS REPATRIATED FROM GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.
THE COMMUNIQUE QUOTED THE PARIS RADIO AS SAYING THE TRAIN CARRIED NO MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH BLUE LEGION, WHICH FOUGHT BESIDE THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE EASTERN FRONT.
-DASH-
SATURDAY'S ATTACK AT CHAMBERY BY A MOB ARMED WITH BOTTLES AND IRON RODS RESULTED IN SEVERAL CASUALTIES. PARIS AND SWISS REPORTS RANGED FROM NONE DEAD AND ONLY SIX INJURED TO 20 DEAD, 361 INJURED AND 23 MISSING. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT BEGAN AN INVESTIGATION.

KA&MJ201PEW

A113
ALGIERS, JUNE 18-(AP)-FIFTEEN ARABS WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH AND NINE OTHERS TO HARD LABOR FOR LIFE BY A MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR PARTICIPATION IN AN ALGERIAN ARAB UPRISING AT THE TIME OF THE FRENCH-ARAB TROUBLES IN SYRIA AND LEBANON, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

RW1149PEW

(AB) KUNMING, CHINA, -(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJOR RICHARD GALES OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., AND MAJOR THOMAS F.WADE, (60-30 60TH ROAD), MASPETH, N.Y., HAVE BEEN AWARDED BRONZE STAR MEDALS FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICE" WITH THE U.S.ARMY SERVICES OF SUPPLY DURING 1944-45.

THE AWARDS, PRESENTED BY MAJOR GENERAL G.X.CHEVES, COMMANDING GENERAL, WERE MADE IN CONNECTION WITH FORMATION OF THE SERVICES IN THE CHINA THEATER WHEN THE BURMA ROAD WAS REOPENED, GASOLINE PIPELINES EXTENDED INTO CHINA, BASE COMMANDS SET UP AND A NEW SYSTEM OF TRUCK TRANSPORT CONTROL PUT INTO EFFECT.

ST944AEW NM S

JUN 19 1945

NEW YORK, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST FROM ITS STATION AT YENAN THAT IT WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN THIS YEAR'S MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL. THE KUOMINTANG GOVERNMENT'S "REJECTION OF REQUESTS BY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY AND OTHER DEMOCRATIC PARTIES FOR THE FORMATION OF A COALITION GOVERNMENT AND OTHER DEMOCRATIC REFORMS" WAS GIVEN AS THE REASON IN THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC.

RW11 3PEW

BY MARC PURDUE (150)
NEW DELHI, JUNE 17-(AP)-LT.GEN.DANIEL I.SULTAN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF U.S. FORCES IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER, SOON WILL RELINQUISH HIS COMMAND AND LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON FOR AN IMPORTANT, UNDISCLOSED ASSIGNMENT, AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
LT.GEN.RAYMOND A.WHEELER WILL ASSUME COMMAND OF THE THEATER ON SULTAN'S DEPARTURE, WHILE CONTINUING AS DEPUTY SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER AND PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND.
SULTAN HAD COMMANDED THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER SINCE LAST OCTOBER WHEN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER WAS SPLIT FOLLOWING GEN.JOSEPH W. STILWELL'S RETURN HOME. WHEELER COMMANDED THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY IN THE CBI THEATER UNTIL NOVEMBER, 1943, WHEN HE TOOK OVER HIS POST AS ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER WITH THE NEWLY-FORMED SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND.
SULTAN CAME TO INDIA IN 1943 AS DEPUTY COMMANDER UNDER STILWELL. DURING THE NORTHERN BURMA AND CENTRAL BURMA CAMPAIGNS, HE DIRECTED THE OPERATIONS OF AMERICAN, CHINESE AND BRITISH UNITS FROM MYITKYINA AND BHAMO.

CB517PEW

BRUNEI BAY, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE SULTAN OF BRUNEI, AS IMMACULATELY GROOMED AS A POTENTATE VISITING ON THE RIVIERA, HAS RETURNED TO HIS PALACE NEAR BRUNEI ON THE BORNEO MAINLAND, AFTER OBTAINING PERMISSION FROM AN AUSTRALIAN COMMANDER.
OFFICERS SAID THE DIMINUTIVE DARK COMPLEXIONED NOMINAL HEAD OF THE STATE WORE DARK GLASSES, A DOUBLE BREASTED WELL-PRESSED GRAY SUIT. THE SULTANA WAS WITH HIM.
ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS ASSERTED THAT THE SULTAN CONTINUED HIS NOMINAL RULE UNDER THE JAPANESE BUT THAT HE WAS WITHOUT AUTHORITY AND WAS OUSTED FROM HIS PALACE SOME TIME AGO.

FJ843ACW

BY MARC PURDUE

NEW DELHI, JUNE 18-(AP)-VICEROY LORD WAVELL SAID TODAY HE HAD ACCEDED TO MOHANDAS K.GANDHI'S REQUEST TO INVITE MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, TO THE JUNE 25 SIMLA CONFERENCE ON PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF INDIA'S CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

FROM BOMBAY, MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, TODAY TELEGRAPHED WAVELL, ASKING HIM TO "STICK TO THE TERMS OF HIS BROADCAST OFFER" IN WHICH WAVELL OMITTED ABUL KALAM AZAD'S NAME FROM THE LIST OF PERSONS INVITED TO DISCUSS THE BRITISH PROPOSAL TO MAKE THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL NEARLY ALL INDIAN.

JINNAH'S TELEGRAM WAS INTERPRETED AS [illegible] UNSUCCESSFUL PROTEST AGAINST INVITING ABUL KALAM AZAD.

GRANDHI, ORIGINALLY INVITED AS CONGRESS PARTY SPOKESMAN, HAD TOLD WAVELL HE WAS ONLY A PARTY ADVISOR, AND SUGGESTED THE INVITATION TO ABUL KALAM AZAD, WHO GANDHI SAID WAS THE ONLY PERSON WHO COULD MAKE PARTY DECISIONS. BOTH ABUL KALAM AZAD AND GANDHI WERE EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE TALKS.

WAVELL ALSO SAID HE HAD REJECTED GANDHI'S REQUEST TO POSTPONE THE CONFERENCE BECAUSE THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE HAS NOT YET DECIDED WHETHER THE PARTY SHOULD PARTICIPATE.

RW1144PEW

UNDATED ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ALLIES HAVE TRANSFERRED JURISDICTION OF FOUR MORE PROVINCES TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, THE ROME RADIO SAID LAST (MON) NIGHT.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION SIGNED A DOCUMENT AUTHORIZING THE TRANSFER AT MIDNIGHT OF THE PROVINCES OF FLORENCE, PISA, LEGHORN AND PISTOIA.

THE COMMUNES OF LEGHORN, COLLE, SALVETTI AND PISA, WHICH AR WITHI THESE

THE COMMUNES OF LEGHORN, COLLE, SALVETTI AND PISA, WHICH ARE WITHIN THESE PROVINCES, WILL REMAIN UNDER ALLIED CONTROL TEMPORARILY, THE BROADCAST SAID.

BZ836PEW

JUN 19 194[illegible]

THE SWEDISH RADIO AT MOTALA SAID LAST (MON) NIGHT THAT THE BRITISH AND U.S. MINISTERS AT STOCKHOLM HAD MADE A DEMARCHE TO THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ASKING THAT GERMAN PROPERTY AND ARCHIVES IN SWEDEN BE HANDED OVER TO THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE OR REMAIN "IN THE CARE" OF THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT "WITH THE RIGHT OF IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO THEM" BY THE FOUR POWERS.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT DECLARED THAT IT HAS KEPT THE GERMAN OFFICE BUILDINGS SEALED SINC[illegible] DECLARED THAT IT HAS KEPT THE GERMAN OFFICE BUILDINGS SEALED SINCE GERMANY'S SURRENDER AND THAT THE PROPERTY WOULD BE ACCESSIBLE T[illegible]E

ADD Ottawa xxx in Sept

HIS CHOICE MAY LIE BETWEEN A SEAT NEAR OTTAWA, OF WHICH THERE ARE SEVERAL SOLIDLY IN HIS LIBERAL COLUMN, OR A SEAT IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WHICH WOULD BE OPENED TO HIM BY THE RESIGNATION OF AN ELECTED LIBERAL.

THE SERVICE VOTE IS NOT EXPECTED TO CHANGE MATERIALLY THE RELATIVE PARTY STANDINGS IN COMMONS AS BASED ON THE CIVILIAN RESULTS.

BZ[illegible]EW

NEW YORK, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE TRANSPORT JAMES G.BLAINE DOCKED TODAY AT ST[illegible]EN ISLAND, AND 367 VETERANS ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE UNDER THE A[illegible]Y'S 85-POINT MERIT SYSTEM DISEMBARKED FOR TRANSFER TO CAMP KIL-MER, N.J.

THE BLAINE ARRIVED FROM LE HAVRE, FRANCE.

KA159PEW

30.24-27689

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18-(AP)-GENERAL JACOB L.DEVERS, COMMANDER OF THE 6TH AND 12TH ARMY GROUPS IN EUROPE, WILL START BACK FOR THE UNITED STATES ABOUT JUNE 22 OR 23, GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER SAID TODAY.

GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY, 12TH ARMY GROUP CHIEF, WILL REMAIN TO TAKE CHARGE OF BOTH GROUPS, THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE. EISENHOWER ADDED THAT "WHEN WE FINALLY GET SETTLED DOWN, GROUP COMMANDERS WILL DISAPPEAR."

SHAEF--SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE--STILL EXISTS, EISENHOWER SAID, AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE DATE FOR ITS DISSOLUTION IS SET BY "MY BOSSES," THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH CHIEFS OF STATE.

LT1051PEW

JUN 19 1945

BY FRANCIS M.LE MAY

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18-(AP)-OPA'S FUTURE SWUNG IN THE BALANCE TODAY AS THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE MET FOR DETERMINING VOTES ON HOW LONG AND IN WHAT FORM WARTIME PRICE CONTROLS SHALL BE CONTINUED.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE OPA ACT, EXPIRING JUNE 30, WILL BE GIVEN A NEW LEASE ON LIFE, BUT CONGRESS CONFRONTS THESE QUESTIONS:

1. SHALL THE EXTENSION BE FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR? REPUBLICANS PREPARED AN AMENDMENT TO HOLD THE CONTINUANCE TO SIX MONTHS. FRED M.VINSON, WAR MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR, SAID THIS WOULD BE "TRAGIC."

2. WILL THE SENATE-APPROVED COST-PLUS PRICING SYSTEM FOR FARM PRODUCTS, SPONSORED BY SENATOR WHERRY (R-NEB), STAY IN THE BILL? THREE MAJOR FARM ORGANIZATIONS--THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, THE NATIONAL GRANGE AND THE FARMERS UNION--HAVE ASKED THAT IT BE DELETED.

3. SHOULD CONGRESS, BY AMENDING THE LAW, DIRECT OPA TO ALLOW HIGHER PRICES TO ENCOURAGE LARGER OUTPUT OF CONSUMER GOODS?

CHAIRMAN SPENCE (D-KY) VOICED CONFIDENCE THE BANKING COMMITTEE WILL APPROVE A STRAIGHT ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE PRICE LAW, WITHOUT WHAT HE TERMED "CRIPPLING AMENDMENTS."

VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, IN LONG HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE WHICH CLOSED SATURDAY, URGED LITERALLY SCORES OF CHANGES IN TH LAW. AMONG THESE WAS A PROPOSAL TO ALLOW AN INCREASE IN RENT CEILINGS.

THE BIG FIGHT PROBABLY WILL HINGE ON THE REPUBLICAN PROPOSAL TO PERMIT ONLY A SIX MONTHS EXTENSION.

REP. WOLCOTT (R-MICH), REPUBLICAN LEADER OF THE BANKING GROUP, SAID HE WOULD OFFER SUCH AN AMENDMENT. HE EMPHASIZED IT IS NOT HIS INTENTION THAT OPA SHALL CEASE FUNCTIONING IN SIX MONTHS, BUT THAT "WE SHOULD TAKE ANOTHER LOOK AT THE LAW" NEXT FALL IN THE LIGHT OF WAR AND RECONVERSION DEVELOPMENTS.

REP. MONRONEY (D-OKLA) CONTENDED A SHORT EXTENSION WOULD ENCOURAGE MANUFACTURERS TO WITHHOLD CONSUMER ITEMS FROM THE MARKETS ON THE POSSIBILITY OPA MIGHT NOT BE EXTENDED AGAIN.

THE WHERRY COST-PLUS FARM PRICING PLAN APPEARED DOOMED. PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS OBJECTED PERSONALLY TO TH AMENDMENT.

HOWEVER, THERE APPEARED TO BE SUBSTANTIAL SUPPORT BEHIND A PROPOSAI TO EXPRESS CONGRESSIONAL INTENT THAT OPA ADOPT A "FLEXIBLE" PRICING POLICY ALLOWING INCREASES IN PRICES WHEREVER NEEDED TO BRING OUT LARGER PRODUCTION.

THERE SEEMED NO SUBSTANTIAL SENTIMENT IN THE COMMITTEE TO ORDER INCREASES IN RENT CEILINGS.

IN THE SENATE, MEANWHILE, MEMBERS MADE READY TO VOTE ON ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO REINSTATE ADDITIONAL TARIFF-TRIMMING AUTHORITY IN LEGISLATION TO REVIVE THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT.

KILLED BY A 10-9 FINANCE COMMITTEE VOTE AFTER THE HOUSE APPROVED THE MEASURE IN FULL. THE DELETED PROVISION GIVES MR.

TRUMAN POWER TO CUT EXISTING DUTIES ANOTHER 50 PER CENT. THE TRADE ACT EXPIRED JUNE 12.

VH236AEW

WELCOME TO EISENHOWER IS CITY'S GREATEST; HE CALLS FOR STRONG U.S. TO MAINTAIN PEACE; MARINES SLASH TO OKINAWA TIP, SPLITTING FOE

RECORD N.Y. CROWD HAILS EISENHOWER

Estimated Six Millions Cheer General in Tour through the City

JUN 20 1945

By The Associated Press

New York, June 19.—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, flushed and breathless from the greatest welcome New York ever has accorded a returning hero, told a vast crowd that overflowed City Hall Park today:

"If we are going to live the years of peace, we must be strong and we must be ready to co-operate in the spirit of true tolerance and forbearance."

Police estimated that 2,000,000 persons were jammed into the bunting-draped park and surrounding streets. Four million others, by far the largest crowd in the city's history, were said officially to have cheered the general earlier on his tour of the city.

Gets Special City Medal

Receiving a special city medal and accepting honorary citizenship in New York City, the Supreme Allied commander told the throng before City Hall:

"It isn't enough that we devise every kind of international machinery to keep the peace. We must also be strong ourselves. Weakness cannot co-operate with anything. Only strength can co-operate."

The millions that greeted Eisenhower lined curbs, leaned from windows and hung from fences to catch a glimpse of him.

It was the experience of a lifetime, he declared in accepting the hand-carved gold medal, and he said humorously to Mayor La Guardia, who conferred the honorary citizenship:

"New York simply cannot do this to a Kansas farmer boy and keep its reputation for sophistication."

Speaks of Children

Eisenhower spoke movingly of the school children who had shouted to him and waved tiny flags as his 25-car motorcade cruised through Central Park.

"Can the parents and the relatives of those children look ten years ahead and be satisfied with anything less than your best to keep them away from the horrors of the battlefield? It has got to be done," he said.

The motorcade passed through lines of additional cheering crowds as it made its way from City Hall, by way of jammed Times Square, to Gracie Mansion, the Mayor's residence, where Eisenhower was guest of honor at a luncheon.

The Polo Grounds baseball game between the New York Giants and the Boston Braves, and a dinner tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria, were the day's only other events on the general's schedule.

Break Through Police Lines

The crowds cheered, whistled and broke through police lines in some places as a 25-car motorcade, with the General in the position of honor, wheeled through Central Park, down Fifth Avenue and through "heroes' canyon," lower Broadway.

And Eisenhower, seemingly unwearied by the welcome 1,000,000 persons gave him in Washington yesterday, waved, smiled and saluted.

A 17-gun salute boomed out at LaGuardia field after the Supreme Allied Commander's silver C-54 transport, bringing him from Washington, swooped out of the overcast sky and taxied to a stop at 10.12 A. M. (EWT.)

Leave on 35-Mile Tour

Smiling broadly, Eisenhower greeted Mayor LaGuardia and high Army officers as a service band played four flourishes and "The General's March."

Then Eisenhower and the Mayor entered an automobile, flying the general's five-star flag, and left the fog-shrouded field on a 35-mile tour of the city.

The cheers that greeted the general and other members of his party, in automobiles to the rear, mounted as the caravan crossed the Triborough Bridge, left the borough of Queens and entered Manhattan.

Many uniformed men and women were among the thousands that lined the curbs in every block.

Mrs. Eisenhower, meanwhile, arrived from Washington at Pennsylvania Station, where she was greeted by Mrs. LaGuardia.

Whisked from Pennsylvania Station to City Hall Park for the official ceremonies, she peered in vain for the five-star general.

Tears in Wife's Eyes

Her eyes filled with tears when Eisenhower, escorted to the speakers' stand, finally saw her. He grinned broadly. Seeing her son, Lieutenant John Eisenhower, with the general's party, she exclaimed excitedly "there's my child!"

Mrs. Eisenhower wore a simple sheer black dress, black straw hat, short black gloves, a pearl necklace and pearl earrings. She wore her hair in an upsweep.

Threatened rain held off and the temperature was in the mid-70s, coolest in five days, as the Eisenhower caravan proceeded through Central Park and down Fifth Avenue. The general wore a tropical worsted summer uniform and a summer cap.

The procession halted briefly at Eisenhower's request while Harry B. Robbins, former American Legion post commander, breathlessly handed the general a key to Brooklyn.

Fifth Avenue Stores Shut

Fifth Avenue stores — most of them closed for several hours as were the Stock, Curb and Commodity Exchanges — displayed large, bunting-draped pictures of the Supreme Allied Commander. Windows were boarded as protection against the milling crowds.

Only a little torn paper fluttered down on the 25-car procession. Authorities had asked that the General's well-wishers forego this customary tribute in the interest of the paper salvage drive.

Thousands on balconies and in windows along the red, white and blue-decked avenue received Eisenhower's smart salute. From the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral a number of Catholic clergymen waved at the General.

Eisenhower frequently clasped hands above his head and spread his arms in a V as the motorcade, joined alternately by Army and police bands, moved slowly down Fifth Avenue and, at Union Square began a wide sweep to Manhattan's southern tip.

Keep U.S. Strong, 'Ike' Tells Immense New York Throng

JUN 20 1945

New York, June 19 (AP)—New York city took General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower to its heart today and outdid itself in a rousing welcome.

The greatest crowds the metropolis has ever seen—estimated by police at from four to seven million, or greater than all United States forces in Europe at the peak of the war—turned out to pay tribute to the Kansas boy who directed America's mightiest military success.

The over-all crowd total included "repeaters," who ran from one vantage point to another.

'Tolerance . . . Forbearance'

The modest hero told a huge throng jammed around City Hall:

"If we are going to live the years of peace, we must be strong and we must be ready to co-operate in the spirit of true tolerance and forbearance."

Eisenhower, who received a special city medal and honorary citizenship in the city, received an ovation when he asserted:

"It isn't enough that we devise every kind of international machinery to keep the peace. We must also be strong ourselves. Weakness cannot co-operate with anything. Only strength can co-operate."

Arms In A 'V'

From LaGuardia Field to Central Park, along flag-bedecked Fifth avenue and lower Broadway, at City Hall and at the Polo Grounds, cheering men, women and children expressed their gratitude to the supreme Allied commander.

General "Ike," impeccable in a light summer uniform and smiling his infectious grin, waved and saluted as his triumphant 25-car motorcade passed through the din.

The welcomers lined the streets, roof tops and climbed atop parked automobiles and trucks to catch a glimpse of him.

At times, Eisenhower stood in his open touring car and stretched out his arms to form a "V" for the curbstone crowds which had waited for him since early morning.

Leaves Ball Game

City officials said the reception, which reached its climax at a dinner in the Waldorf Astoria tonight, dwarfed all other welcomes extended by New York to visiting celebrities.

A 17-gun salute was sounded when the General arrived at LaGuardia Field from Washington at 10.12 A.M. Some 35,000 persons roared their greeting as the big silver C-54 plane, "Sunflower," glided onto the runway.

Three other planes, carrying the General's party, followed.

The airport was blanketed in a light fog and the sky was overcast, but the excessive heat which had plagued the city for five days had broken during the night. The temperature was in the seventies and the rain that was expected made its appearance only after Eisenhower had gone to the ball game between the Giants and the Boston Braves. Drenched, the General left at the top of the eighth inning, with Boston leading, 6-2.

The Admiration Of 7½ Millions

Appearing fresh after the tumultuous reception accorded him yesterday in Washington, Eisenhower waited in the plane's doorway until steps were rolled up. Then he stepped down briskly, head bent forward, and smilingly said:

"Well, it looks like we beat the weather in."

A service band played four flourishes and then broke into "The General's March."

The five-star General was greeted by Gen. George Grunert, Eastern Defense Command commandant; Admiral Herbert F. Leary, commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier; Grover A. Whalen, reception committee chairman, and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, who said:

"The admiration of seven and one-half million people is extended to you, General Eisenhower."

The General shook the Mayor's hand and replied, "Thank you very much."

'Toughest Charge . . . Ever'

After an inspection of an honor guard of 200 men, Eisenhower and LaGuardia started toward the official car which was to take them on the 35-mile victory tour. When photographers crowded about them, Eisenhower remarked, "It looks like the toughest charge I'll ever have to make."

As the motorcade swung out of the airport and headed for Manhattan curbstone crowds chanted: "Here comes Ike." "Hurray for the big man," and "Here comes the guy that licked the Germans."

The crowds swelled and the cheering increased as the procession entered Central Park. There, 40,000 children and 10,000 adults waved and shouted at Eisenhower who was riding in the fourth car with the mayor.

To servicemen in uniform, Eisenhower beamed, to Gold Star mothers he smiled, and to wounded veterans he saluted.

'Welcome—Well Done'

The first paper wafted down from buildings when the caravan began its journey down Fifth avenue—whose department stores and shops had closed to honor the nation's hero.

Flags and red, white and blue bunting lined the route. Large banners read: "Welcome Ike" and "Welcome—Well Done."

Lower Broadway went wild when Eisenhower's car came into sight. Ticker tape swirled down like snow in the financial district. Surging crowds broke through police lines.

Wall street throngs whistled, screamed, shouted and sang. The stock, curb and commodity exchanges remained closed for two hours.

Flowers Showered On Him

A tremendous cheer went up when Eisenhower reached City Hall Park. He alighted from his car and walked up a welcoming carpet last used when King George VI visited New York.

Mrs. Eisenhower, who came here by train from Washington, joined her husband at the City Hall celebration. Later, she was guest of honor at an official luncheon in the Waldorf Astoria.

Police said the demonstration at Times Square never before had been equaled.

The Allied army commander removed his cap as flowers were showered on him.

Eisenhower To Visit West Point Academy

West Point, N.Y., June 19 (AP)—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower will visit tomorrow the United States Military Academy, where in 1915 he was graduated sixty-first in a class of 164 men.

The supreme Allied commander will receive a seventeen-gun salute when he arrives at the academy's west gate at 10.45 A.M. After receiving the academy's greetings from Maj. Gen. Francis Wilby, the superintendent, Eisenhower will review the third class of the corps of cadets, the only class now at the Point, on the parade grounds at 11.30 A.M.

The 800 cadets, who arrive tonight from Fort Benning, Ga., will be in khaki field uniform, with complete packs, helmets and gear.

The General will address the cadets at 12.10 P.M. in the mess hall, after which he will go to the quarters where he lived as a cadet.

He will make a second address after a review of the enlisted detachments attached to the post at 1.30 P.M. on the cavalry field. A general inspection of the post will follow.

He will remain overnight and will fly from Stewart Field at the Point to Kansas City, Mo., for a reception, before going to his home town, Abilene, Kan., for another reception.

JUN 20 1945

Meatless Dinner For 'Ike': $18

New York, June 19 (AP)—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower and approximately 1,600 persons sat down to an $18-a-plate—and meatless—dinner tonight at the

JUN 20 1945 30.24-27691

Waldorf-Astoria.

But the city had chicken for its hero and earlier on this meatless Tuesday Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's private luncheon for the General included liverwurst.

Menu for tonight's banquet:

Green turtle soup.

Lobster termidor in shell—French Moselle wine.

Breast of chicken Astoria, garnished with fresh mushrooms and tomatoes; small roasted potatoes, smothered peas—California Beaulieu Cabernet.

Mixed green salad—*paté de foie gras.*

Ice cream and strawberries Melba; chocolate leaves and petit fours—French champagne; Mums cordon rouge and Lanson, vintage 1933.

Coffee.

The Mayor's less urbane, cafeteria-style luncheon included tomato surprise, lettuce and celery, liverwurst, cold turkey, swiss cheese and bottled beer.

JOBS AND PEACE MAJOR PROBLEMS SAYS EISENHOWER

General Declares World Can Not Stand Another Catastrophe of War.

ISOLATION IMPOSSIBLE

JUN 20 1945

Victorious Commander Given Record Breaking Welcome in New York.

NEW YORK, June 19.—(AP) General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower declared in a speech tonight that the nations of the world cannot stand another catastrophe of war and said the problems of peace must be solved "or we will all be lost."

At a dinner—the closing event of a day-long series of honors paid the man who directed the defeat of Germany on the western front—he said:

"Peace is an absolute necessity to this world. The nations cannot stand another world catastrophe of war. We must face the problems of peace with the same resolution that America showed in 1941 and 1942, when not even the greatest optimist could believe that within 11 months after the landing in Normandy American arms would stand triumphant on the Elbe."

After the war, Eisenhower said, there will be two major problems facing the world, "jobs for men and peace in the world."

"Prosperous nations are not war hungry but a hungry nation will seek war if it has to in desperation," he added.

Eisenhower also told the approximately 1,500 persons who attended the dinner that "we cannot be isolated from the world."

Pointing out that the flying time from New York to his headquarters at Frankfort, Germany, was exactly 16 hours, he declared:

"You are always that close to trouble in Europe if trouble starts."

He continued:

"It is to our interest to see that we are strong. To repeat a remark I made this noon, weakness cannot cooperate with anything. Only strength can cooperate. x x x

"I believe that we should let no specious argument of any kind deter us from exploring every direction in which peace can be maintained. I believe we should be strong, but we should be tolerant. We should be ready to defend our rights, but we should be considerate and recognize the rights of the other men.

"This business of preserving peace is a practical thing. But practicality and idealism are not necessarily mutually antagonistic. We can be idealist and we can be practical along with it.

"You have great hospitals in your city that are filled with wounded men. I call them my wounded men. They came from my theater. I don't want to see any more of them there ever.

"I feel that if the brains and the intelligence, the genius of America are placed on this problem, if we can forget self, if we can forget politics, if we can forget personal ambition, we can solve this problem and we must solve the problem or we will all be lost."

Cites War in Pacific

Speaking of the war in the Pacific, Eisenhower said:

"I hope that the rejoicing in which we indulge because of the crushing of the Nazis will never blind us to the task we still have in the Pacific.

"The reason I bring this up at this moment is this. It is to our interest always to remember it. With the enormous quota that you have furnished for the battlelines, you have a tremendous interest in seeing that losses are minimized. Losses are minimized by producing the most powerful machine that you can possibly crowd into a given area of ground to defeat the enemy.

"If you apply on the battle line equal forces, a bloody result is certain. If you apply overwhelming forces, losses for your side are negligible. That is what you must do in the Pacific, apply the maximum force that America is capable of developing and you will win quickly and with the least losses. x x x Production must be kept up."

Greatest Turnout

Of the 4,000,000 who greeted Eisenhower and his staff today — the greatest turnout in the city's history, according to the police—the general said:

"We have beheld scenes today that we did not know were possible Time and again in the tour of the city with the mayor, I felt, and I know my comrades felt, that we would almost have to stop. This wasn't the kind of thing to which we were accustomed. We were simple soldiers coming home from the wars, merely seeking the warmth again of America after what we have been through in Europe. It was something that will be an experience to be remembered always."

Earlier in the day, Eisenhower told a crowd from a speakers stand outside city hall:

"If we are going to live the years of peace, we must be strong and we must be ready to cooperate in the spirit of true tolerance and forbearance."

Eisenhower, who received a special City medal and honorary citizenship in the city, received an ovation when he asserted:

"It isn't enough that we devise every kind of international machinery to keep the peace. We must also be strong ourselves. Weakness cannot cooperate with anything. Only strength can cooperate."

From LaGuardia field to Central park, along flag-bedecked Fifth avenue and lower Broadway, at City hall and at the Polo Grounds, cheering men, women and children expressed their gratitude to the Supreme Allied commander.

General "Ike," impeccable in a light summer uniform and smiling his infectious grin, waved and saluted as his triumphant 25-car motorcade passed through the din.

The welcomers lined the streets, leaned from windows, stood on roof tops and climbed atop parked automobiles and trucks to catch a glimpse of the Nazi conquerer.

Answers Crowds Greeting

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City officials said the reception, which reached its climax at a dinner in the Waldorf Astoria tonight, dwarfed all other welcomes extended by New York to visiting celebrities.

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The five star General was greeted by Gen. George Grunert, Eastern defense command commandant, Adm. Herbert F. Leary, commander of the Eastern Sea frontier, Grover A. Whalen, reception committee chairman, and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, who said:

"The admiration of seven and one-half million people is extended to you, General Eisenhower."

The General shook the Mayor's hand and replied, "Thank you very much."

Inspects Honor Guard

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Ticker Tape Storm

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Wall Street throngs whistled, screamed, shouted and sang. The stock, curb and commodity exchanges remained closed for two hours.

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Police said the demonstration at Times Square never before had been equalled.

The Allied Army commander removed his cap as flowers were showered on him.

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower Is 'Proudest Woman in N.Y.'

JUN 1945

NEW YORK, June 19—(AP) Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower was the proudest woman in New York today.

"I am very proud of him," she said, "but then I've been proud of him for many years."

Her blue eyes filled with tears when she heard him speak to the millions who crowded City hall park and vicinity to pay him tribute.

Unable to find the General when she first arrived from Pennsylvania station, she exclaimed excitedly: "I don't see him—Do you see him?"

"There's my child," she added, referring to her son, Lt. John Sheldon Eisenhower, who arrived from Washington by plane with his father's party.

But the Supreme Allied commander, ascending the speakers' stand, spotted her in the crowd. He smiled broadly, and she sat back quietly, waiting for him to speak.

Someone thrust a piece of paper in her hand and asked for her to autograph.

"I'm so shaky I don't know whether I can," she said, scribbling, "Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower." "It's so much to write," she added.

The wife of the five star General wore a simple black sheer dress, a black straw hat and short black gloves. Her jewelry consisted of a pearl necklace and earrings and a sunburst pin.

After leaving a luncheon in her honor at the Waldorf Astoria, she said she would go to her suite to rest.

"I have to conserve my strength," she said. "Unfortunately, I'm not one of those big strong women. I tire easily. I think my 74-year-old father is bearing up better than the rest of us."

She said she wanted most to go to a hairdresser. "My bangs were ruined yesterday," she said. She wore her dark hair in an upsweep.

Graciously, she declined to be interviewed.

"This is Ike's day," she said. "I have nothing to say in my own behalf."

She planned to leave at 11:30 p.m. tonight by train for Kansas City to attend another reception for the General.

Kansas Sets Eisenhower Day

TOPEKA, Kan., June 19 (AP).—Governor Andrew Schoeppel honored General Dwight D. Eisenhower, of Abilene, today by proclaiming Friday, June 22, as Eisenhower Day in Kansas. He called on all citizens to observe it in such a manner "as is fitting to honor so great and illustrious a service to the cause of human freedom."

Addresses at City Hall

Here are the complete texts of Mayor La Guardia's welcome to General Eisenhower at City Hall yesterday noon, and General Eisenhower's address in response:

By Mayor La Guardia

General Dwight D. Eisenhower and my fellow New Yorkers:

Nothing could possibly be added to the reception given to the general by a million and a half people this morning and, general, you ain't seen nor heard nothing yet. That greeting, general, that I know must have touched you, came from the hearts of men and women of our city, the mothers, the wives, sisters and sweethearts, fathers and brothers of the men that you led in this war to final victory. No homecoming of a great warrior could be entirely and completely joyful because there were intermingled with those cheers tears of the parents whose boys will not come back. But they saw in you, general, the spirit of our country. You brought back a memory which they will always cherish. History has yet to record the achievements of a great commander of a mighty army to equal in gallantry, courage, brilliancy and determination that of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. He knew exactly what to do at the right time. He accomplished what the military experts of our enemy believed impossible. But it will always be said that not a single attack or skirmish was ordered or a life sacrificed for any other than actual military necessity, leading toward final victory. There were no battles for headlines in Eisenhower's tactics.

I hope you will pardon me, general, if I say that every minute of every hour of every day this great city was back of you, back of the men under your command. There was no let-up. We are proud. Now it can be said we were the greatest port of embarkation of any country at any time, and it moved smoothly, nightly and daily, without a hitch. You did not have an army but that a large percentage of the officers and men were from our city. You did not have a division, a brigade, a squadron, and I venture to say a battalion, but what a percentage of the officers and men were from our city, because have made the largest contribution of man power of any unit in the country. New York City gave 750,000 of her sons for victory to our country. That is why, general, their folks, the same kind of folks that are from your part of the country, came out to greet you, and that is why that greeting was so sincere, because at all times they had confidence in you, at all times they knew that their boys were not only well led but properly trained, properly equipped and well cared for. The city is grateful to you for that. There is little that a city can do except to express itself as we do now, and as a memento of this day may I present to you, general, on behalf of the City of New York, this medal, bearing the seal of our mighty city and an inscription which expresses the feeling and the gratitude of

all of our people, written by one who knows New York, who knows us folks, our city's foremost scholar, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. The inscription reads:

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
AWARDS THIS MEDAL TO
GENERAL OF THE ARMY
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
VICTORIOUS
COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF ALLIED ARMIES
IN DEFENSE OF HUMAN
LIBERTY
AND THE FUNDAMENTAL
PRINCIPLES ON WHICH
FREE INSTITUTIONS REST
1945

But, before presenting this medal, there is yet a very pleasant mission, and I want you to believe it, General, because none of these folks out here are going to believe me, the Board of Estimate and the City Council and the Mayor were unanimous in it. By authority and by virtue of the authority coming from the hearts of the people of the City of New York, with this document we confer upon you the honorary citizenship of New York City. The certificate reads:

"BE IT KNOWN that on this nineteenth day of June, in the year one thousand and ine hundred and forty-five, THE MAYOR, THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE and THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, in grateful recognition of his brilliant leadership as SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, and his outstanding accomplishment of victory over the forces of evil HAVE CONSTITUTED and by these presents do hereby constitute

GENERAL OF THE ARMY
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK."

To history you will be known as a military genius; in the records of our government you will be known as General of the Army; to Mamie you will be known as "Dwight," but to seven and a half million people you are now "OUR IKE."

By General Eisenhower

Mr. Mayor and New Yorkers:

As my first act as a citizen of the City of New York I want to issue to the Mayor a word of warning. New York simply can't do this to a Kansas farmer boy and kee its reputation for sophistication. No man could possibly feel a hi or sense of distinction than I do this morning, not only in the official honors that have been heaped upon me so generously and the extravagant commendation paid me by your Mayor, but it is given to few men to see a great city rejoicing. My trip that the Mayor says is merely a beginning has been to me an experience of a lifetime.

As we started the trip this morning, I kept wondering what it was that seemed to be different, and then I remembered. Only yesterday was the first time in three years that I have ridden through a city in which there were no great ragged holes piled with rubble and destruction. Naturally, you are fortunate that you have escaped the catastrophes that have been visited on nearly every capital of Europe.

But this thing also came back to me. I know New York's record in this war; I know its record of 750,000 men in the service and its record of shipments through its great port and its accomplishments in other directions. You did not have that incentive of imminent and constant danger, and, therefore, I think possibly that there is another kind of courage that has its place in war other than that we find on the battlefield. It is the courage to continue your job for an ideal, almost an academic concept. That New York did.

I do not mean to say that you were not close to the battle line through the 750,000 men you sent there. But the screaming, hurtling bomb was not coming down upon your heads, the flak guns were not firing all over the city and keeping the heavens red with their flame. It is harder to do your duty under those circumstances.

From the bottom of my heart and in behalf of three million fighting men, I would like to thank this city this instant for its great three-years' record.

"Nasty Job Is Done"

There is another thing, Mr. Mayor, that impressed me very much, as you and I rode down through the cheering throngs this morning: First, the reason for the cheering—it was not because one individual, one American came back from war, it is rejoicing that a nasty job is done—one nasty job is finished. The Nazi has been placed where he won't harm us for a little while. How much better would it have been had there been no cause for rejoicing, had there been no war. At one stretch in our trip this morning, the Mayor told me that there were 450,000 school children. I looked at them carefully. I suppose they averaged twelve years old. Can the parents and the relatives of those children look ten years ahead and be satisfied with anything less than your best to keep them away from the horrors of the battlefield? It has got to be done. It is not enough that we devise every kind of international machinery to keep the peace. We must also be strong ourselves. Weakness cannot co-operate with anything. Only strength can co-operate. If we are going to live the years of peace to which this weary world is entitled and which we passionately want for our children, then we must be strong and we must be ready to co-operate and in the spirit of true tolerance and forbearance.

And now just one word a bit more personal I refer again to the Mayor's extravagant commendation on my leadership of a great force in Europe. I had the most devoted and the ablest band of officers, Allied and American, that any officer could have had. It would have been difficult to go wrong. With me this morning are some of those officers—my naval commander, my chief of staff, my operations officer. To them, and through them, and with all of the other ranks with me, there are fifty in the party, we will spread the news of New York's welcome to a few returning soldiers; particularly, though, will we take that back to the Army still in Europe, where they will gain new assurance that they are in your anxious thoughts and that you have not forgotten them in your prayers and in your affections.

Mr. Mayor, and fellow citizens, I thank you all once more for an honor that could not be excelled anywhere in this world or in one lifetime.

Eisenhower's Talk at Waldorf

JUN 20 1945

Following is the complete text of General Eisenhower's speech at the Waldorf-Astoria:

Mr. Mayor, Governor Dewey, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To say that the hearts of myself and my comrades that have come with me from Europe are stirred by the reception from New York is the rankest kind of understatement.

We have beheld scenes today that we didn't know were possible. Time and again in the tour of the city with the Mayor I felt, and I know my comrades felt, that we would almost have to stop. This wasn't the kind of thing to which we were accustomed. We were simple ers, coming home from th rs, merely seeking the again of Americaa, aft we had been through in Europe.

But the emotions stirred by seeing people that would ordinarily be termed strangers showing to us the countenance of friendship in such unmistakable ways as to fill our hearts to overflowing, and practically to bring ears to our eyes, was something that will be an experience to be remembered always.

Before I go further, I want to say one thing in defense of the regular officer of the Army, brought to my mind by the wonderful commendation given to me personally in the introductory remarks. There is no greater pacifist than the regular officer.

Any man who is forced to turn his attention to the horrors of the battlefield, to the grotesque shapes that are left there for the burial squads, he doesn't want war. He never wants war. He is an agent of his government to do a necessary and very desperate task, and it is to the welfare of the United States always to see that they have people studying those things and ready in emergency to do what the regular officer has done in this way, namely, furnish the technical leadership for the applied tactical power of a whole nation.

Hails the Home Front

These tributes that were brought to me and my comrades brought a curious idea to my head. I don't mean curious. I mean it was one I hadn't thought of before. It was this. Why shouldn't America as represented by New York, and I thoroughly believe that New York is representative of America, why shouldn't New York be celebrating what it has done. Don't ever let any one sell short what America has done in this war.

Not only has it been the arsenal of democracy, it has furnished some of the best fighting divisions, the best air forces and the best Navy that this world has produced.

America's record in production, and on the battle line, is one that will fill our history forever, and today, you should turn your thoughts to what you have done, and I mean you Americans. And remember that you can do it, because self-confidence is one of the great things that brings greater achievements still in the future.

We are still at war. I hope that the rejoicing in which we indulge because of the crushing of the Nazis will never blind us to the task we still have in the Pacific. The reason I bring this up at this moment is this. It is to your interest always to remember it. With the enormous pillar that you are furnished for the battle lines you have a tremendous in terest in seeing that losses are minimized. Losses are minimized by producing the most powerful machine that you can possibly crowd into a given area of ground to defeat the enemy. If you apply, on the battlefield, equal forces, a bloody result is certain. If you apply overwhelming force losses for your side are negligible.

That is what you must do in the Pacific. Apply the maximum force that America is capable of developing and you will win quickly and with the least losses.

Keep Production Up

One of the things that you must remember particularly is production, because here, represented in many of its forms, financial, industrial, economic, New York is the heart of America. Production must be kept up because when a bomb can do the work, let us not spend an American life for it.

But this connection of yours with the battle line is no impersonal thing. Your quotas on the battle line prevent any such idea creeping into our thinking. And you can do more than merely your share in producting the arms and equipment to save American lives. There is a spiritual side to the soldier's life that is often starved. I mean his apportunities for recreation, for feeling close to his home folks. One of the ways that that can be helped is through the entertainment sponsored by the U. S. O. It is something that deserves your support just exactly as does the Red Cross. They have done magnificent work and sent great artists to the field that have made the soldier feel he was back on Broadway almost.

With your energy sustained at the full, our soldiers fighting in the Pacific, and by soldiers I mea nall fighting services, not merely land armies, the victory in Japan is certain. With overwhelming force, it will come the more speedily. When that job is done, there will be other problems facing you. Two of them I want to mention because they are related. They are jobs for men and peace in the world. Prosperous nations are not war-hungry, but a hungry nation will always seek war, if it has to in desperation.

Assails Isolationism

We cannot be isolated from the world. From New York to my headquarters in Frankfurt it is exactly sixteen hours by air. You are that close to trouble all the time, if trouble starts in Europe. It is to our interest to see that we are strong. To repeat a remark I made this noon: Weakness cannot co-operate with anything. Only strength can co-operate.

As I see it, peace is an absolute necessity to this world. Civilization itself, in the face of another catastrophe such as we have faced in the last three years, and for other nations more, would tremble or possibly decay, be destroyed. We must face those problems of peace with the same resolution that America showed in 1941 and '42 when not the greatest optimist could believe that within eleven months after landing in Normandy, the American arms and Allied arms would stand triumphant on the Elbe.

I believe that we should let no specious argument of any kind deter us from exploring every direction in which peace can be maintained. I believe we should be strong, that we should be tolerant, we should be ready to defend our rights, but we should be considerate and recognize the rights of the other man.

This business of preserving peace is a practical thing, but practicality and idealism are not necessarily mutually antagonistic. We can be idealistic and we can be practical along with it. You have great hospitals in your city that are filled with wounded men. I call them my wounded men. They came back from my theater.

I don't want to see any more of them there ever.

I feel that if the brains and the intelligence, the genius of American are placed on this problem, if we can forget self, if we can forget politics, if we can forget personal ambition, we can solve this problem, and we must solve the problem or we will all be lost.

No man can tell me that America, with its glorious mixture of races, of creeds, its Jews, its Catholics, its Protestants, it cannot lose, and we can't lose this one.

JUN 20 1945

Judge Lehman's Address at Waldorf

Following is the text of the address of Chief Judge Irving Lehman of the Court of Appeals, at the dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night welcoming General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower:

From the sidewalks of New York, from its roofs and windows, from its ball grounds and parks millions today roared their welcome to you, General Eisenhower. They brought you as the supreme commander who led the armies of the Allied nations to triumphant victory in Europe. That message, I know, went straight to your great heart from the great hearts of millions of New Yorkers. And believe me, sir, that the people of New York have great hearts. Since that night in November, 1942, when our armies attacked in North Africa, we have shared your anxieties as we have shared your confidence in ultimate victory, and even when we grieved for the loved ones we have lost we bore our losses with all the fortitude we could summon.

It has been said that there are more Italians in New York City than in Rome, more Irish than in Dublin, more Jews than in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv. Doubtless you, sir, have heard some say that because of this diversity of racial and national origin, the great principles of freedom and democracy on which American institutions are soundly based are not as deeply cherished or as well understood here as in the farm and prairie states and that our citizens will not make the same willing sacrifices to maintain what we call the American heritage. The names on the daily casualty lists which we anxiously scan with heavy hearts, the names on the list of men cited for heroism and selfless devotion which we read with glowing pride, attest the worth of New York's immigrant sons. Those who say otherwise ignore the real spirit of America and the real spirit of New York.

I once heard that spirit dramatically expressed by Al Smith, the Happy Warrior born in New York of immigrant parents, and John W. Davis, the accomplished diplomat, statesman and acknowledged leader of the bar. It was at a small private

dinner in 1933, soon after Hitler became Chancellor. A member of the German Debt Commission with a skill never surpassed by Goebbels tried that night to persuade us that the roots of Nazism lay in Germany's economic misery and that the way to destroy Nazism was to assist Germany to become a prosperous and satisfied nation. Al Smith then spoke up. "America can't understand or accept that kind of excuse or explanation. Some years ago I ran for President, and I won't say that racial and religious prejudice was without influence in the campaign, but I got over fifteen million votes, and if the winners had attempted to put me in a prison or concentration camp more than fifteen million Americans would have marched on Washington and would have freed me. That is America." Then John W. Davis broke in and said: "And the Davises would have marched shoulder to shoulder with the Smiths."

That is the spirit of America as you, General Eisenhower, know better than any other, for you have seen Americans of British stock and of Irish stock, of Italian stock, of German stock and even of Japanese stock, Catholics and Protestants and Jews, but Americans all, gallantly march shoulder to shoulder, through hell itself, that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth. Last week, at your press conference in Paris, you gave expression to that knowledge when in reply to a request for comment on the contribution made by Negro soldiers, you said: "I do not differentiate between soldiers. I do not say white soldiers or Negro soldiers." Mayor La Guardia will surely agree with me that nowhere is the spirit of America more fervent than in New York—in the hearts of the millions who greeted you so tumultuously today.

That greeting, with its eloquent message to you of the city's warm affection and gratitude, left unsaid another message which I think the people of the city would like me to bring to you tonight. Last month when our victory in Europe was announced there was unrestrained rejoicing but almost immediately the people of New York in sober mood flocked to churches and synagogues where they gave thanks to the Lord whose prophet had said that "Out of Zion shall go forth the law and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. . . . And they shall beat their swords into ploughshares. And their spears into pruning-hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation—neither shall they learn war any more." On that day of victory the same millions who today greeted you so joyously—Catholics, Protestants and Jews—yes, and even men who reject all creeds—worshiped the Prince of Peace who taught all Christendom the way to peace when in Jerusalem he proclaimed that the greatest commandments of the law which God had long before revealed to man on the slopes of Mount Sinai are: "Thou shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." That is the law which went forth from Zion. That is the word of the Lord which went forth from Jerusalem, and when all the world listens to the Prince of Peace and obeys the commandments of the Lord, then will the Kingdom of God be established on earth and the words of the prophet fulfilled, for nation will no longer lift up sword against nation.

And so I want to say to you that we who have greeted you so tumultuously today love you deep in our hearts because never for a moment have you forgotten that American soldiers are not mere pawns in the game of war, but our deeply loved youths, and because you have loved them as we do.

And we honor you, sir, because you—mastered in the arts of war, commander of the embattled nations who in righteous wrath took up their arms to defend their rights to live in peace—have, alongside of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the peace-loving leader of a peace-loving people, brought the days nearer when all men shall live securely in their own homes, fearing none and hating none.

TWO MARINE COLUMNS PUSH TO SOUTH COAST OF ISLAND, DIVIDING ENEMY

JUN 21 1945

2 Marine Forces Reach Okinawa's Southern Coast

Erickson

Guam, *Wednesday*, June 20 (AP).—Japanese troops leaped from Okinawa cliffs yesterday as two Marine regiments drove through weakening resistance to the southern tip of the island.

The Marines' push split the Japanese remnants into two disorganized but still fanatically resisting pockets and brought from Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz the announcement: "the enemy's defenses were in process of collapsing" by nightfall yesterday.

"Numerous enemy personnel were reported to be jumping off cliffs near the coast south of Udo town," Nimitz added in today's communiqué.

Several Thousand Remain

However, the Japanese still were fighting stubbornly on the southeastern front in the 96th and 7th Infantry divisions' sectors and several thousand remained to be eliminated before Nimitz could report Okinawa militarily secure.

Despite the confusion and disorganization of the Japanese, American troops continued to meet moderate to heavy fire from automatic weapons, machineguns and small arms. In one sector, Okinawan civilians joined the battle, hurling hand grenades among advancing Yanks.

Col. Clarence Wallace's 8th Marine Regimental Combat Team—a fresh outfit that entered the battle only Monday—reached the southern cost 700 yards south of Komesu town. That put the regiment on the southern shore in almost the exact center of the island's tip.

Crosses Southern Road

Wallace's combat team fought its way through scattered fire as it crossed the road linking Komesu and Nagusuku on the southwestern coast.

The 5th Regiment of the 1st Marine Division also drove through to the south coast, east of the 8th Combat Team, in a maneuver that split the Japanese remnants into two major pockets.

They encountered some small pockets of Japanese still fighting stubbornly from individual strongpoints.

One of the main concentrations of surprising Nipponese appeared to be in the Hill 81 sector at the southwestern edge of the Yaeju escarpment. This force was under attack from the west by elements of the 5th Marine Regiment and from the northeast by troops of the 96th Infantry Division.

Hold Some High Ground

Another Japanese concentration was in the southeastern corner of the island in an area known as the Mabuni-Mura sector in which there is some high ground, affording the enemy defensive positions.

The 4th Marine Regiment, driving south in this sector, was within 2,000 yards of the extreme southern tip of Okinawa.

The double smash to the coast by the 8th and 5th Marine regiments was a fast, slashing maneuver designed to prevent Japanese remnants from collecting into any organized froce for a finish stand.

The Marine corridor to the south coast forecasts a quick end for remaining broken Japanese forces, although Alva N. Dopking, Associated Press correspondent at the point, pointed out that the mopping up process against isolated machinegun ambushes and sniper posts was a difficult job.

Many Americans, including some high officers, were being killed.

Stiff Fight On East Coast

Generally, the 96th and 7th Infantry divisions on the eastern side of the island were meeting stiffer small pockets of resistance.

Both Army divisions have been in the front lines a long time and were not able to press forward with as much vigor as the fresh Eighth Marine combat team.

Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th division met stubborn resistance from small groups of Japanese in the escarpment area near Aragachi, nearly three miles directly north of the southern coast.

On the southeastern coast, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh division was meeting similar resistance.

Some Japanese units were confused. Forced into flight, they were shelled by warships from offshore, alert for such targets.

LCI's (Landing Craft Gunboats) were standing in close to the shore and sending murderous rocket fire into the fleeing Japanese bands, some of whom were driven into hopeless leaps over the cliffs into the sea, or onto rocks on the beach.

The collapsing Japanese garrisons' resistance was growing steadily weaker and isolated bands broke into open flight.

Japanese suicidal leaps have characterized the collapse of Japanese defenses on other central Pacific islands.

Heavy naval fire from battleships, cruisers, destroyers and small craft supported the ground action. The warships were firing at Japanese fleeing in some open spaces on southern Okinawa and into cliffside caves on the southern shore in which they might seek refuge.

The Japanese made a smaller aerial attack in the Okinawa area Monday, but did no damage, Nimitz said.

The bloody job of wiping out surviving fanatics of the beaten Nipponese garrison fell to Marine Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger Monday after Army Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., was killed on the southern front by a fragment of a Japanese shell. Geiger gave the Japanese no chance to reorganize, but continued the final victory-assault Buckner had launched Monday with the Marine 8th Regimental Combat team, entirely fresh troops, spearheading the drive.

The extermination battle went on as Buckner was buried in the Seventh Division cemetery at Hagushi yesterday—80 days after his men swarmed ashore on the vital stepping stons island to Japan's mainland.

Japanese were "fleeing in the open toward the cliffs," Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in his Tuesday communique, in which he announced Buckner's death.

In a message to Tenth Army troops, Nimitz said that "in the day of victory" their commander "gallantly met a soldier's death."

Few of the surviving Japanese, estimated to number less than 10,000 of an original garrison of more than 80,000, were expected to surrender.

Some were dying in wild banzai charges. Many were committing suicide. Many more, if they follow the pattern of previous Pacific island defeats, will plunge to death over the cliffs.

The mauled remains of a Jap garrison that numbered at least 85,000 when the invasion struck eighty days ago have been herded into hardly more than six square miles of the southern tip. They have been swept from most of Yaeju Plateau, bulwark of their last line of defense, and with their backs to the sea held positions three miles wide and nowhere more than two and a half miles deep.

Nimitz in a message to General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, said Buckner's death came at a time "when the fall of Okinawa is imminent."

A Japanese shellburst killed Buckner, the outspoken, whitehaired frequenter of the front lines, as he sat on a coral rock yesterday, watching marine reinforcements strike at the Japanese.

Nimitz Refers to "Victory."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in effect announced the capture of Okinawa when he sent a message to the General's troops that "all of us take pride in the day of victory on which he gallantly met a soldier's death."

Fully cognizant, however, that some 10,000 Japs remain to be killed or captured before Okinawa can be declared secured from a military standpoint, Nimitz carefully refrained from announcing the end of organized resistance. Although some Japs were fleeing in the southwestern sector, thousands of others fought back as savagely as any time in the 80-day old Okinawa campaign. It was just such resistance—a counter-artillery barrage—which killed Buckner.

Major-Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commander of the Third Marine Amphibious Corps on Okinawa and recently nominated for Lieutenant-General, immediately was placed in command of the Tenth Army for the duration of the Okinawa campaign. A veteran of the Pacific, he commanded Allied air forces in the Solomons in the Guadalcanal campaign.

30-24-27693

Buckner was watching the advance of the Marine Eighth Regimental Combat Team, which had moved up to the front Sunday night and attacked at 4 A. M. By daylight it had gained several hundred yards, in co-ordination with the Sixth Marine Division's 22d Regiment.

The group was under direct command of Col. Clarence Wallace, Arlington, Va., and Manitou Springs, Volo., and under general command of Maj. Gen. Leroy P. Hunt, of Berkeley, Calif., hero of the Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan and Tinian campaigns. Hunt only recently was promoted from Brigadier general.

All along the ragged, narrowing southern Okinawa sector, Tenth Army troops surged southward against crumbling, diminishing resistance. Everywhere they encountered intense fire from automatic weapons, machine-guns and rifles.

The Ninety-sixth Infantry Division, on heights 500 yards north of Medeera, was within easy view of the surfbound southeastern coast, only 3,000 yards ahead. The 381st Regiment spearheaded its sweep across Yaeju Plateau.

Fresh Troops Break Line.

Attacking with tanks and self-propelled guns, the Seventh Infantry Division blasted hollowed-out coral heads in which death-stand Japs resisted with small arms near Mabuni. These doughboys were within 1,000 yards of Mabuni.

It was the Eighth Regimental Combat Team of the Second Marine Division, however, which broke the main Jap resistance around Kuwanga and Makabe. These fresh troops gained 600 yards in their pre-dawn attack, defeated a counter-attack and gained momentum late in the day.

One of their observers saw an estimated battalion—about 1,000—of Japs fleeing across open terrain toward rugged coral cliffs at the southern tip of the island. The enemy force was smashed with an artillery barrage.

Victory at Hand on Okinawa; Enemy Resistance Is Broken

JUN 20 1945

Tenth Army Avenges Death of Gen. Buckner —Force He Last Sent Into Line Smashes Western Flank.

Coons

Guam, June 19 (A. P.).—The American Tenth Army broke all planned resistance on southern Okinawa and drove today toward imminent, final victory to avenge the death of its commander on the field of battle.

Shortly before he fell mortally wounded from a shell burst yesterday, Lieut.-Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., declared that with two dry days he could "cut them to pieces" and a field dispatch reported that task now was accomplished. Buckner had held back a surprise, the Second Marine Division, and those veterans of Tarawa and Saipan roared into the Okinawa battle for the first time, crushing in the enemy's west flank.

Only hours before a Jap shell fragment struck Buckner, the final assault hit its full momentum and while Admiral Chester W. Nimitz did not proclaim the campaign ended he asserted the day of Buckner's death was the day of victory.

Jap Garrison Corralled.

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The Senate approved today the promotion of Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commander of American forces on Okinawa, to the rank of lieutenant general in the Marine Corps. General Geiger took command on Okinawa when Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr. was killed two days ago by a Japanese shell. A flier, he commanded all the Allies' aircraft in the Solomon Islands during the Guadalcanal campaign.

JUN 20 1945

JAP RESISTANCE IS NEAR CRACKING

JUN 20 1945

By AL DOPKING

WITH THE U. S. TENTH ARMY, Southern Okinawa, June 19—(AP) The battle of Okinawa was apparently winding up in pocket warfare today, with small bands of Japanese fighting fanatically from caves, rocks and concealing grass patches as droves of grimly, war-weary civilians trudged through the American lines.

Resistance cracked like an ice jam in the spring, breaking up with a suddenness that surprised front line doughboys and Marines.

Prisoners came through one Marine sector so fast guards didn't have time to count them. Numerous Japanese soldiers, trying to slip through, were weeded out by alert observers.

But despite the breaking up, American troops were still being killed and wounded by enemy snipers and machinegun nests hidden in the caves and scrubby pines. In addition to Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., other prominent Army and Marine officers with high responsibilities have been killed or wounded.

"Mopping up probably sounds easy, but hell—that's the toughest part of a campaign," one sandy-haired soldier, wounded in the shoulder, said as he arrived at a Seventh Infantry division hospital evacuation area.

Through it all wretched civilians, many covered with sores and filth from cave dwelling for two months or more, plodded dusty roads to civilian camps, their meager belongings piled on their backs. Often they stopped to drink muddy water from bomb and shell holes, then plodded wearily on.

SOLDIER RITES HELD AT BEACH FOR GEN. BUCKNER

OKINAWA, June 19—(AP) Impressive in its simplicity, with which high ranking officers and men of the fighting Tenth Army standing quietly beside the gray casket beneath leaden skies, final military rites were paid today to a "soldier's soldier," Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.

Seventeenth American general officer to be killed in action since the war on both fronts began, the hearty, silver haired 58-year-old Kentuckian met almost instant death NIGHT in a forward position as he looked, literally, off into the space of the victory soon to come in the bloody conquest of Okinawa.

Associated Press correspondent Vern Haugland, reporting from the Eighth Marine Regiment, said Buckner had reached an observation point "from which for the first southern tip of Okinawa and the ocean beyond it."

About 60 officers and men were standing beside or near the general when Japanese artillery suddenly found the range. Only Buckner was injured—a shell fragment "by a million to one spin of the wheel of chance" buried itself in his chest.

Unconscious, Buckner was carried to the protection of a nearby cave. First aid was applied, but he died within 10 minutes.

Today, with Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger of the Marine Third Amphibious command, who succeeded Buckner as commander of the Tenth Army, at the graveside, taps and a final salute were sounded at Hagushi beach where the first landings in the Okinawa campaign were made Easter morning.

Messages of condolence were received from Admiral Nimitz, who just a few days ago took occasion to applaud Buckner's strategy in the Ryukyus action; from Admiral King and others, while the general's widow was reported grief-stricken at Louiseville, Ky., her former home. She had been planning to go to the Buckner home in San Francisco.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., commander of the Sixth Marine division, had cautioned Buckner against trips to the front, and Buckner that morning had replied, "If you can go, I can, too."

Says Buckner Died Smiling

JUN 20 1945

Aid Describes How General Met End in Front Lines on Okinawa.

DOPKING

Okinawa, June 19 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr. died with a smile on his lips reported his aid, Major Frank R. Hubbard Jr. of Des Moines, Iowa, and Los Angeles, Cal.

"The general was smiling when hit, and it remained on his face in death," said Hubbard after attending Buckner's funeral this morning at Hagushi Beach where the first landings were made Easter morning.

DAY

Buckner's body was brought in a neatly made gray wooden casket to the cemetery in a field ambulance at 9 A. M. Enlisted men and officers lined the dusty road leading to the Seventh Division cemetery. The casket was laid against a bank of flowers on green camouflage wire as color bearers and two rifle men stood erect at the head of the casket.

Marine Major-Gen. Roy S. Geiger, who took over the Ryukyus forces, stood at attention with other high ranking officers of the Army, Navy and Marines during the services. The military funeral was held beneath gray skies less than twenty-four hours after he was killed by the enemy artillery shell which Hubbard believes was a 75mm.

His Chauffeur Cried.

Six of the pallbearers were Buckner's four enlisted clerks, his orderly and the driver. The driver, Sam Taylor, of Nashville, Tenn., who has been with him for years, broke into tears at the conclusion of services. He had driven the general to the front yesterday.

The commanding general had been at the forward observation post of the Third Battalion of the Eighth Marine Regiment, which went into the line yesterday, for about two hours when the shell hit. He was standing with other officers in a slight dish-like impression on the worward slope of the ridge, south of Kunishi Ridge. Among the officers with him was Lieut. James H. Kavanagh Jr. of 600 West 156th street, New York city.

Buckner had just been pointing out interesting bits of action to accompanying officers — tanks spurting flames into cave positions; civilians leaving caves to surrender and sharp fighting on

General was still breathing but unconscious.

"He didn't know what hit him," Hubbard said.

The day before his death Buckner had expressed satisfaction that his forces had killed almost 80,000 Japanese. On that same day 1,549 Japanese were killed on Okinawa to forty-seven Americans—a ratio of 33 to 1. Buckner often referred to the Jap general. During the height of the campaign he said: "Give me two dry days, and I will cut him to pieces."

Buckner cut them to pieces and as one Tenth Army staff officer said: "He died in the middle of victory."

The sturdy, silver-haired Kentuckian, who at 58 had won a reputation for aggressiveness and discipline, was the highest ranking American to die by enemy action in the war against the Japs.

Admiral Nimitz in formally announcing Buckner's death, issued this message:

"Although we join in grieving over the loss of your able and courageous leader, Lieutenant General Buckner, all of us in the Pacific Ocean Areas take pride in the day of victory on which he gallantly met a soldier's death.

"By the achievements of the Tenth Army in the Okinawa campaign under his leadership, we will all gain new inspiration to overcome any and all obstacles standing between us and final victory over Japan."

Expressions of Regret

Expressions of regret also were made by Secretaries Stimson and Forrestal and by Admiral Ernest King.

Buckner died with a smile on his face, according to his aide, Major Frank R. Hubbard, Jr., of Des Moines, Iowa.

"The general was smiling when hit and it remained on his face in death," said Hubbard after attending Buckner's funeral this morning at Hagushi Beach where the first landings were made Easter morning.

Thus ended the career of the second American lieutenant general to bear the name of Simon Bolivar Buckner.

The first was his father, who was forced to surrender Fort Donelson to Gen. U. S. Grant early in the Civil War, but who was exchanged and rose to a lieutenant generalcy, before that war ended. Later he was governor of Kentucky, where Simon, Jr., was born near Munfordville, July 18, 1886.

Attended V. M. I.

Young Buckner attended Virginia Military Institute and then the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1908. He served two tours of duty in the Philippines, was an early student of aviation, and twice was an instructor at West Point, where he later was commandant, from 1933 to 1936.

Known in the service as a stern but fair disciplinarian and as a rugged and enthusiastic outdoorsman and hunter, Buckner nevertheless was far from being a public figure when, as colonel, he was sent to Alaska in 1940. He was promoted to brigadier general that same year, and became a major general Aug. 4, 1941.

He put his defenses in order, and when the Japanese raided Dutch Harbor in June, 1942, his planes forced them back to Attu and Kiska.

Promoted in 1943

He was promoted to lieutenant general May 4, 1943, and a year later was relieved of command of dropped out of sight. Although it was not known to the public, he actually was being given the chance he yearned for—action as a field commander.

On April 1, 1945, the new Tenth Army, made up of Army and Marine divisions, invaded the Ryukyus, with Buckner as commanding general.

The general is survived by his widow, the former Adele Blanc, whom he married in 1916, and by two sons and a daughter.

Japs Report Buckner Death.

San Francisco, June 19 (A. P.).—Without commmet ,the Japanese Domei News Agency today announced the death of Lieut.-Gen. Buckner by artillery fire. The dispatch recorded by the Federal Communications Commission quoted a Guam radio announcement.

Big Fires Rage In Three Cities Raided By B-29's

ERICKSON

Guam, *Wednesday*, June 20 (AP)—Great fires—the enemy admitted some raged for four hours—were set today in a triple strike by about 450 Superfortresses at two "backyard" industrial centers on Honshu Island and one on Kyushu in the enemy homeland.

The B-29's hit Shizuoka and Toyohashi on Honshu and Fukuoka on Kyushu, raising to thirteen the homeland cities scorched by 25 such mass incendiary raids.

NIGHT

Tokyo Tells Of Fires

The Tokyo raido said fires broke out in a "number of places" in Fukukoa; the big bombers worked it over for two hours—and "most" fires were extinguished two hours after the raiders departed.

The enemy broadcast did not comment immediately on the other two targets hit but said ten B-29's laid mines in the Kanmon Strait between Kyushu and Honshu.

The mission was the second in three days of the newly launched campaign against secondary war-production targets in the Nippon homeland.

3,000 Tons Of Bombs

About 3,000 tons of latest type incendiary bombs, aimed to scatter unquenchable blobs of fire throughout the tightly packed areas of the three cities, were released by the B-29's from low level, starting about 3 A.M. This was the first fire raid on these cities.

Shizuoka, with a probable population of around 212,000, and Toyohashi, about 242,000, are on the south Honshu Island coast between Tokyo and Nagoya. Fukuoka, population, 323,000, is on the north coast of Kyushu Island.

The raids followed similarly heavy attacks after midnight Monday on Omuta and Kagoshima on Kyushu and Hamamatsu and Yokkaichi on Honshu, each with less than 200,000 population, but with important war plants.

25th Mass Incendiary Raid

Today's missions brought to 25 the number of mass incendiary raids by the Marianas-based Superfortresses since they struck Tokyo March 10 in the first big fire-bomb attack. That and subsequent raids on the great key cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe, Yokohama and Kawasaki knocked them virtually out of war production.

The raids on the secondary "backyard" industrial centers were then inaugurated.

Shizuoka, about 85 miles southwest of Tokyo, is the largest city between Yokohama and Nagoya. It is clustered around an ancient castle, now occupied by government and military offices. The principal targets were the Sumitomo Light Metals Company plant, railroad shops, iron works, power plant, paper mill and two spinning mills. The metals plant was slightly damaged and an important aircraft factory 86 per cent wrecked in a demolition raid by eleven B-29's April 12.

Once Silk Industry Center

Toyohashi, important silk industry center before the war; is about 189 miles southwest of Tokyo. Key targets were armament and explosives factories in the southernmost part of the city, near government military schools. The city's 30,000 dwellings are mostly inflammable wood structures.

Fukuoka, capital of northwestern Kyushu's important industrial and mining prefecture, has become a key center in Japan's industry-dispersal program. Many new ordnance and aircraft factories have been built in the southwestern area.

Among plants inside the city are the Nippon Rubber Company, Kanegafuchi spinning mill and Watanabe iron works. Many warehouses line the wharves of the adjoining port of Hakato. Important oil and coal storage facilities are located at Saitozaki, across the ba from Fukuoka.

450 B-29s SEAR 3 MORE JAP CITIES

ERICKSON

Make Second Incendiary Raid Against Smaller Industrial Centers

JUN 20 1945

By The Associated Press

21st Bomber Command, Guam, Wednesday, June 20.—Flying their second fire raid mission against secondary Japanese industrial cities, about 450 Superforts struck Shizuoka and Toyohashi on Honshu Island and Fukuoka on Kyushu today.

NIGHT

The B-29s dropped their incendiary loads from low altitude in attacks starting about 3 A. M.

It was the first fire attack for each of the three cities.

Fukuoka, with a population of 323,000, has become increasingly important industrially, with its concentration of ordnance and aircraft factories. It is the capital of northwestern Kyushu's industrial and mine prefecture.

Toyohashi is situated 189 miles southeast of Tokyo and has major armament and explosives factories as well as several military schools. It has a population of about 242,000.

Shizuoka, about 85 miles southwest of Tokyo, was the site of an important aircraft engine plant which was 86 per cent destroyed in a precision demolition attack by 11 Superforts April 12.

Remaining important industrial targets in Shizuoka include the Sumitomo light metals company plant, railroad shops, an iron works, power plant, paper mill and two spinning mills.

The three target cities of this morning's raid brought to 13 the number of Japanese cities seared by B-29 fire raids.

In the first raid Monday morning in a new phase of Superfort operations against Japan's secondary industrial cities, the target cities were Omuta and Kogoshima on Kyushu and Hamamatsu and Yokkaichi on Honshu.

The huge bombers of Major General Curtis E. Lemay's command were able to turn their attention to smaller Japanese cities because the principal war producing capacity of six key industrial centers of Nippon has been burned out. The six primary target cities were Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe, Yokohama and Kawasaki.

Counting today's strikes as three separate missions, the B-29s have made 25 incendiary attacks which have proved signally effective in crippling Japanese war industry.

YANKS CROSS CAGAYAN RIVER

Advance Continued In Valley Of Northern Luzon

Manila, *Wednesday*, June 20 (AP).—Under cover of a heavy artillery barrage, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Division spanned the Cagayan River of northern Luzon in assault boats Sunday and sped northward for a total gain of 13 miles, liberating the town of Naguilian.

The advance, announced today by General MacArthur, placed the Buckeye Division within 3 miles of Ilagan, city of 30,000 and capital of Isabela province, by Monday.

Jap Casualties Heavy

Japanese casualties continued heavy as the Yanks drove up the productive Cagayan valley. They totaled more than 1,600 dead and nearly 500 prisoners in the past week.

Monday's advance place forward units of the 37th Division within 113 road miles of Aparri, port at the northern tip of Luzon, which was strafed again by PT boats of the 7th Fleet. The boats fired on gun positions and drew 75-millimeter-counter fire from Japanese shore batteries.

Infantrymen mopping up in the newly captured area south of the Cagayan River killed nearly 200 Japanese and captured 447, one of the rare instances in which the number of prisoners exceeded the enemy dead. Many of the prisoners were Formosan troops, not usually found holding front-line positions.

6th Drives Into Mountains

The United States 6th Division, driving west and north into mountainous terrain above Bagbag in northern Luzon, killed or found already dead 132 Japanese as they advanced on Kiangan. They killed 300 more as they proceeded over the Bambang-Pinkian road.

East of Manila, where only scattered enemy strongpoints remain, Maj. Gen. William C. Chase's 38th Division drew the noose around bambo-forested ridge positions in the upper reaches of the Marikina watershed. In the week ended Sunday nearly 930 Japanese were killed in this sector and many more sealed in caves.

The 1st [dismounted] Cavalry and the independent 112th Cavalry Combat Team accounted for 100 more dead and 50 prisoners on Sunday.

Richard Bergholz, Associated Press correspondent, reported from Mindanao that patrols of the American 8th Army had entered outskirts of strongly defended Calinan, near Davao Gulf.

Aussies Beyond Tutong

Combat patrols of the Australian 9th Division pushed four miles beyond Tutong, on Borneo's western coast, in their drive toward the Seria oil fields.

Other units fanned out in all directions, MacArthur reported, with air and naval support.

Aussies who landed several days ago at Weston, on the eastern shore of Brunei Bay, penetrated two miles inland along the Jesselton railroad. They reached the village of Linghungan.

Australian amphibious patrols, searching the tidal rivers, landed without opposition 10 miles southeast of Brunei town in another move designed to mop up quickly the invaded area.

Heavy bombers blasted the east coast oil and ship-building centers at Balikpapan and Samarinda with more than 200 tons of explosives. The communiqué said widespread damage was caused to military targets. Other bombers sank a river steamer and set warehouses afire at Bandjermasin, to the south.

Dispatches from Mindanao indicated a different story, as Twenty-fourth and Forty-first Division troops pressed inland from Davao Gulf in a bitter fight north of Calinan.

Australian Ninth Division troops driving into Sarawak, reached Tutong, thirty-five miles from the original Brunei invasion point and twenty-five miles north of the vital Seria oil fields, which Jap demolitionists were methodically firing.

Other Aussies who landed on the eastern shores of Brunei Bay at Weston were moving inland with negligible opposition. This force guards the back door of the invasion from possible enemy reinforcement attempts by the narrow-gauge railway from Jesselton, seventy miles north.

Labuan Airport on Labuan Island is now in use by transports and fighters. Airfields troop concentrations and supply bases on north Borneo were hit and 100 tons of bombs were unloaded on enemy defenses at Balikpapan.

Fighting still was under way on Tarakan Island's Hill 105, where other Aussies captured the former Jap command post.

Luzon Yanks Pursue Japs

JUN 20 1945

Japs Lose Heavily in Cagayan Valley Retreat —Aussies Gain Rapidly on Borneo.

Manila, June 19 (A. P.).—Allied troops in Borneo and the Philippines were pushing ahead today for broad general gains, some against stiff opposition and others meeting practically no Jap troops except those coming in to surrender.

Greatest progress was registered in Luzon's Cagayan Valley, where the American Thirty-seventh Division moved rapidly northward along the main highway toward the Cagayan River crossing at Naguilian. The retreating enemy was forced to use ox carts in an effort to save some of his equipment.

Associated Press Correspondent Hamilton Faron reported that the hastily withdrawing Japs, harassed by the planes, concentrated artillery fire and tanks, were virtually whipped.

Other troops pressed the north Luzon cleanup campaign elsewhere. The Sixth Division gained four miles against stiff resistance and the Thirty-third Division moved east to the road junction of Bokod. Guerrillas operated along the west bank of Cagayan as far as the strategic north coast port of Aparri, ultimate goal of the American troops. Numbers of Formosan and Jap troops surrendered to the Americans.

Fierce Fight on Mindanao.

FLEET ACTIVE AROUND BONINS

Sinking Of 3 Jap Vessels Reported By Nimitz

Guam, *Wednesday*, June 20 (AP)—Disclosure that American warships are patrolling waters off enemy-held islands in the Bonins well north of American-conquered Iwo was made today in a fleet communiqué.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' report that a United States destroyer of the Pacific fleet sank a Japanese cargo ship and two luggers Monday night off Yome Island in the northern Bonins, then took the time to pick up 53 survivors—once a risky business in the days when lurking Nipponese submarines were more of a menace. Yome is 200 miles north of Iwo.

Join In Blow At Jaluit

Other fleet units sprang into action Monday in a bypassed area by joining Marine planes in a blast at Jaluit, in the Marshall Islands. Japanese on Jaluit have been isolated since early last year when American invasion forces swung around the eastern islands of the Marshalls and landed on others in the west.

Nimitz said the enemy replied to the fleet-air strike with "meager anti-aircraft fire" and caused no damage.

In reports on limited air action, the communiqué said a search plane of Fleet Air Wing 18, raiding from Okinawa, sank a small cargo ship and damaged fishing craft off the main Japanese home island of Honshu Tuesday. A Liberator of that wing fought a 30-minute sky battle, shot down a Japanese plane and got back to base.

Other planes from the Aleutians scored against enemy shipping and installations at Paramushiro in the Kuriles Monday.

General Styer to Head New Pacific Supply Unit

Command Will Control Materiel in Japan-Proper Campaign

MANILA, June 19 (AP).—The establishment of a new command under Lieutenant General Wilhelm D. Styer to handle supplies as ground forces move on to Japan was announced today by General Douglas MacArthur.

Known as the United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, or AFWESPAC, the organization, with headquarters in Manila, takes over functions formerly assigned to the Services of Supply in MacArthur's command. It will be responsible for maintaining and regulating vast quantities of food, arms, equipment and personnel needed for the defeat of the enemy in his homeland.

Styer's chief of staff is Major General Edmond H. Leavy, who served as assistant chief of staff for logistics, Pacific Ocean Area, under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Styer was deputy to Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Army Service Forces, early in the war, and also has served as special investigator of overseas supplies.

In addition to control over supplies, Styer has command of all Army non-combat forces in the area.

YANKS CAPTURE GEISHA GIRLS

Manila, June 19 (A. P.).—A company from the United States Thirty-third Division's 136th Infantry Regiment under command of Lieut. William S. Harris of Evansville, Ind., which had cleaned up 108 Japs in the Dingalan Bay area without suffering a casualty, made an amphibious landing a short distance upshore, expecting more resistance. They were met by five Japs—all women.

The women dashed from the woods, holding their arms high. One wore a Japanese officer's blouse with the tails hanging loosely over her skirt. Speaking excellent English, she told Harris that the Japanese soldiers had fled to the hills and said five Geisha girls already had starved to death.

Philippines Budget Rises

JUN 20 1945

Osmena Submits $68,568,309 Total, a Record High

MANILA, June 19 (AP).—President Sergio Osmena submitted to the Philippines congress today a record budget of 137,136,619 pesos ($68,568,309) along with a message asserting the finances of the Philippines government are "very precarious."

Osmena said revenues probably would be insufficient to meet expenditures, which as set up in the budget include $9,240,333 for nation defense. Negotiations are under way for financial aid from the United States, which Osmena intimated would be the only way to solve the problem.

The budget exceeded the last commonwealth budget of 1941-'42 by $13,000,000.

Osmena Names Valdes Filipino Division Leader

Manila, June 19 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth today designated Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes to organize and command a Filipino division which will join Allied forces in the war against Japan.

Valdes, chief of staff of the Philippine Army, also is Secretary of Health and Welfare and was formerly Secretary of National Defense.

MacArthur Denies Friction

Calls Report About Visit of Tydings Commission Unfounded

MANILA, June 19 (AP).—"There is absolutely no truth in the report of friction during the visit of the Tydings commission" in the Philippines, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur told The Associated Press today.

His statement was a reply to columnist Drew Pearson of the Washington Merry Go Round, who hinted that the general opposed the commission.

"I am glad to welcome it (the committee headed by Senator Millard E. Tydings), I enjoyed working with it, and I hope it will return. Anything any person can do in solving our problems will be received here with enthusiasm not only by me but by everyone else," General MacArthur said. "Such an unfounded and baseless statement clearly abuses one of the greatest pillars of our form of life—the freedom of the press."

Glider Believed Landed For New Guinea Rescue

Plane May Try to Make Connection Today

MANILA, June 19 (AP).—An attempt probably will be made tomorrow to bring by glider from New Guinea's hidden "Shangri-La" valley the three survivors of a May 13 airplane crash, the Far Eastern Air Forces said today.

Major William J. Samuels, of Oakland, Calif., will pilot the C-47 Army Transport detailed to snatch the glider from the floor of the valley.

A terse message from the scene gave no details, but presumably the Wac and two airmen, along with the parachutists dropped to their relief, had completed the fifteen-mile trip from the mountain saddle, where they lived more than a month, to the air strip in the valley.

JAPANESE DENY PEACE FEELERS

JUN 20 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19—(AP) Radio Tokyo repeated for American consumption today that Japan is not seeking peace and continued its daily chatter on homeland defense, which it warned must not result in abandoning other battlefronts.

Sadao Iguchi, spokesman of the Japanese board of information, "firmly" reiterated that Japan has never proposed peace negotiations," said a Domei news agency report monitored by the FCC. It is the "enemy," he added, who persistently spreads rumors of Japanese peace feelers.

The denial was categorical—"at no time, at no place and through no channels whatsoever has Japan ever proposed peace to the United States and Britain," said the spokesman.

That applies for any future peace rumors, too, he asserted, for "Japan's policy and aim will not change or waver in the slightest degree."

The warning that homeland defense preparations must not lead to "passivity" on other war fronts and that fortification of the home islands is only the "prerequisite for the boldest positive offensive operation to be launched at the opportune moment," came from the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, a financial daily. Domei quoted the article, which cautioned that "passivity in war leads only to defeat."

The superintendents of Japan's eight administrative regions received word from Premier Kantaro Suzuki that they would be given summary powers in case of necessity, such as an invasion attempt. Domei quoted the premier as saying the dictatorial powers recently obtained by the cabinet would be transferred to the superintendents "in case of need."

Another Tokyo broadcast claimed Japanese planes again had attacked airfields and shipping at Okinawa and quoted an unidentified suicide corps commander on the island as blaming the home-front's lack of effort and energy for Nippon's dismal war situation.

TOKYO DENIES SEEKING PEACE

Unconditional Surrender Scorned by Japs.

JUN 20 1945

San Francisco, June 19 (A. P.).—Japanese propagandists chorused today that Japan is not seeking peace and will not surrender unconditionally. In the face of Allied demands for unconditional surrender, Radio Tokyo broadcast, the Japanese people have "no choice but to take death."

Sadao Iguchi, spokesman of the Japanese board of information who has been busy for weeks

denying peace rumors, "firmly reiterated that Japan has never proposed peace negotiations with the United States and Britain," Domei News Agency reported.

Prepare for Decisive Battle.

Premier Kantaro Suzuki, whose Government has been given dictatorial powers by the Japanese Diet, was quoted by Domei as telling the "superintendents general" of Nippon's eight administrative regions to complete preparations "for the decisive battle to be fought on our soil in the case of enemy invasion."

He declared his Government was "now determined speedily to enforce all measures needed to overcome the present crisis and win final victory."

Other Tokyo broadcasts recorded by the FCC again promised a Japanese offensive and criticized lack of Nipponese enthusiasm for the war. A suicide corps commander was quoted as blaming failure of "the people's efforts" to keep up with "the effort and energy" of Allied Nations for Japan's present position.

U. S. PATROLS SEA OF JAPAN

Submarines are Reported Operating with Minelaying Superforts

San Francisco, June 19—(AP)—American submarines are operating in the Sea of Japan, co-ordinating their patrols with minelaying Superfortresses, Tokyo radio reported today.

The unconfirmed broadcast heard by the FCC cautioned that "their movements occasion strict watching."

The Sea of Japan, lying between the enemy homeland and Asia, was the last major body of water formerly controlled by the Nipponese to come under American air and submarine patrols.

11 MORE JAP SHIPS ARE SUNK

U. S. Submarines Include Two Light Combat Craft in Toll

Washington, June 19—(AP)—United States submarines have sunk 11 more enemy ships, including two light combat vessels, in Far Eastern waters, the Navy announced today.

The combatant ships were medium patrol vessels. Noncombatant vessels claimed in the latest toll were a medium cargo vessel, two medium tankers, a medium merchant vessel, two small cargo vessels, and three small merchant vessels.

The 11 raised to 1,153 the total Japanese losses inflicted by United States submarines. The total includes 138 combatant ships and 1,015 noncombatant.

40 ARMY HOSPITALS SHUT

Closure of U. S. Installations in Britain ,Follows Nazi Defeat

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Forty United States Army hospitals in the United Kingdom have been officially closed since Germany's surrender halted the flow of battle casualties, the Army reported today. Most of them were of 1,000-bed capacity.

The majority of wounded and ill soldiers in Britain have recovered and returned to their units, or have been flown to hospitalization areas in the United States.

Convalescent wounded now remain on the Continent, where sufficient hospital facilities to accommodate the Army of Occupation are to be maintained after the rest of United States forces there have been sent home or to other fighting arenas.

Five specialized centers also have been closed, including two for chest surgery, two for nerve surgery and one for plastic surgery and facial operations.

PLEA TO RED CLERICS

London, June 19 (A. P.).—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. G. F. Fisher, called upon the churches of England and Russia today to take the lead in restoring faith and order in Europe.

Welcoming a delegation of the Russian Orthodox Church at a special service in Westminster Abby, he said: "Victory has intrusted to our two peoples great power and great responsibility. Peace in our time depends upon continuation and strengthening of comradeship which so gloriously sustained us through war."

Britain to Get Danish Butter

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—The importation of food from Denmark to Britain will be resumed Thursday when 660 tons of butter and 230 tons of eggs will be unloaded at Hull, it was announced today. The Danish dairy products are being exchanged for British coal.

290 LONDON SCHOOLS RUINED

London, June 19. — Two hundred and ninety London county council (public) schools were demolished or seriously damaged by bombing, 310 less seriously damaged, and 550 slightly damaged, the council's education committee reported yesterday.

R. H. Brand To Head British Supply Council

London, June 19 (AP)—The Treasury office announced tonight that Robert H. Brand, London banker and head of the British Treasury delegation in Washington, had been appointed chairman of the British Supply Council in the United States.

He succeeds Ben Smith.

Sir Henry Self has been appointed deputy chairman of the Supply Council. He also succeeds Smith as chairman of the principal British Commonwealth Supply Committee.

Eire Names Two Ministers

DUBLIN, June 19 (AP) — President-elect Sean T. O'Kelly's posts of Deputy Prime Minister of Eire and Minister of Finance will be filled by Sean F. Lemass and Frank Aiken, respectively, it was announced officially tonight. Mr. Aiken has been Minister for Coordination of Defensive Measures, including censorship and Mr. Lemass was Minister of Industry and Commerce and Minister for Supplies.

Hoarded Loot Of NazisFound, Worth 5 Billion

Americans' Find Includes Main National Wealth of Austria and Bavaria

PARIS, June 19 (AP).—American troops have uncovered a vast Nazi treasure hoard valued at $5,000,000,000, including the main national wealth of Austria and Bavaria and loot stolen from death-camp victims and desecrated churches, it was disclosed today.

Far greater in estimated value than the cache of 200 tons of gold found April 7 at Merkers, eighteen miles southeast of Hersfeld in Thuringia, the new trove was discovered by troops of the same 12th Corps that unearthed the gold hoard from a salt mine.

The second treasure hoard, including securities, jewelry, church property and gold bullion, was found in the Regensburg vaults of the Reichsbank, communications headquarters announced. It lacked information as to how values were estimated and whether they were face value or actual current market worth.

The cache was uncovered by Lieutenant John J. Stack jr., of San Francisco, fiscal officer of the 12th Corps local military government detachment, and his assistants.

The major value of the hoard was in its securities. Stack and his men found foreign securities estimated to be worth $3,000,000,000, representing the major wealth of Austria, and domestic German securities estimated at $2,000,000,000, comprising the main wealth of Bavaria.

Headquarters said suitcases and boxes bulging with watches, bracelets and other gold jewelry stolen from political and other prisoners of the Nazis were found in the vaults. Some 2,200 pounds of silver bullion melted down from stolen silver jewelry were stacked in piles.

A solid gold tabernacle from a Russian Orthodox church in Prague, Czechoslovakia, stood in one corner, the announcement said.

In addition, there was $50,000 to $100,000 worth of gold and silver coins and fifteen bars of gold bullion valued at $300,000.

Other troops of the 12th Corps found a cache of pure gold valued at $50,000 under a haystack near the railroad station at Haidhausen, Austria.

Twenty miles east of Munich, other American soldiers discovered the irreplaceable library of the University of Munich, valued at several millions of dollars, hidden in the farming village of Kirchdorf, supreme headquarters announced.

Several score of paintings from Munich cathedrals, valued at nearly $1,000,000, were found, along with 1,500 rare books which were hidden in the homes of a priest and a schoolmaster in the hamlet of forty houses. One painting was signed by Vincent Van Gogh.

The find was made by men of the 94th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, led by Lieutenant Robert Newkirk, of Detroit. The collections had been moved from Munich to escape Allied air raids.

Released

JUN 20 1945

5 Billions in Treasure Found in Nazi Bank

Stolen Gems, Securities Included

Released

National Wealth of Austria and Bavaria Included in Regensburg Cache

JUN 20 1945

By the Associated Press

Paris, June 19.—American troops of the 12th Corps have found securities, gold and jewelry valued at more than $5,000,000,000, hidden by the Germans at Regensburg, communications zone headquarters announced today.

Included in the capture in hidden vaults of the Regensburg Reichsbank was the national wealth of Bavaria and Austria.

Caches which included 200 tons of gold (valued at about $1,000,000 a ton) were found in April at the Merkers salt mine, 18 miles southeast of Hersfeld, and in bank vaults and under chicken coops of other towns in the Thuringian plains.

Securities made up the bulk of the new find, but also included gold bullion and stolen jewelry, some of which was known to have been taken from victims of Nazi death camps.

Communications zone headquarters said suitcases and boxes containing watches, bracelets, other gold and jewelry and some 2,200 pounds of silver bullion melted down from jewelry, were included in the treasure.

Solid Gold Tabernacle

A solid gold tabernacle from the Russian Orthodox Church in Prague valued at 50,000 marks ($5,000 at the U. S. military exchange rate) for its gold alone, was found in the cache, the announcement added.

The foreign securities representing the main wealth of Austria were valued at $3,000,000,000, and domestic German securities representing the main national wealth of Bavaria at $2,000,000,000, headquarters said.

Found also were $50,000 to $100,000 worth of gold and silver coins and 15 bars of gold bullion valued at $300,000, the report declared.

Other 12th corps troops found pure gold valued at $50,000 under some hay at a railroad station near Haidhausen, Austria, it was disclosed.

Lieutenant John J. Stack, Jr., of San Francisco, fiscal officer of the 12th Corps, led the party which seized the treasure.

Same Corps

Units of the same corps made the first big discovery of hidden German treasure four weeks before the unconditional surrender of the enemy.

In April, 90th Infantry Division troops seized bullion, currency and art works in the deep salt mine at Merken, 140 miles southwest of Berlin. The units involved in today's find were not at once identified.

After the first discovery three German bank officials were arrested. They said at that time that it had required five weeks to move the treasure into the 2,100-foot deep mine and that it represented all the bullion in Germany.

Assembly Seeks Full Alliance With Britain

General Says Agreement On Levant Can Be Reached Without Much Difficulty

Morin

Paris, June 19 (AP)—France's Consultative Assembly and Gen. Charles de Gaulle himself extended the olive branch to Britain on the Syrian dispute today in a surprising finale to an acrimonious debate between the French leader and Pierre Cot, a former French Cabinet Minister.

In a speech to the Assembly de Gaulle proposed that France and Britain settle the Levantine problem between themselves, and said that a solution could be "found without difficulty."

The assembly then adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to redouble its efforts toward conclusion of a Franco-British treaty along the lines of France's treaty with Russia.

Fears For Future

It was the first step France had taken to ease the tension that arose three weeks ago when British troops were ordered into Syria with orders to halt forcibly the violence that had developed between French forces and Syrians.

De Gaulle said today: "Let us seek a solution worthy of us and let it conform to the friendship we bear for England. A solution can be found without difficulty in a mutual effort by Britain and France which would satisfy international harmony.

"We fear that the present situation, if it should continue, will compromise the future and friendship of two great peoples."

Cot Demands Policy Shift

The assembly, adopting the same conciliatory tone, recommended that the Government "agree to discuss in a spirit of friendliness all agreements and treaties with Syria and Lebanon, considering them as independent and sovereign states and considering as well any propositions the British Government might extend. . . ."

The gesture toward the British did not come, however, until after de Gaulle, stung by the harshest criticism yet leveled against his handling of the Syrian dispute, had tangled heatedly with Cot.

In a voice cold with sarcasm, Cot, a member of the assembly and one-time Minister of Commerce, lashed out against those who had attacked British Prime Minister Churchill's intervention in the Syrian fighting and demanded that the French Government's policies be changed.

"You Forget"

"We reproach Mr. Churchill for having taken a little too much interest in our affairs in Syria," Cot said. "But if Mr. Churchill, at a certain period, had not taken an interest in our affairs, General de Gaulle would not have been able to make his appeal in 1940."

All France yesterday celebrated the anniversary of de Gaulle's first

broadcast from London calling the French to rally to him and continue the war against Germany.

Obviously angry, de Gaulle rose to his feet and thundered: "You say nothing of the conditions under which we went to Syria in 1941. You say nothing of what we have done there."

A roar of applause drowned out the French leader's words.

Continuing after a moment, de Gaulle asked: "Can you forget everything we have done there, the great things we have accomplished? The Syrian people themselves have not forgotten. They feel deeply their indebtedness."

"Contradictions" Charged

The applause, lacking during Cot's statement, broke over the packed assembly. De Gaulle glared across the room at Cot and cried: "To hear you, one would certainly say there is nothing left for France but to uproot herself from Syria."

Cot had asserted that the French Goverment had spread "contradictory" information about the events in Syria and also had failed to follow advice. He said it was impossible to assess the responsibility for recent outbreaks in Syria on the basis of French official reports.

French arms would not have been necessary in Damascus if the French Government had followed a policy designed to give the Syrians full liberty and independence, Cot said, adding, in an apparent thrust at de Gaulle:

"Advice has not been lacking, but you followed the opinion given you just as you follow those spoken in this assembly."

French Assembly Votes For British Treaty

Paris, June 19 (AP)—The Consultative Assembly voted a demand today that the French Government make a concerted effort to conclude a treaty with Great Britain similar to the Franco-Soviet pact.

The vote came after a stormy debate on the Syrian crisis in which General de Gaulle called for a joint French and British effort to solve the question.

8 U. S. DIVISIONS TO STAY IN REICH

Paris, June 19 (A. P.).—Eight battle-hardened United States divisions which fought the Germans in bitter campaigns from North Africa to the heart of the Reich have been chosen for permanent duty in the American zone of occupied Germany. An official announcement last night disclosed that among the outfits which will compose the Army of Occupation are the Eighty-second Airborne Division, the First and Fourth Armored divisions, and the First, Third, Ninth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-sixth Infantry divisions.

The Eighty-second, now in Neufchateau, France, has been assigned to duty in Berlin and will leave for the German capital within thirty-six hours, taking over the role originally intended for the Second Armored Division, which is being deployed elsewhere.

Army commanders could scarcely have picked units less likely to have kindly feelings toward the Germans. While many of the veteran members of these outfits have enough points for early discharge from the service, the commands will remain virtually intact and there will be a goodly number in the ranks who have bitter memories of the campaigns behind.

Perhaps the best known of all is the Fighting First Infantry Division, which landed in North Africa two years ago, fought into Tunisia, took a beating from Rommel's panzers at Kasserine Pass and then came back to help drive the enemy to confused surrender on Cape Bon.

The First stormed the beaches of Sicily and later, with one combat team from the 29th, spearheaded the invasion of Normandy by landing on bloody Omaha beach. The First swept through France, breached the Siegfried Line, captured Aachen and fought through the Hurtgen Forest. Last December, it helped block Field Marshal von Rundstedt's Ardennes drive and finally it crossed the Rhine and rolled on into the heart of Germany. It is now under Major General Clift Andrus.

The Third Infantry Division, now under Major General "Iron Mike" O'Daniel, first went into action in the last stages of the Tunisian campaign.

The Third invaded southern France with the Seventh Army on August 15, and wound up the European campaign with more awards for individual heroism than any other combat unit. It also suffered more casualties than any other division.

The 82d Air-borne Division made its combat debut as a division by jumping onto the beaches of Sicily before the infantry went ashore.

The 36th Division got its baptism of fire on the beaches at Salerno. The 36th landed in southern France with the Seventh Army and finally battles through the Vosges Mountains into Germany.

Fought on North Africa

The Ninth Division fought in North Africa and Sicily, was one of the divisions which forced the St. Lo breakthrough in Normandy and was the first infantry division into Belgium.

The 29th Infantry Division had its bitterest fighting in the siege and capture of St. Lo and later was engaged in bloody fighting on the Brest peninsula. When Brest was captured, the 29th swung back to the east and participated in the drive into Germany.

The First Armored Division went into action in North Africa against Rommel's panzers and then was sent into the battle for Italy. The outfit is still in Italy.

The Fourth Armored was General Patton's pride and spearheaded most of the Third Army's dash from the Cherbourg peninsula, onto the Brest peninsula and then eastward into Germany.

Americans Await Order to Quit Russian Zone

Paris, June 18—(Delayed)—(AP)—Ten combat divisions of the U. S. Third and Seventh Armies are standing by along a 125-mile front awaiting orders to fall back from territory which has been assigned to Russian occupation forces.

These divisions are: Seventh Army—102d, 30th and 76th Infantry, and Fifth and Seventh Armored; Third Army—26th, 94th and 79th Infantry, and Eighth and 16th Armored.

It was announced, meanwhile, that British troops now have taken over all territory in their occupation zone formerly held by American forces.

MARCEL DEAT CONVICTED

JUN 20 1945

PARIS, June 19 — (AP) — Marcel Deat, minister of labor and internal solidarity under the Vichy government, was condemned to death in absentia by the French court of justice today. The court took just twelve minutes to reach its verdict.

The French traitor was accused of having been responsible for the deportation of more than 1,000,000 slave laborers from France to Germany. He fled to Germany after the liberation of France last August and has not been seen since Germany's defeat.

DEAT DOOMED IN ABSENTIA

Vichy Minister of Labor Vanished after Swiss Barred Him

Paris, June 19—(AP)—Marcel Deat, Minister of Labor and Internal Solidarity under the Vichy government, was condemned to death today by a court of justice which tried him in absentia.

A former professor of philosophy, the 51-year-old Deat was regarded as one of the most pro-Nazi journalists and politicians in France.

Deat's labor post enabled him to arrange for the shipment of French workers to Germany.

During the liberation of France Deat escaped to Germany and served as a member of Marshal Petain's French "government committee for safeguarding the national interests." When Germany collapsed he tried to enter Switzerland but was refused admission. He has not been heard from since.

POINTS PLAN FOR OFFICERS

SHAEF Announces Rating Score —Wac Figure Set at 59

PARIS, June 19 (AP)—Army officers with adjusted service rating scores of eighty-five points or more and not considered essential to further operations in the European theatre are eligible for return to America and possible discharge, Supreme Headquarters announced today.

About 40,000 officers were expected to be released. On May 31 there were 245,000 officers in the European Theatre, including 54,675 in the air forces.

The discharge eligibility score for Wac officers was set at fifty-nine points. A separate score for Air Force officers was not yet ready for announcement by the air forces.

FIGHT REDS, OKULICKI TOLD

Gilmore

Home Army Chief Cites London Poles' Orders

Moscow, June 19 (AP)—The commander of the Polish home army, Maj. Gen. L. Bronislaw Okulicki, testified at his sabotage trial today that the supreme Polish commander in London told him Russia intended to absorb Poland, and ordered him to take his army underground to help preserve Poland's independence.

Okulicki is the principal defendant among sixteen members of the Polish underground arrested by the Russians and being tried by the military collegium of the Soviet supreme court on charges of subversive activities behind Soviet lines.

The 49-year-old Polish commander admitted that he had hoped to see a Western European bloc of nations, including Germany, aligned against Russia, but he told the court that he had taken "no overt action toward this end." This was one of the principal accusations leveled against the Poles in the indictment against them.

Admits Responsibility

Earlier a parade of Polish witnesses related how they fired on Soviet vehicles, killed Russian soldiers and wrecked trains and bridges. Okulicki admitted moral responsibility, as home army commander, for any such activities, but denied he had any first-hand knowledge of terroristic acts.

Okulicki declared that in March, 1944, Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, of the supreme Polish command in London, told him Russia planned to make Poland the seventeenth republic of the Soviet Union. Under examination, he said also that Sosnkowski had ordered that the Polish home army should go underground to help maintain Poland's independence.

Okulicki testified he reached Warsaw in June, 1944, serving as assistant commander of the home army until he was made commander on an "appointment coming from London."

Orders To Conspire

The Polish Government in London, he told the court, sent instructions to him and to Jan S. Janowski, leader of the Polish underground government, on how to create their organizations. Okulicki, on court instructions, read this message which he was said to have received from London:

"From the general section of the general staff: It is necessary to conduct a conspiracy: The principle is that of Polish independence. The sole Polish Government is the one which is in London. The Lublin one has no legality. It will be liquidated as well as the occupationists."

Instructions on how guns and ammunition should be hidden for the "struggle for Polish independence against anyone who is interrupting it" also were given in the message.

Espionage? Yes

Col. Gen. Vassily V. Ulrich, president judge, introduced what he said was a confiscated message sent by the Polish Government in London and which, he declared, asked for detailed espionage work against the Russians, with monthly reports to London.

Ulrich said this message asked particularly for information about Russian airdromes, results of bombings, and Soviet airplane production.

Okulicki answered "yes," when the court asked, "Is that not espionage work?"

Okulicki said he sent a message to London in which he expressed the opinion the Red Army was going to launch an offensive, but declared that "I knew this from the Germans' defense activity."

Whole Underground Tried

[The Polish Government in London in a statement asserted that "the whole Polish underground movement" was on trial in these Moscow proceedings.

["The authorities who had been set up and recognized by the Polish people themselves and who had formed an integral part of the lawful government of the Polish republic have been tricked into disclosing their identity, and are now being tried by a foreign tribunal for patriotic activities in their own country," the statement said.]

In Moscow, three groups of Poles were meeting to reorganize the Polish provisional government, and were reported to have made "definite progress."

Okulicki maintained he had sought to carry on against the Germans to the end.

The Man Fildorf

After testifying about the orders to send the home army underground, he said, "I actually did not do any organization work," adding that such work was left to a man named Fildorf. According to testimony so far, Fildorf has not yet been arrested.

Okulicki said he was commander in the east and west in Poland, and thus admitted moral responsibility for the eastern area, where today's witnesses said anti-Russian diversions by Polish home army men were carried out.

Under examination, he said he knew a campaign was going on among his men against the Red Army, but he declared he gave orders to halt it. He also said he realized that such activities materially aided the Germans and hindered the Allies. But he maintained he took no part or gave any orders.

One Russian Hanged

One witness, France Urbanowice, said his group of 25 riflemen intended to create terror in the Red Army rear. He recounted how one Russian civilian was captured and hanged.

Jankowski, called to the stand, said such diversions hampered the Russians, but declared "my directives did not include this activity. The home army, I believe, gave those instructions . . . it helped the Germans."

A Polish journalist, Stanislaw Kuyavinski, testified he had seen a directive from the Polish minister of propaganda for the underground army which said the Red Army should be considered as an "aggressor" on occupied territory.

PRAGUE EX-MAYOR SEIZED

Three Former Hungarian Officials Also Arrested

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 19 (AP)—Prof. Hans Pfitzner, who served as Mayor of Prague under the German protectorate in Bohemia and Moravia, has been arrested in a refugee camp, Czechoslovak authorities said today.

WIESBADEN, Germany, June 19 (AP)—Franz Tiso, former Hungarian Minister and Ambassador Extraordinary to Moscow, has fallen into Allied hands, it was announced at this Twelfth Army Group headquarters today. Tiso is being detained at Worgl, thirty-five miles from Innsbruck. He was representative of the Hungarian Government in Moscow from 1939 to 1941.

Peter Zpria, former Hungarian Minister of Economics, and Dr. Ivan Hejjas, former chief of the Hungarian Department of Commerce and Communications, were arrested at the same time.

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GEN. OKULICKI IS WITNESS AT MOSCOW TRIAL

Gilmore

Declares Polish Home Army Fought for Freedom Against Any One.

JUN 20 1945

WAS WARNED AGAINST REDS

Says He Was Notified Their Aim Was to Make His Country the 17th Russian Soviet Republic.

Moscow, June 19 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. L. Bronislaw Okulicki, commander of the Polish Home Army and principal defendant among the sixteen Poles on trial in Moscow, testified today that Gen. Kazimierz Sosknowski of the Supreme Polish Sommand told him in London last March that the Red Army intended to make Poland the seventeenth republic of the Soviet Union. Okulicki said that he was appointed home commander after this conversation, and that he arrived in the homeland by way of Italy in a Liberator plane flown by a Polish crew.

Before the General took the stand, a long line of Polish witnesses told of wrecking trains, blowing bridges and killing Russian soldiers. A Polish journalist testified that the Underground Army's propaganda minister directed that the Red Army be considered an enemy and an aggressor.

Okulicki testified:

"I arrived in Warsaw on June 2, 1944. In the first days I was assistant commander of the Home Army and then became commander, my appointment coming from London."

Okulicki testified that he sought to carry on the fight against the Germans to the end. Under examination by the prosecutor and president of the court, he said Sosnkowski had told him Russia threatened Poland's independence and that the Home Army "should go underground to help preserve Poland's independence."

Okulicki testified that he was appointed commander of the east and west, including areas occupied by the Red Army.

He maintained that he took no part in killings, train wrecking or

executions nor gave any orders for them, but added:

"As commander of the Underground Army, I am responsible."

Reads Message from London

The tall, gray, pompadoured general told how he and the head of the underground government, Jan S. Jankowski, another defendant, received instructions from the London Polish regime to create their organizations. On instruction from the court, Okulicki read this message he said he received from London:

"From the general section of the general staff. It is necessary to conduct a conspiracy: the principle is that of Polish independence. The sole Polish government is the one which is in London. The Lublin one has no legality. It will be liquidated, as well as the occupationists."

The message told how guns and ammunition should be hidden for the struggle.

"The aim of the struggle," the 47-year-old general testified "was for Polish independence against anyone who was interrupting it."

Many Ex-Soldiers Testify

Many of the witnesses said they belonged to the Home Army before and after the Russian occupation of Poland.

Jan Jankowski, leader of the Polish underground and Deputy Prime Minister of the Polish Government in Exile at London, testified that such diversions aided the Germans and hampered the United Nations, particularly Russia. Referring to another witness's account of wrecking Russian troop trains sent against the Germans, Jankowski said: "My directives did not include this activity. The Home Army, I believe, gave those instructions. . . . Well, it helped the Germans."

A witness who said he had once lived in Detroit, Cheslaw Alexandrowich Latorewitz, testified: "We were operating in a village. We saw a Russian car and we opened fire on it. Yes, I fired, too." He also told of an incident in which a driver was killed and of other incidents in which four persons were killed and Russian workers were fired upon.

Underground on Trial

London, June 19 — (AP) — The Polish Government in exile declared today that the "whole Polish Underground movement" is on trial in the Moscow case in which 16 Poles are charged with diversionist activities.

The London regime said in a statement:

"Authorities who had been set up and recognized by the Polish people themselves, and who had formed an integral part of the lawful government of the Polish republic, have been tricked into disclosing their identity and now are being tried by a foreign tribunal for patriotic activities in their own country."

"The sixteen men now in the dock at Moscow have directed the struggle of the Polish nation against Germany for over five years. Thus the present trial is a trial of the whole Polish Underground movement."

Leopold Reassumes 'Full Prerogatives'

Salzburg, Austria, June 19 (AP). Asserting there was "no question" of his abdicating, King Leopold III of Belgium declared today he had decided to return to his homeland and "has reassumed his full constitutional prerogatives."

There was no indication that the King planned to go immediately to Brussels, where Premier Achille van Acker's government had resigned in protest against Leopold's return. Protest strikes by coal miners against the return spread meanwhile from the Charleroi to the Liege district.

Says Health Is Better

In a statement issued through an official spokesman, Leopold said his health had improved under American Army care since his liberation after eleven months as a German captive, and added:

"There is no question of his Majesty abdicating. The King having decided to return to his country, the Government has resigned. From this moment, the King has reassumed his full constitutional prerogatives.

"Owing to the political crisis, the King does not doubt that you gentlemen understand that it is not possible to give any further information for the moment, or to answer any questions. In a few days a new statement probably will be made.

"His Majesty feels sure that you also realize that it is not possible for a constitutional King to speak freely when his minister is not with him."

SAYS KING LEOPOLD IS SEEKING CABINET

Brussels, June 19 (A. P.).—Premier Achille van Acker announced tonight that he had refused the request of King Leopold to form a new government, and that the King himself is now trying to do so, with a view to returning to his throne as soon as a Cabinet is organized.

Salzburg, Austria, June 19 (A. P.).—King Leopold of the Belgians declared today that he has resumed his full constitutional prerogatives and that there is no question of his abdication, despite the resignation of Premier Achille van Acher's government. The King's statement was issued through an official spokesman.

Despatches from Brussels said strikes in protest against the King's return to Belgium had spread to numerous coal mines in the Liege district.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—The Brussels radio said tonight that the Left bloc in the Belgian Parliament adopted a resolution approving the resignation of Van Acker's Cabinet and declaring that only the abdication of King Leopold could forestall grave disorders.

Girl, 25, Is Named Mayor Of German City

Arnstadt, Germany, June 19 (AP). Germany's first postwar woman Mayor is 25-year-old Ursula Meisternernst, a fair-skinned brunette who holds a doctor of philosophy degree from Heidelberg University.

American military government officials overnight boosted her from the position of official interpreter to *oberbuergermeister* of this Thuringian city (population 23,000), which takes pride in the fact that Johann Sebastian Bach held his first job as organist and choirmaster at the Lutheran Church.

SOCIALISTS HIT PREMIER PARRI'S NEW GOVERNMENT

ROME, June 19—(AP) New Italian Premier Feruccio Parri has completed a government after two days of consultations, it was announced tonight, but his cabinet immediately came under attack from the Socialist party.

Parri named as one of two vice premiers Pietro Nenni, Socialist leader who recently was arrested by Allied military authorities for making an unauthorized political speech in northern Italy, and also chose Socialists for the ministries of labor and public works.

However, Sandro Pertini, Socialist party secretary for northern Italy, asserted "the solution of the crisis cannot satisfy us Socialists. We accept it only out of love for harmony and so that the Italian people may finally have a government. x x x we Socialists will continue to struggle so that the working class will assume in political leadership of the country the place it deserves."

The other vice premiership was retained by Manlio Brosio of the liberal (conservative) party who occupied the post in Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's cabinet which resigned June 12. Alcide De Gasperi also was continued as foreign minister.

Parri, 55-year-old Patriot leader who was relatively unknown until designated to form a new government by Crown Prince Umberto Sunday, took for himself the key post of minister of the interior in which capacity he will control police and elections.

New York Pilot Decorated Again

Rome, June 19 (A. P.).—Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. of 527 West 157th street, New York, commander of the Negro 332d Mustang Fighter Group, was decorated with the Silver Star today for gallantry in action. He was cited for leading a fighter group on April 15 in a strafing attack on railway targets in Austria which resulted in damage or destruction to thirty-five locomotives, fifty-two railroad cars, four barges and one enemy plane.

He already holds the Legion of Merit and the Distinguished Service Cross, the latter pinned on him personally by his father, Brig.-Gen. B. O. Davis Sr. of Washington.

Nisei Soldiers Aided

442d Regiment Arranges Contacts for Men Going Home

LAKE GARDA, Italy, June 19 (AP).—Officers of the United States 442d Infantry Regiment have organized their own replacement plan for the Japanese-American soldiers returning home after gallant fighting with the regiment in Italy and France.

Through arrangements by a committee of three officers, every Nisei soldier heading home takes with him the names of men already contacted in America who will help him locate in the place and in the industry or profession he wants. Along with that he will have letters of reference from his company, battalion and regimental commanders, attesting to his membership in one of the most decorated outfits in the army.

The plan was originated by Lieutenant William Wolf, of Evanston, Ill.

JUN 20 1945

New Advances Place Chinese Within 19 Miles Of Liuchow

Chungking, June 19 (AP)—Chinese troops have rolled within 19 miles of Liuchow, South China airbase and rail city, the Chinese command said today, while the Japanese were reported preparing to abandon the southeast coast ports of Amoy and Swatow, 430 miles northeast of the Philippines.

The three-pronged drive on Liuchow gained up to 7 miles after three Japanese counterattacks were broken up, a communiqué disclosed.

As the Central News Agency reported that Chinese flags were hoisted in Wenchow following Japan's evacuation of the port, 220 miles south of Shanghai, Chinese reports said the enemy command also appeared planning the abandonment of Amoy and Swatow.

Two Of Deepest Ports

Amoy and Swatow, two of the deepest seaports on China's invasion-vulnerable east coast, lie 290 and 170 miles northeast of Hong Kong. Chinese observers expected the Japanese garrisons to be pulled southward to the Hong Kong and Canton region.

The Chinese reoccupation of Wenchow was minimized by observers as a Chinese victory and was considered part of an immense Japanese redeployment.

Chinese troops pressed within 19 miles west of Liuchow, American bomber base, after a 7-mile gain from Sancha. Sancha was stormed and won in an advance along the Kwangsi-Kweiyang railroad.

Other Spearheads Advance

Two other Chinese spearheads drove toward Liuchow from the southwest. One column, striking along the Liuchow-Yungnin (Nanning) highway, bypassed Japanese-held Tatang, 21 miles from Liuchow.

Another column cleared almost the entire 37 miles of highway linking Tatang with Chinese-held Ishan, 43 miles west of Liuchow and was said to be advancing on Liuchow. Chinese headquarters failed to name the exact point reached by these elements.

Some 130 to 160 miles northeast of Canton, Chinese forces in Kiangsi province attacked Japanese troops whose operations designed to bolster the east flank of the Hankow-Canton corridor.

The Japanese were attacked west of the highway center of Anyuan, and Chinese headquarters asserted that the invaders were retreating toward Lungnan, 34 miles to the west, with the Chinese in "hot pursuit."

Claims Chinese Retreat

[A Japanese Domei news agency dispatch from South China claimed on the other hand that the Chinese were retreating toward Anyuan after Japanese capture of Tingnan, Kiennan and Lungnan. The enemy dispatch claimed the three towns were the operational bases of China's seventh war zone and that, by their capture, the Japanese had smashed Chinese plans for a counteroffensive.]

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the United States 14th Air Force again gave close support to Chinese ground forces, bombing enemy barracks in the Liuchow area and shipping and transport in the Hankow-Canton corridor and strafing railroads north of the Yellow River as far as Peiping and Tientsin.

A Chinese Communist dispatch alleged that the Japanese were employing more than 100,000 troops in a mopping-up campaign in the maritime province of Shantung, between Shanghai and Manuchuria, but claimed that despite the scope of the enemy operations the invaders were being effectively checked. The dispatch asserted that the Japanese in an engagement near Tsingtao had suffered a severe setback.

ENEMY ATTACKS IN BURMA

Japanese Are Forced Back 42 Miles From Rangoon

CALCUTTA, India, June 19 (AP)—A battle for rear communications was under way in Burma today, with Eastern Air Command planes and Japanese pocket troops each attacking supply lines behind opposing forces.

Ground activity centered on the sealed off areas west of the Mandalay railroad, where Japanese attacked Taikkyi, forty-two miles from Rangoon on the Rangoon Prome rail line. The Japanese withdrew under pressure. Indian patrols fought a successful engagement in the near-by Pegu Yomas range at a point twenty-seven miles southeast of Prome, taking twelve prisoners.

AUSTRALIANS CUT BUIN ROAD

Two Drives on Bougainville are Disrupting Enemy Defenses

Melbourne, June 19—(AP)—Two separate drives by the Third Australian division on southern Bougainville in the Solomon Islands have cut the Buin road, are slicing off huge areas of Japanese gardens and are disrupting enemy defenses east of the Bari River, the Army Department announced today.

In New Guinea, the Sixth Division inflicted further heavy losses on the Japanese who launched several reckless attempts to harass the perimeter in the Wewak sector. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander-in-chief of Australian forces, inspected old Japanese defenses at Wewak and said capture of the former enemy stronghold was one of the brilliant pieces of work in the New Guinea campaign.

Bumper Wheat Crop Forecast In Australia

Canberra, June 19 (AP)—The Commerce Department, in an early estimate today, predicted Australia will have a 100,000,000-bushel wheat crop in 1945-46, double the production for the previous year. The estimate was described as conservative.

A crop of that size would prevent a wheat shortage in Australia, but there would be little available for export.

The wheat-growing district of Riverina, New South Wales, is receiving good rains after a long drought, but the value of these to the wheat crop is not yet known.

MALTA STRIKES—WATER

JUN 20 1945

VALETTA, Malta (AP)—A notable discovery by a water drilling company of the Royal Engineers is of unlimited water from a gusher 300 ft. down, in the center of the island. This, it is predicted, will remove the possibility of a water famine and revolutionize agriculture.

Arabs Sentenced To Death for Revolt

...rs, June 19 (A. P.).—...Arabs were sentenced to ...nd nine others to hard labor for life by a military tribunal for participation in an Algerian Arab uprising at the time of the French-Arab troubles in Syria and Lebanon, it was announced last night.

Guatemala Bans 3 Parties

GUATEMALA CITY, June 19 (AP).—The Guatemala government prohibited today further activities of three political parties—the Democrat, Central Democrat and Democratic National Front.

MACKENZIE KING LOSES HIS SEAT

JUN 20 1945

Ottawa, June 19 (A. P.).—Servicemen's votes in the June 11 Dominion election returned to office the Government of Prime Minister Mackenzie King, but the Prime Minister himself suffered a personal defeat in the Prince Albert constituency which he represents.

The 70-year-old Prime Minister, who had successfully contested Prince Albert in four general elections, was defeated by E. L. Bowerman, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation candidate, by

129 votes in the combined civilian-service balloting. In a field of four candidates, King had a lead of 263 in the civilian vote. It was assumed that King would seek a seat in the House of Commons from another constituency at the earliest possible moment, in order to be present for the session of Parliament expected to open early in September. He may try for a seat near Ottawa, of which there are several solidly in the Liberal column, or from Prince Edward Island, which would be opened to him by the resignation of an elected Liberal.

Results of the service vote, announced today, did not materially change the relative party standings in Commons as based on the civilian vote.

Nazi Prisoners Make Weapon

OTTAWA, June 19 (AP).—A cross bow with steel arrows, perfected secretly and tediously from bed wire, iron strapping and bits of rubber by Germans at a western Canada prisoner-of-war camp, was discovered and confiscated before they could use it and now is an exhibit in the war museum here.

DIPLOMAT ELECTED MAYOR

San Francisco, June 19—(AP)—Guerin de Beaumont, French consul-general in New York City, today received the belated news that he has been elected mayor of his hometown of Airel in Normandy. De Beaumont is here as technical adviser to the French delegation to the United Nations Conference.

MEXICO WANTS SPAIN BARRED FROM LEAGUE

JUN 20 1945

Delegate Will Put Proposal for Permanent Ban Up to United Nations.

PLAN INVITES ARGUMENTS

San Francisco Doubts Conference Can Finish All Its Labors Before Truman Speaks.

San Francisco, June 19 (A. P.).—Mexico came forward today with a proposal that the United Nations permanently bar the Franco government of Spain from membership in their world league.

Luis Quintanilla, former Mexican ambassador to Moscow, planned to put the proposition formally before a public session of one of the United Nations conference commissions, which are driving toward completion of a world charter this week.

His proposal invited argument as to whether the conference should attempt to write any specific membership limitations when it is assigning to a world assembly the task of admitting outside nations.

Quintanilla said he would ask the commission to adopt a declaration stating that no government should be admitted which came to power with the aid of military forces of countries which have fought against the United Nations.

Close Set for Saturday.

The final session of the conference, with President Truman making the closing address, still is scheduled for next Saturday. But it also is still uncertain whether that date can be kept, even with every effort of conference leaders.

Much depends on possible Russian acceptance of a compromise for limiting the field of subjects which the assembly may debate and on which it may make recommendations to member nations and the security council which would be the peace-enforcing agency.

Chairmen of the Big Five delegations were summoned to an unexpected 9:30 A. M. conference today. Some delegates thought a break might be imminent in the last major issue confronting them.

Originally a conference committee approved the right of the assembly to discuss any subject bearing on international relations. Russia objected that this was too broad a grant. Last week Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko insisted that the field must be limited to matters affecting the maintenance of peace and security.

Small Nations Balked.

Small nations balked and Secretary of State Stettinius, Gromyko and Herbert V. Evatt of Australia formed a sub-committee to resolve the issue Sunday. They failed to get agreement at that time on an Evatt compromise allowing discussion of any matter "within the scope" of the United Nations charter.

But yesterday Gromyko indicated in a meeting of the Big Five that it might be acceptable and leaders hoped for final word today. Unless it is received, they saw little prospect for a windup Saturday. Even with Russian acceptance it was touch-and-go whether all the technical work of drafting and translating can be completed in time.

Nazi Plane In Spain Reported From Moscow

New York, June 19—The Moscow radio said last night that an airplane bearing Nazi markings and carrying three men believed to be high-ranking Nazis landed Monday at an airport in Barcelona, Spain.

The broadcast, monitored by the NBC, said "all three entered a waiting Spanish Government plane." There were no additional details.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

JUN 20 1945

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

OKINAWA.

1st Marines—Seized high ground southeast of Mezado.

2d Marine's 8th Regiment—Attacked before dawn and by nightfall reached Nagusuku - Makebe highway area.

7th Infantry—Advanced 300 to 700 yards north of Mabuni town.

96th Infantry—Gained up to 1,000 yards with 381st Regiment in vicinity of Medeera town.

PHILIPPINES.

6th Infantry—Pressed forward four miles within seven miles of Kiangan, Luzon.

33d Infantry—Occupied Bokod town, Luzon.

37th Infantry — Approaching Naguilian, Luzon.

Truman Asks Succession Law

JUN 20 1945

Recommends Speaker Take Presidency if There Is No Vice-President.

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—President Truman, embarking on the first of a long series of plane flights, today asked Congress to make the Speaker of the House his successor if anything untoward should happen to him.

As the House is now organized this would throw the succession to 63-year-old Sam Rayburn of Texas.

Under present procedures, Mr. Truman would be replaced in the White House by the Secretary of State, the post now held by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., should he be unable to complete his term.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Truman told Congress, is more truly representative of all the people.

In a special message to both Houses of Congress sent shortly after he took off on a non-stop flight to Olympia, Wash., the President said the question of succession "is of great importance now because there will be no elected Vice-President for almost four years."

Mr. Truman, who entered the White House from the Vice-Presidency on the death of President Roosevelt on April 12, said that the existing succession law, enacted in 1886, provides for members of the Cabinet to take over the Presidency in the event that neither the elected President or Vice-President can serve.

The order of succession is: the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretaries of the Navy and the Interior.

He Could Name Successor.

Pointing out that each of these Cabinet members is appointed by the President, Mr. Truman said it now lies within his (Truman's) power to nominate his immediate successor "in the event of my own death or inability to act."

"I do not believe that in a democracy this power should rest with the Chief Executive," he said. "In so far as possible, the office of the President should be filled by an elective officer."

He recommended that the Speaker be next in line of succession and that he should serve not longer than until the next congressional election or until a special election called for the purpose of electing a new President and Vice-President.

This period the Congress should fix, he asserted. The individuals elected at such general or special election should then serve only to fill the unexpired term of the former President and Vice-President.

"In this way," Mr. Truman said, "there would be no interference with the normal four-year interval of general national elections."

Would Have Speaker Resign.

He said that the Speaker should resign as a Representative in Congress and as Speaker of the House before he assumed the Presidency.

He recommended further that the succession pass to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate if there is no qualified Speaker or if the Speaker fails to qualify. The President Pro Tempore would hold the office only until a duly qualified Speaker is elected.

"If there be neither Speaker nor President Pro Tempore qualified to succeed on the creation of the vacancy, then the succession might pass to the members of the Cabinet as now provided, until a duly qualified Speaker is elected," he said.

Bills similar to that recommended by the President already are pending in Congress. Interest in them has risen since it was disclosed that the President was contemplating many long distance flights, including one to Berlin next month to meet Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

"In the interest of orderly, democratic government," Mr. Truman told Congress, "I urge the Congress to give its early consideration to this most important subject."

He said that if Congress decides on a special election it should be fixed for a date as soon after the death or disqualification of the President and Vice-President as practicable.

"The method and procedure for holding such special election should be provided now by law," he declared, "so that the election can be held as expeditiously as possible should the contingency arise."

In explaining why he picked the Speaker over the President pro tem of the Senate, now Senator Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee, for first in line of succession, Mr. Truman said that the Speaker is not only elected in his own district but also is elected to preside over the House by a vote of all the Representatives of all the people.

"As a result," he said, "I believe that the Speaker is the official in the Federal Government whose selection next to that of the President and Vice-President can be most accurately said to stem from the people themselves."

Provision of 1792 Law.

Mr. Truman recalled that under the law of 1792 the President Pro Tempore followed the Vice-President in the order of succession. But he pointed out that while this officer is elected as a Senator by his State and then as presiding officer by the Senate, members of the Senate are not as closely tied in by the elected process to the people as are House members.

He said a new House is elected every two years and always at the same time as the President and Vice-President. Also, he added, the House is usually in agreement politically with the Chief Executive.

"Only one-third of the Senate, however, is elected with the President and Vice-President," he said. "The Senate might, therefore, have a majority hostile to the policies of the President, and might conceivably fill the presidential office with one not in sympathy with the will of the majority of the people."

Eisenhower on Hand.

The President planned an eleven-hour non-stop flight to Olympia, Wash., where he will pay a social visit to Gov. Mon C. Wallgren before going to San Francisco to address the closing session of the security conference.

The President received a cheery sendoff from Gen. Eisenhower, America's returned hero whose plane, the Sunflower, rested just behind the President's special C-54 waiting to take the general to the big New York welcoming.

Others in the small group at the Army Air Transport Command runway included Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

The President paused at the top of the ramp leading to his plane to wave to photographers. He asked them "What do you want me to say, fiddlesticks?" recalling the ramarks of his 92-year-old mother as she alighted from a plane on the same spot from Kansas City a few weeks ago.

With the President in the big C-54 were his military and naval aids, Col. Harry Vaughan and Capt. James Vardaman Jr., Secretaries Matthew J. Connelly and Charles G. Ross and J. Leonard Reinsch, radio adviser.

30-24-27699

TRUMAN REACHES OLYMPIA BY PLANE

JUN 20 1945

Arrives In Far West After Precedent-Breaking Flight

Olympia, Wash., June 19 (AP)—President Truman flew back to the Pacific Northwest today in the role of an old friend.

Arriving at McChord Army Airbase at 5.38 P.M., Pacific war time, a flight of 12 hours and 18 minutes from Washington, the President was met by Governor and Mrs. Mon C. Wallgren and driven immediately to the executive mansion here in the Governor's shiny black sedan.

The President smilingly told reporters he enjoyed the nonstop plane flight and scarcely noticed the strong headwinds which delayed his arrival more than an hour beyond schedule.

First Such Flight

The trip was the first flight ever made within this country by a President, although the late President Roosevelt used the same C-54 in connection with his travels to the Yalta conference.

Lieut. Col. Henry T. Myers, Roosevelt's pilot, and the man who flew Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower back from Paris, was at the controls when the President landed, to begin his first holiday since entering the White House April 12.

"The President is going to do just as he pleases while here," Governor Wallgren, a favorite of Mr. Truman, told reporters. "We want him to make himself entirely at home."

To Speak At San Francisco

The President plans to do just that until he gets word from San Francisco that the time is ripe for his flight there to close the historic United Nations security conference.

"I'm among old friends here," the President told one of his handshakers.

His one formal appearance was set for 11 A.M. (PWT) tomorrow, when he is to present the Congressional Medal of Honor to

Sergt. John D. Hawk, of Bremerton, Wash., who, at 21, distinguished himself while fighting with Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army.

Mr. Truman often has asserted he would "rather have that medal than be President."

Mr. Truman's visit recalled his last appearance in Washington State last October as a candidate for Vice President and a rooter for Wallgren, then a United States Senator seeking to defeat the Republican Governor.

Member Of Committee

Mr. Truman toured many miles that day, speaking in behalf of Wallgren wherever so much as a handful of voters gathered to listen. Wallgren was a member of the Senate War Investigating Committee, of which Truman was chairman.

The three-story Georgian home which serves as the executive mansion will be the nation's temporary White House for the duration of the Truman visit. A direct telephone connection with the White House in Washington was set up in anticipation of the visit.

The President still hopes the peace charter can be completed at San Francisco by Saturday afternoon, to permit his appearance there at that time. If there is a delay, his stay here likely will be lengthened accordingly.

The vacation may include fishing trips up Puget Sound or into the Cascade Mountains to the east or the Olympics on the west. The Governor has arranged for a river trip in an Indian war canoe if the President wishes.

After dinner in the executive mansion tonight the Wallgrens and the President were to hear an organ concert in the State capitol building nearby.

The President's plans, entirely subject to the progress made by the delegates from the 50 nations, still call for him to fly to San Francisco Friday for a fifeen-minute address Saturday afternoon.

In the event the conference cannot be concluded by that time, the President may be forced to remain over here for a few more days.

Will 'Take It Easy'

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, who accompanied the President on his flight, told reporters he knew of no plans by Mr. Truman for his stay in Olympia other than to "relax and take it easy."

Wallgren said Mr. Truman would present the Congressional Medal of Honor on the capital steps tomorrow at 11 A.M. (PWT) to 21-year-old Sergt. John D. Hawk, of Bremerton, Wash.

Sergeant Hawk already has the Purple Heart with three oak leaf clusters, designating four separate wounds in action. One of them came during action with Gen. George S. Patton near Chambois last August, the occasion for the new honor.

Plans Trip To Missouri

After his San Francisco trip, the President plans to visit Independence, Mo., June 27 and Kansas City on June 28 for homecoming celebrations.

He was met at the airport by Governor Wallgren.

There was no crowd to greet the President, but shortly before the big, silvery craft touched its wheels to the landing strip, the loud-speaker at the field announced that all personnel who desired could go to the hangar and view the landing.

Retreat sounded, and for a minute the field's personnel, including high-ranking officers who had joined Governor and Mrs. Wallgren, stood at attention.

Special Service Medal

Washington, June 19 (AP) — All who serve honorably in the armed forces during the present war will receive a special service medal if legislation passed today by the House wins Senate approval.

Jokes With Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—President Truman's big silver transport, a luxurious C-54 with the flags of the forty-four nations on its nose, left here for Olympia, Wash., at 8:20 a. m. (Eastern War Time). The flags represent countries the crew has visited and include the Japanese rising sun emblem because of landings in territory conquered from the Japanese, including Saipan.

Two other planes preceded the President's ship. One carried Secret Service agents and left at 7:15 a. m. The other, with newspaper men, camera men and a radio pool representative aboard, took off at 7:37 a. m.

The President was cheerful as he arrived at the National Airport's Air Transport Command apron from the White House. Greeted by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who had come himself to take a plane for New York, he shook hands and said:

"I didn't know you could get up so early in the morning, Ike."

"Well, I had to, you know," the five-star General of the Army replied with a big grin.

Others in the small group at the runway included Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau sr.

The President paused at the top of the ramp leading to his plane to wave to photographers. He asked them, "What do you want me to say, 'Fiddle Sticks'?" recalling the remarks of his ninety-two-year-old mother as she alighted from a plane on the same spot from Kansas City, Mo., a few weeks ago.

The President's plane, the same one which brought General Eisenhower here yesterday from across the Atlantic, is piloted by the same eight-man crew that has been with her from the start.

With the President in the big C-54 were his military and naval aides, Colonel Harry Vaughan and Captain James Zardman jr.; secretaries Matthew J. Connelly and Charles G. Ross, and J. Leonard Reinsch, radio adviser.

After witnessing the signing of the charter for the new United Nations world security organization at San Francisco and delivering a closing address voicing "God-speed" to the new experiment in international relations. The Chief Executive will fly the charter back to Washington and submit it immediately to the Senate in the hope of ratification before his meeting next month with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill to sketch the pattern for European peace terms.

Truman Plan on Succession

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—The complete text of President Truman's message to Congress asking for a change in the order of succession to the Presidency follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I think that this is an appropriate time for the Congress to re-examine the question of the Presidential succession.

The question is of great importance now because there will be no elected Vice-President for almost four years.

The existing statute governing the succession to the office of President was enacted in 1886. Under it, in the event of the death of the elected President and Vice-President, members of the Cabinet successively fill the office.

Each of these Cabinet members is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. In effect, therefore, by reason of the tragic death of the late President, it now lies within my power to nominate the person who would be my immediate successor in the event of my own death or inability to act.

I do not believe that in a democracy this power should rest with the Chief Executive.

In so far as possible, the office of the President should be filled by an elective officer. There is no officer in our system of government, besides the President and Vice-President, who has been elected by all the voters of the country.

Favors House Speaker

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is elected in his own district, is also elected to be the presiding officer of the House by a vote of all the Representatives of all the people of the country. As a result, I believe that the speaker is the official in the Federal government whose selection, next to that of the President and Vice-President, can be most accurately said to stem from the people themselves.

Under the law of 1792, the President pro Tempore of the Senate followed the Vice-President in the order of succession.

The President pro Tempore is elected as a Senator by his state and then as presiding officer by the Senate. But the members of the Senate are not as closely tied in by the elective process to the people as as the members of the House of Representatives. A completely new house is elected every two years, and always at the same time as the President and Vice-President. Usually it is in agreement politically with the Chief Executive. Only one-third of the Senate, however, is elected with the President and Vice - President. The Senate might, therefore, have a majority hostile to the policies of the President, and might conceivably fill the Presidential office with one not in sympathy with the will of the majority of the people.

Some of the events in the impeachment proceedings of President Johnson suggested the possibility of a hostile Congress in future seeking to oust a Vice-President who had become President, in order to have the President pro Tempore of the Senate become the President. This was one of the considerations, among several others, which led to the change in 1886.

No matter who succeeds to the Presidency after the death of the elected President and Vice-President, it is my opinion he should not serve any longer than until the next Congressional election or until a special election called for the purpose of electing a new President and Vice-President. This period the Congress should fix. The individuals elected at such general or special election should then serve only to fill the unexpired term of the deceased President and Vice-President. In this way there would be no interference with the normal four-year interval of general national elections.

I recommend, therefore, that the Congress enact legislation placing the Speaker of the House of Representatives first in order of succession in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability to act of the President and Vice-President. Of course, the Speaker should resign as Representative in the Congress as well as Speaker of the House before he assumes the office of President.

Head of Senate Next In Line

If there is no qualified Speaker, or if the Speaker fails to qualify, then I recommend that the succession pass to the President pro Tempore of the Senate, who should hold office until a duly qualified Speaker is elected.

If there be neither Speaker nor President pro Tempore qualified to succeed on the creation of the vacancy, then the succession might pass to the members of the Cabinet as now provided, until a duly qualified Speaker is elected.

If the Congress decides that a special election should be held, then I recommend that it provide for such election to be held as soon after the death or disqualification of the President and Vice-President as practicable. The method and procedure for holding such special election should be provided now by law so that the election can be held as expeditiously as possible should the contingency arise.

In the interest of orderly democratic government I urge the Congress to give its early consideration to this most important subject.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The White House, June 19, 1945.

U.S. SUBS SINK 11 MORE JAP VESSE

WASHINGTON, June 19 — (AP) United States submarines, alre officially credited with the dest tion of Japan as a maritime po have sunk 11 more vessels, Navy announced today.

Two of the craft were small c batant patrol ships. The remair were three cargo vessels, two t ers, and four merchant ships.

The announcement raised war's total to 1,153 Japanese s sunk by United States subme bles, including 138 combatant s and 1,015 non-combatants. The since January 1 is 219 ships of types.

U. S. S. Emmons Is Sunk

JUN 20 1945

Hit by 5 Kamikazes Off Okinawa—Queens Officer Takes Command After Blow.

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—The U. S. S. Emmons, which helped escort President Roosevelt en route to the Teheran conference, has been lost off Okinawa—victim of Jap suicide planes.

Hit by five Kamikazes within a few minutes, the Emmons was so badly damaged she had to be sunk by sister ships twelve hours after the attack last April 6. She suffered 139 casualties, including fifty-nine killed, seventy-eight wounded and two missing.

Formerly a destroyer, the Emmons was converted to a destroyer minesweeper before she joined the Pacific Fleet last January. In November, 1943, the Emmons was one of a number of escorts for the battleship Iowa, which carried the late President across the Atlantic to his first meeting with Marshal Stalin.

Her fatal engagement was her first in Pacific waters. Attacked by twelve enemy planes, she shot down six, but five got through the anti-aircraft fire and hit the ship. The attack occurred as the Emmons and another minesweeper were operating in the northern Okinawa area east of Ie Shima.

Lieut. Commander Eugene N. Foss of Chestnut Hill, Mass., grandson of the famous Massachusetts Governor of the same name, was the Emmons's skipper, and was wounded in the first hit. Command was assumed by Lieut. John J. Griffin Jr., 148-15 87th Road, Jamaica, Queens.

"Dogfights were taking place all over the sky," Griffin reported, "and we saw many an enemy plane splash. I cannot be too high in my praise of our pilots, who never hesitated in going after the enemy, although on many occasions it meant flying directly through friendly anti-aircraft fire. These flyers probably brought down fifty enemy planes."

After the fifth hit, a small gunboat came alongside the Emmons to give assistance. As the wounded were being transferred, a heavy explosion occurred in one of the handling rooms. After that, the abandon ship order was given.

"Although we thought at the time there was some possibility of salvage," Griffin said, "the hulk was sunk the following morning by another minesweeper."

New Jersey Man a Hero.

Louis R. Hudson, fire controlman, of Phoenix, Ariz., whose wife, Mrs. Ruth A. Hudson, resides at 165 Garfield Place, South Orange, N. J., secured the intercommunication room when all personnel was safe and fires began spreading. With passageways in flames he broke through to the forward mess hall. Personnel was trapped under a provision hatch, which he opened. He directed these men to safety.

He then made his way forward to the chief's quarters, where he tried to open the door to a handling room, but the door buckled. Voices could be heard inside. Despite first degree burns to his left arm, he went topside where he and John J. Flanagan, boatswain's mate, 2/c, of Philadelphia, took a fire extinguisher and put out the fires below, enabling those trapped to be saved. Lieut. Charles R. Williamson, the ship's doctor, and twenty enlisted men were saved from certain death by the determined efforts of Hudson and Flanagan, Griffin said.

Later, while in the water, Hudson left his raft without a life-jacket and rescued Armond J. Jolly, gunner's mate third class, of Putnam, Conn., who was drowning some fifty yards away.

Flanagan, before helping Hudson, had distinguished himself at his post as a gun captain. He kept his gun firing rapidly until the main battery director went out. He continued to fire enemy targets under fire in local control until another hit set fire to his mount and handling room. He turned on the sprinkling system in the handling room, gave first aid to wounded from his gun crew and continued to fight growing fires with a low pressure hose. After he abandoned ship, although he could not swim, Flanagan kept wounded men afloat with his life-jacket until further help arrived.

William James Roberts, quartermaster second class, of Carbondale, Pa., although burned about the head, went overboard to save three men from drowning.

JUN 20 1945

WOULD RETAIN GIANT FLEET

Navy Would Keep Reserve Rather Than Junk Ships

JUN 20 1945

Washington, June 19 (AP)—The Navy urged today that the United States retain a giant fleet after the war, keeping a big pool of combat vessels in reserve rather than junking them.

The views of the professional Navy men were given at a joint session of the Senate and House Naval Affairs committees by Secretary Forrestal and Admiral of the Fleet Ernest J. King.

The meeting, called to get an outline of the Navy's ideas for the postwar period, was closed but a statement by Forrestal containing the proposed policy was made public by Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) of the Senate group.

"In Vast Stretches Of Ocean"

This statement did not go into detail but from other sources it was learned that Forrestal called for United States naval superiority in vast stretches of ocean which he designated as the approaches to the United States.

Emphasizing that the Navy did not seek superiority throughout the world, he called for:

The minimum combatant naval craft required to afford effective combat superiority over the active naval forces that any other single power, or any combination of likely enemies, could bring to bear in the western part of the North or South Atlantic oceans or anywhere in the Pacific Ocean, including, in each case, the approaches thereto.

Forrestal did not ask for any legislation, at this time, advancing the reserve fleet proposal simply for the legislators' information. The drafting of bills may come later, the Secretary indicated.

"The size of our Navy can not be static," Forrestal emphasized.

"The important thing is that we should not freeze the Navy at any given strength, but we should continually adapt its strength to current world conditions.

"We propose to divide the ships which we will have on hand at the close of the war into an active fleet and a reserve fleet.

"Balance Should Change"

"The division between these two fleets should be a constantly shifting one. If world conditions deteriorate, ships in the reserve fleet should be called to duty and added to the active fleet. If international relations improve, vessels can be withdrawn from the active fleet and laid up in reserve."

Such shifts would have to be made by Congress, the Secretary pointed out.

He asserted that except for Britain, the United States is more dependent on seapower than any other nation.

"The fact that we have the greatest navy in the world is not an accident," Forrestal said. "It is an accurate reflection of the crucial importance of sea-air power to our continued existence as a free and independent people."

WANTS AN INQUIRY ON SALES TO JAPAN

JUN 20 1945

Washington, June 19 (AP).—Representative Thomas (R.-N. J.), proposed today a congressional investigation of pre-Pearl Harbor sales of scrap iron and merchant ships by the United States to Japan. He introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a seven-member committee to inquire into sales made directly to Japan and those made to domestic and foreign agents for resale to Japan.

The investigation would cover a ten-year period prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. The committee would be asked to recommend any legislation necessary to "protect the people of this nation and our Government in the future."

In an accompanying statement, Thomas predicted the investigation would "uncover some very startling factors relating to the sordid details wh[illegible] made it possible for Japan [illegible] buy our merchant ships and c[illegible] scrap iron at a time when the best informed military men knew that Japan was preparing for war against our nation."

Had Japan not been able to purchase "huge stock piles of scrap iron from us," he added, "there probably would not have been a Pearl Harbor. The American people should be taken behind the scenes and acquainted with these facts."

ONLY 4 BUNDISTS DUE FOR RELEASE

JUN 20 1945

Rest Of 24 Face Detention For Other Reasons

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Only four of the 24 German-American Bundists ordered freed from draft evasion charges by the United States Supreme Court face possible early release from custody, the Justice Department disclosed today.

The court's acquittal order of June 11, on grounds that the men were convicted on insufficient evidence, must be carried out within twenty days of the date of the order. But whether they will be released from prison depends upon whether they are serving sentences for other crimes and whether they have been denaturalized and are due to be interned.

Final Decision Not Recorded

A final decision on what action will be taken in all cases has not been reached by immigration authorities, the Justice Department said. Its records, however, show that Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, of New York, former national leader of the Bund, is in the District of Columbia jail serving fifteen years on an espionage conviction. He also is held on a detainer for the mass sedition trial. He is eligible for parole on the espionage charge April 20, 1947, and eligible for release with time off for good behavior, September 15, 1952.

Citizenship has been cancelled for Herman Schwinn, Los Angeles; August Klapprott, Andover, N.J.; Fritz Streuer; Hugo Weiss, Astoria, L.I., N.Y.; Louis Schatz, Troy, N.Y.; Ernest Martin Christoph, Summit, N.J.; John C. Fitting, Union City, N.J.; Herman Agne, Philadelphia; Walter Borchers, New York; Otto Fentzke, New York; Otto Willumeit, Chicago, and Gustav Elmer, New York.

Truman Orders Army Seizure In Alkali Strike

Moves in War-Critical Dispute in Ohio; W.L.B. Directs Printers' Return

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—President Truman today directed the Secretary of War to seize and operate the plants of the Diamond Alkali Company at Painesville, Ohio, where 2,000 workers have been on strike since Friday.

William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization, who recommended the seizure, said the strike, involving members of the United Mine Workers, District 50, arose from union objections to the company's use "of an outside contractor for work which it is alleged can be done by the regular employees in the plant."

A statement issued with the President's order said the Under Secretary of War has reported that the strike "is one of the most critical from a war standpoint that has occurred." The company produces soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and other chemicals used in the production of aluminum, magnesium, rubber, gases, explosives, leather and textiles.

Donnelley Strikers Ordered Back

Meanwhile, the War Labor Board today directed employees of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Printing Company, of Chicago, to return to work immediately "without discrimination."

Failure to comply may prompt the W. L. B. to send the case to Mr. Davis for action, including possible governmental seizure.

Members of five unions at the Donnelley plant walked out on June 5 following a stalemate in negotiation of a contract including a request for a union shop, practically closing the plant. The company prints a portion of the edition of "Time" and "Life" magazines.

In Chicago, N. M. Di Pietro, executive secretary of the Chicago Printing Trades Council organizing committee, said it was "highly improbable the W. L. B. directive would change the situation, but we will consider it."

He said the eecutive officers of the union had decided at a meeting to refer the directove to a committee of union officials "for study and consideration."

OWI FUND CUTS ARE RESTORED

Senators Put Back Most Of Money House Denied

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Most of the money which the House cut from the Office of War Information's appropriation was restored today by a Senate subcommittee.

The appropriations subcommittee, at a closed session, approved $39,750,000 for the agency for the year beginning July 1. A $42,000,000 Budget Bureau recommendation had been scaled down to $35,000,000 by the House Appropriations Committee, and the House slashed it further to $18,000,000.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, had in effect asked reconsideration of the House cuts which eliminated all funds for OWI operations in Europe. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had written that other provisions would have to be made to carry on work OWI is doing in Europe.

FEPC Authority Denied

In another action on a $900,000,000 supply bill for nearly two dozen war agencies, the Senate subcommittee voted by a narrow margin to accede to House refusal to give any funds to the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

FEPC was established by the late President Roosevelt by executive order to prevent employment discriminations because of race, color or creed. The House declined to give the agency any money on the ground that it lacks statutory authority.

FEPC Approval Seen

It was learned, however, that the attempt to amend the bill to include $599,000 approved by the Budget Bureau for FEPC had failed to win approval of the Senate subcommittee by only one vote.

This led an influential Southern subcommittee member to predict that the full Senate appropriations committee will approve the money for FEPC when it considers the war agencies bill tomorrow.

Should the full committee and the Senate approve the FEPC allowance and the more generous OWI allotment these matters would be thrown into conference with the Hous[illegible]

SENATE APPROVES ADMINISTRATION POINT ON TARIFF

WASHINGTON, June 19 — (AP) The administration won the most hotly-contested point of its reciprocal trade extension legislation today when the Senate approved new tariff-cutting power asked by President Truman.

Nine Republicans joined with 37 Democrats and Senator La Follette (Prog-Wis.) to pile up a 47 to [illegible] margin for giving the President authority to reduce tariffs 50 per cent under the Jan. 1 rates when negotiating trade agreements with other nations.

Voting in opposition were eight Democrats and 25 Republicans. Seven pairs were announced, thus putting on record 92 of the Senate's 96 members.

Sen. Hart's Son Dies

Not recorded were Senators Connally (D.-Tex.) and Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), attending the San Francisco United Nations conference, and Senator Hart (R.-Conn.) suddenly called home by the death of his son, and Senator Scrugham (D.-Nev.) who is ill.

Still to be disposed of are [illegible] a dozen proposed amendments which stirred lengthy debate, but leaders were hopeful of a final vote on the legislation tomorrow.

In any event, they considered that the main fight was over. The heart of the legislation is the additional tariff-slashing power. Otherwise, it provides simply for a three-year extension from June 12 of the President's authority to make reciprocal trade agreements.

The original trade agreements law, in effect since 1934, gave the President power to negotiate the agreements and to reduce tariffs up to 50 per cent under the schedules of the 1930 Hawley-Smoot act, last Republican tariff law.

Many of these schedules have now been reduced the allowable limt. Pointing to that, the administration asked the new tariff-cutting authority to give it fresh "bargaining ammunition" when making agreements.

The legislation sailed smoothly through the House, where the division was largely on party lines, but ran into trouble in the Senate Finance committee. A 10-9 vote there recommended against allowing the new tariff-cutting power.

Sen. M'Mahon (D.-Conn.) voted to support the administration request.

PAN AMERICAN RD. PROBE IS PLANNED

JUN 20 1945

WASHINGTON, June 19 — (AP) Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.), today pledged "appropriate disciplinary action or criminal proceedings" if wrong-doing is uncovered in connection with the Pan-American highway.

Mead is chairman of the Senate War Investigating committee. In a prepared Senate speech he outlined plans for an investigation of the highway as part of a broad study of American construction projects in all parts of the world.

This development followed demands of three Republican House members that Congress investigate allegations of graft in construction of the great highway being built from the United States through Latin American countries as an artery to carry war materials.

Rep. Arends (R.-Ill.), Brehm (R.-Ohio) and Pittenger (R.-Minn.) reviewed accusations of Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator, that millions of dollars in U. S. funds "are being ssytematically stolen." Reps. Whittington (D.-Miss.) and Mansfield (D.-Tex.), chairmen of the House Flood Control and Rivers and Harbors committees, praised army engineers' supervision of the project.

Arends said Nicaragua built the southern half of the highway link through that country for $2,000,000 while the northern half, built by an American firm, cost nearly $8,000,000.

30.24-27701

PAY RISE APPROVED FOR NEXT CONGRESS

Senate Committee Votes Bill to Increase Salaries to $15,000 —Cabinet Is to Get More

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee decided today that members of the next Congress and the Cabinet should have a rise in salaries. The committee reported by a 13-to-2 vote a bill calling for the following increases:

Senators and Representatives, from $10,000 to $15,000; the Vice President, from $15,000 to $20,000; the Speaker of the House, from $10,000 to $20,000, and the Cabinet from $15,000 to $17,500.

The increases would be effective with the Eightieth Congress, starting Jan. 3, 1947.

Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, reporting the measure, told reporters that "Army and Navy men think the war will be over within eighteen months" and thus it would not be a wartime increase.

By that time, also, all the members of the House and one-third of the Senate will have stood for re-election, he pointed out.

The pay of the legislators has not been increased in twenty years. In 1850 they were paid $3,000; after the war between the States this was increased to $5,000, and in 1907 it went to $7,500. The $10,000 figure was voted in 1925.

The action was taken on a bill by Senators Overton, Democrat, of Louisiana, and Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire. Their recommendations of $25,000 for the Vice President and Speaker and $20,000 for the legislators and Cabinet were slashed, however.

President Truman had recommended that Congress raise its pay, declaring that he as a Senator had to scratch to make ends meet. He said, however, that any pay increase in wartime should be within the 15 per cent Little Steel formula.

The House recently voted a $2,500 expense account for its members, but the Senate refused to go along.

The Senate committee's action came after Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, had added his support to President Truman's recommendation for a $25,000 yearly salary for members of Congress.

Describing a Congressman's job as a "peculiarly hazardous occupation," he told the Joint Committee for the Reorganization of Congress that he hoped the increase "will not be traded down in a

spirit of unjustifiable delicacy."

Mr. Ruml, who is also chairman of the business committee of the National Planning Association, also urged retirement allowances of $1,000 for each year of service up to $10,000 annually.

Months Will Be Needed to Release The Army Men Already Eligible

JUN 20 1945

Complications of Shipping, Shifting Forces to Pacific, Etc., Are Told by Gen. Henry—New Method of Scoring Is Planning

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The Army presented a sheaf of redeployment and reorganization figures to Congress today to explain why many soldiers eligible for discharge under the point system would not be released for some time.

At the same time it indicated unwillingness to lower the automatic discharge age below 40 and disclosed that the new point program to be announced next month would give no credit for service performed after May 12, 1945.

The facts were given by Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Henry, Assistant Chief of Staff, to the House Military Committee, which asked the War Department for a progress report on the discharge program started May 12 with a score of 85 points required for release.

General Henry, emphasizing that the demobilization process to affect 2,000,00 men would take twelve months, told the committee that there were many barriers to speedy releases. They included, he said, the availability of shipping and the necessity of obtaining and transferring replacements while shifting millions of men from Europe to the Pacific theatre.

The rate of discharges, he said, would average 100,000 this month and in July, 125,000 in August, 150,000 in September, 175,000 in October, 190,000 each in November and December, and 200,000 monthly for the first five months of 1946. The last group to be mustered out a year hence, he added, probably would include some men even now eligible for discharge.

A new "critical" score for releases will be announced next month, he said, and will be based on the opinions of fighting men the world over. Their opinions, he added, were obtained through a scientific survey representing a cross-section of Army personnel.

"It won't drop to 70," he replied when Representative Sparkman, Democrat of Alabama, asked if the new system might lower substantially the present requirement for 85 points. And, he added, it will apply to officers as well as enlisted men.

General Henry was steadfast in his insistence that the automatic discharge age not be lowered.

"We don't think that's a fair way in a democracy to pass the war around," he replied when asked why older men could not be discharged without having the required number of points. To do that, the general said, might require the retention of younger battle veterans with the necessary number of points.

General Henry submitted these figures on the Army's plans for the next twelve months:

By next June there will be 4,000,000 soldiers overseas, compared with 5,500,000 now, and 3,000,000 in this country, compared with 2,800,000 now.

Army strength will be reduced from 8,300,000 now to about 7,000,000; air forces will be reduced from 2,300,000 to 2,100,000; service forces will be cut from 1,700,000 to 1,600,000; ground forces will be trimmed from 3,200,000 to 2,300,000, and miscellaneous components will be cut from 1,100,000 to 1,000,000.

Meanwhile, he said, 800,000 new men will be inducted into the Army through selective service during the next twelve months. General Henry emphasized that many of these will be men over 30.

VOTES TO RESTORE FUNDS REFUSED OWI

Senate Group, by Majority of One, Also Agrees on Denying Funds for FEPC

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate voted today to restore most of the money which the House cut from the appropriation for the Office of War Information.

The subcommittee approved at a closed session $39,750,000 for the OWI for the year beginning July 1.

The Bureau of the Budget had recommended $42,000,000 and the House pared this to $18,000,000.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, asked reconsideration of the House cuts, which eliminated all funds for OWI operations in Europe. General Eisenhower wrote that other provisions would have to be made to carry on the work OWI is doing in Europe.

In another action on a $900,000,000 supply bill for nearly two dozen war agencies, the Senate subcommittee voted by a majority of one to accede to the House refusal to give any funds to the Fair Employment Practices Committee. The House declined to give the agency any money on the ground that it lacks statutory authority. A member of the subcommittee predicted, however, that the full Appropriations Committee would approve funds for the FEPC when it considers the war agencies bill tomorrow.

Should the full committee and the Senate approve the FEPC allowance and the more generous OWI allotment both would be thrown into conference with the House.

HOUSE COMMITTEE URGES PRICE RISES

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—The House Banking Committee proposed today that Congress declare a policy that the OPA allow selective price increases, where essential to bring out maximum production of consumer goods.

Stating its position in a report to the House approving a one-year extension of the price control act, the committee declared that red tape cannot be tolerated in reconversion pricing.

The carefully worded statement, emphasizing the belief that all pricing must conform with stabilization efforts, said the committee does not favor incorporating in the statute rigid cost-plus formulas which would compel the granting of price increases on a broad scale and without regard to special production needs.

The committee called for development of price policies sufficiently flexible to meet the changing needs of the transition period and which will facilitate the rapid expansion of civilian production to the maximum extent consistent with the demands of the war.

Turning to the operation of black markets, the committee said it feels that too great a proportion of the OPA's enforcement energies have been devoted to comparatively trivial violations.

Truman, WLB Take Hand In Seeking to End Strikes

JUN 20 1945

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—President Truman and the War Labor board took a hand today in strikes affecting the output of war-needed chemicals and the publication of several magazines.

The president ordered army seizure and operation of plants of the Diamond Alkali company, Painesville, Ohio, where 2,000 workers have been on strike since Friday.

The WLB directed idle employes of R. R. Donnelley and Sons printing company of Chicago to return to work immediately, "without discrimination."

Critical Industry

The Diamond company produces soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and other chemicals used in the manufacture of explosives, gases, aluminum, magnesium, rubber, leather and textiles. In a statement accompanying the seizure order, President Truman quoted the undersecretary of War as calling the strike "one of the most critical from a war standpoint that has occurred."

The workers involved are members of United Mine Workers, District 50. The seizure was recommended by William H. Davis, director of Economic Stabilization, who said the strike arose from union objections to the company's use of "an outside contractor for work which it is alleged can be done by the regular employes in the plant."

WLB chairman George W. Taylor declared the printing work stoppage, involving five AFL unions, "is in violation of the national no-strike, no-lockout agreement." Members of the unions walked out June 5 after contract negotiations became deadlocked. Union requests include a "union shop" at the Donnelley plant, which now operates as an open shop.

A portion of the editions of Time and Life magazines is printed by the Donnelley plant. WLB said sympathy work stoppages have spread to other plants in Chicago and Philadelphia which produce other magazines.

N. M. Di Pietro, executive secretary of the Chicago printing trades council organizing committee, said at Chicago it was "highly improbable" that the WLB back-to-work directive would change the situation, but that it would be considered tonight at a meeting of a committee of union officials.

GASOLINE RATION FOR VETS CHANGED

JUN 20 1945

WASHINGTON, June 19.—(AP) The OPA today eliminated its 30-gallon maximum on gasoline rations to be furlougher servicemen. Hereafter they will be entitled to a gallon a day.

"The 30-gallon limit is being removed," said Price Administrator Chester Bowles, "for the benefit of released American prisoners of war who get leave or temporary duty assignments for 60 days in this country, and for those members of our armed forces who return from overseas and get more than 30 days' leave."

The agency stated also that veterans seeking work who are referred by an appropriate government employment agency to a specific job may obtain gasoline rations up to 400 miles a month for this purpose. It added that veterans who obtain a job in another part of the country and change their residence will be issued a sufficient ration to move their car and family.

Thousands Of Aircraft Slated To Be Scrapped

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Thousands of worn and obsolete Army and Navy planes will be scrapped the Surplus Property Board announced today.

The board directed that all commercially unsalable surplus aircraft and related parts and equipment, other than those required for educational uses, research, and a few special purposes, be salvaged and scrapped.

Souvenirs Used in Barter For Navy Food, G.I. Says

Okinawa Officer Asked Troops to Turn Them In

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—A complaint from a soldier on Okinawa that his commanding officer had "requested" that all souvenirs be turned over to him for use in bartering with the Navy for fresh food for the troops is under investigation by Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, of Massachusetts.

A copy of a letter sent by a Massachusetts soldier to his wife was turned over to Senator Saltonstall by the secretary of the New London Central Labor Union.

New London, Conn. The soldier's name was not disclosed.

The soldier wrote: "He (the commanding officer) posted a bulletin requesting all souvenirs be turned over to him, for use in bartering for fresh food for the troops—there is a question in my mind as to whether the troops will ever see this s-called fresh food. I also question his authority. The only channel of such exchange here would be through certain personnel of the Navy, and their right to make such arrangements is rather dubious."

Senator Saltonstall sent the correspondence to the War Department. A reply from Colonel D. A. Watt, liaison officer of the General Staff Corps, said that realizing the conditions which pertain in the area" the commanding officer's request "would appear to be both logical and wise."

He added that Navy vessels are frequently in a position to obtain fresh food supplies while at the same time personnel serving on those vessels are afforded little opportunity to obtain souvenirs. The commanding officer's idea, Colonel Watt said, "would appear to be an attempt to equalize the situation—affording the military personnel an opportunity to substitute some fresh food for the usual Army field rations and at the same time providing Navy personnel with a few souvenirs which they otherwise would not have."

DEVERS RETURNING

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the Sixth and Twelfth Army Groups in Europe, will start back for the United States about June 22 or 23, Gen. Eisenhower said here yesterday.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Twelfth Army Group chief, will remain to take charge of both groups, the Allied Supreme Commander said at a news conference. Eisenhower added that "When we finally get settled down, group commanders will disappear."

SHAEF—Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force—still exists, Eisenhower said, and will continue until the date for its dissolution is set by "my bosses," the American and British Chiefs of State.

CHANDLER IN OFFICE

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) Senator A. B. ("Happy") Chandler said today that he has "formally taken over" the office of baseball commissioner.

"I have completed the process of taking charge," he told a reporter. "There will be no formal swearing in, and only a few routine matters remain to be worked out."

Matters are now being referred to Chandler and his Chicago office by the presidents of the two major leagues, although he has not yet been called upon to make any official decisions.

Chandler soon will establish the commissioner's headquarters in Cincinnati.

Rear Admiral Stump Gets Chicago Assignment

Chicago, June 19 (AP)—Rear Admiral Felix B. Stump, of Clarksburg, W.Va., commander of the Aircraft Carrier Lexington until it was brought into dry dock for repairs, has been appointed chief of the Naval Air Technical Training Command in Chicago, the 9th Naval District announced today.

He succeeds Rear Admiral H. S. Kendall, Baltimore, who will assume a sea command, the Navy said.

Under Admiral Stump's command, the Lexington participated in virtually every major action from February 17, 1943, until she was damaged by a Jap torpedo in December, 1943. He assumed command of a combat escort carrier division in 1944, which distinguished itself at Saipan, Guam, Leyte, Mindoro, Luzon, Zambales and Okinawa.

British Liner Due Today With 14,526 Veterans

New York, June 19 (AP)—The British liner Queen Mary is scheduled to arrive at the New York port of embarkation tomorrow, carrying 14,526 Army and Navy veterans on her first voyage to the United States since V-E day.

Aboard the vessel will be 11,249 Army troops heading for redeployment, 610 high-point personnel and 467 liberated troops. In addition there will be 2,200 Navy personnel.

The Queen Mary is expected to enter the harbor shortly before noon and dock at Pier 90, North river terminal, at 3 P.M.

MONTGOMERY CO. REPORTS ON PROFIT

PHILADELPHIA, June 19—(AP) Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., Chicago, reported a $21,285,838.80 net profit transferred to earned surplus for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1945, the company's annual report to the securities and exchange commission disclosed today.

This figure represents profits from the company's operation during a year in which it was under government seizure most of the time.

The net profit was added to an

30.24-27703

earned surplus balance of $100,077,597.

The $121,363,436 total was reduced to $109,518,264 after the deduction of dividends on preferred and common stock.

During 1943, the company reported a net profit of $20,677,098.

Sewell L. Avery, chairman of the Montgomery Ward board, was paid $100,850. C. D. Ryan, president, received $95,800 and E. S. Stevens, vice president, was paid $55,280.

Montgomery Ward paid Arthur Anderson & Co. $79,713.71 as auditor.

Other companies and payments included:

Crucible Steel Company of America, New York — F. B. Hufnagel, Greenwich, Conn., chairman and president until Nov. 17, 1944, $110,000; J. H. Callan, San Antonio, Tex., consultant to Nov. 17 and president thereafter, $81,600; Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay, genera $103,500; Norris & Elliot, Inc., engineering services, $54,459.85.

JUN 20 1945

BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-HERBERT MORRISON DECLARED TODAY THAT A BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT WOULD BE PARTICULARLY WELL FITTED TO DEAL WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AND THAT IT ALSO WOULD ATTACH "FULLY AS MUCH IMPORTANCE TO BRITISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS."

THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY, HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, UNDOUBTEDLY IS "MORE LEFTWARD" THAN WHAT HE TERMED THE "MORE INDIVIDUALISTIC" GENERAL OUTLOOK IN THE UNITED STATES.

"BUT THE UNITED STATES RISES AT TIMES TO GREAT HEIGHTS OF MORAL IDEALISM," HE SAID, "X X X AND I AM UNWILLING TO ADMIT THAT A BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT COULD NOT BARGAIN AS EFFECTIVELY AS ANY OTHER."

MORRISON, WHO WAS HOME SECRETARY IN PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S COALITION GOVERNMENT, EMPHASIZED THAT LABOR WAS OUT TO GAIN A CLEAR PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITY.

"IF WE WIN THIS TIME WE CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE ECONOMIC SITUATION," HE SAID, "OTHERWISE THERE IS LIABLE TO BE AN ARTIFICIAL BOOM WITH INFLATION AND THEN A BIG SMASH UP."

MORRISON SAID THAT LABOR'S PLATFORM CALLED FOR SOCIALISM ONLY WITHIN A "CERTAIN RANGE"--NATIONALIZATION OF COAL MINES, INLAND TRANSPORT, IRON, STEEL AND POWER, AND PUBLIC CONTROL OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

HE SAID THE LABOR PARTY AND THE CONSERVATIVES WERE IN "SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT" ON FOREIGN POLICY, AND THAT LABOR STOOD "FIRMLY AND SQUARELY" FOR THE COLLECTIVE SECURITY OF AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO SETTLE DISPUTES.

QQ1046AEW

LONDON JUNE 19-(AP)-A LIBERAL PARTY LEADER CAMPAIGNING ON A FREE TRADE PLATFORM ACCUSED A CONSERVATIVE FACTION LED BY LORD BEAVERBROOK TODAY OF ATTEMPTING TO BUILD UP A BRITISH EMPIRE TRADING BLOC THREATENING TRADING PROVISIONS SET OUT IN THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND THE LEND-LEASE AGREEMENT.

ROY HARROD, FORMER MEMBER OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S PRIVATE STATISTICAL BRANCH SET UP TO GUIDE THE CABINET ON NATIONAL WARTIME ECONOMY, STRUCK OUT SPECIFICALLY AT EMPIRE PREFERENCE IN TRADING ON THE GROUND THAT "AMERICANS REGARD IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AS A FORM OF DISCRIMINATION."

HE TOLD A POLITICAL MEETING THAT CARRYING THE EMPIRE PREFERENCE POLICY FURTHER WOULD LEAD AMERICANS TO "CHARGE US WITH GOING BACK ON OUR WORD."

"I DARE SAY THEY WILL NOT GO SO FAR AS TO DEMAND REPAYMENT OF LEASE-LEND GOODS, ALTHOUGH THEY WOULD BE ENTITLED TO DO SO," SAID HARROD. "THEY WILL CERTAINLY CLOSE DOWN ON LEASE-LEND AT ONCE AND DENY US THOSE BENEFITS IN A TRANSITIONAL PERIOD WHICH THEY WOULD OTHERWISE BE IN A MOOD TO GRANT AND WHICH WE SHALL SORELY NEED."

"IN BARGAINING," HARROD DECLARED, "IT IS WE WHO ARE IN A WEAK POSITION. WE MAY SCRATCH TOGETHER A FEW BI-LATERAL AGREEMENTS IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, BUT OUR CUSTOMERS WILL TEND TO WRIGGLE OUT. THEY WILL PREFER TO SELL THEIR GOODS AGAINST FREE DOLLARS RATHER THAN STERLING."

001220PEW

LONDON JUNE 19-(AP)-MAJ.BORIS ISAKOV, RUSSIAN COMMENTATOR, SAID TONIGHT IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST THAT HERBERT HOOVER HAD "MADE A MISTAKE" IN A RECENT SPEECH IN WHICH, ISAKOV DECLARED, HE GAVE "GENERAL WINTER AND GENERAL SPACE" PART OF THE CREDIT FOR RUSSIA'S VICTORY OVER GERMANY.

"IF MR.HOOVER HAD BEEN WITH THE SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT HE WOULD HAVE DISCOVERED THAT THE WEATHER IS THE SAME ON BOTH SIDES OF THE LINE," SAID ISAKOV. "AS FOR SPACE, ALTHOUGH IT MAY BE OF USE TO MR. HOOVER, I CAN ASSURE HIM THAT IT IS JUST AS FAR FROM STALINGRAD TO BERLIN AS FROM BERLIN TO STALINGRAD."

ISAKOV ADDED THAT THE RED ARMY HAD FOUGHT WITH THE GREATEST GALLANTRY AND SKILL, "EARNING THE GENERAL ADMIRATION OF DECENT PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

(THE RUSSIAN BROADCAST APPARENTLY REFERRED TO A SPEECH WHICH HOOVER MADE BEFORE THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION IN PHILADELPHIA ON APRIL 17. HOOVER SAID: "AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THIS WAR RUSSIA AGAIN, AND I HOPE FOREVER, HAS DEMONSTRATED BY HER GALLANT ARMIES AND BY HER ALLIANCES WITH GENERAL WINTER AND GENERAL SPACE THAT SHE IS IMPREGNABLE.")

BZ1248AEW

JUN 20 1945

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE IMPORTATION OF FOOD FROM DENMARK TO BRITAIN WILL BE RESUMED THURSDAY WHEN 660 TONS OF BUTTER AND 230 TONS OF EGGS WILL BE UNLOADED AT HULL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE DANISH DAIRY PRODUCTS ARE BEING EXCHANGED FOR BRITISH COAL.

0095SAEW

LONDON, JUNE 19 --(AP)-- THE PRAGUE RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE CZECH GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED TO DISCUSS WITH POLAND AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE THE DISPUTE OVER THE DISTRICT OF TESCHEN.

JUN 20 1945

IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE CZECH NEWS SERVICE, THE RADIO SAID NEGOTIATIONS SPONSORED BY RUSSIA "WILL BRING AN ANSWER TO ALL THE QUESTIONS REGARDING THE MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THE BROADCAST SAID ZDENEK FIERLINGER, THE CZECH PREMIER, WILL HEAD THE DELEGATION FLYING TO MOSCOW THIS WEEK AND ADDED THE CZECH GOVERNMENT UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED YESTERDAY TO CARRY OUT THE TRANSFER OF GERMANS FROM CZEC BORDER REGIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED PLANS.

MEANWHILE, THE WARSAW RADIO, COMMENTING ON THE TESCHEN DISPUTE, SAID THAT IT HOPED FOR A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT AND DECLARED THAT POLAND CLAIMED ONLY THE TERRITORY IN THE DISTRICT INHABITED BY POLES.

APL-CAMPBELL8-2234-DH-544PEW

LONDON, JUNE 19(AP)- THE GREEK ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT A TOTAL OF 48 SHIPS OF THE ROYAL HELLENIC NAVY WERE SUNK BY ENEMY ACTION SINCE THE START OF THE WAR UP TO MAY, 1945.

A BATTLE CRUISER AND A LIGHT CRUISER WERE THE BIGGEST VESSELS LOST. FOUR HOSPITAL SHIPS ALSO WERE SUNK.

LOSSES IN THE WAR, WHICH THE ADMIRALTY SAID WAS AGAINST JAPAN AS WELL AS GERMANY, ALSO INCLUDED SIX DESTROYERS, FOUR SUBMARINES, ONE TRAINING SHIP, NINE TORPEDO BOATS, TWO FLOATING DRYDOCKS AND AN AGGREGATE OF TWENTY MINESWEEPERS, AUXILIARY VESSELS AND TUGS.

-LA-JONES 0201P-20-45

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-FIFTEEN HOLLYWOOD EXECUTIVES ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY ON THE FIRST LEG OF A TOUR CONDUCTED BY SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TO GIVE THEM A PERSPECTIVE OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A TRIP UP THE RHINE ON HITLER'S YACHT IS PART OF THE TOURISTS' PROGRAM MAPPED FOR THEM.

TOMORROW, THEY WILL INSPECT BOMB DAMAGE AND CIVILIAN DEFENSES OF LONDON AND ATTEND A RECEPTION AT THE ADMIRALTY HOUSE, WITH VISITS TO EIGHTH AIRFORCE AND RAF STATIONS AND THE GUARDS TRAINING DEPOT AT CATERHAM THE NEXT DAY.

THE TOURIUTS INCLUDE DARRYL ZANUCK, JACK WARNER, AND PARAMOUNT PRESIDENT BARNEY BALABAN; HARRY COHN, HEAD OF COLUMBIA PICTURES; EDDIE MANNIX OF METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER; PRODUCER SIDNEY BUCHMAN, CLIFF WORK OF UNIVERSAL PICTURES, AND PETER RATHVON.

JUN 20 1945

MD 21AEW

DUBLIN, JUNE 19-(AP)-SEAN O'KELLY, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, WAS OFFICIALLY DECLARED THE NEW PRESIDENT OF EIRE LAST NIGHT AFTER TABULATION OF SECOND CHOICE BALLOTS GAVE HIM A CLEAR MAJORITY.

QQ956AEW

DUBLIN, JUNE 19 --(AP)-- IRISH CATHOLIC HIERARCHY MEETING AT MAYNOOTH CATHOLIC COLLEGE TODAY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION DECLARING POLAND HAS BEEN "DENIED THE FUNDAMENTAL DEMOCRATIC RIGHT TO CHOOSE HER OWN GOVERNMENT AND HER TERRITORY HAS BEEN THREATENED WITH DISMEMBERMENT."

THE RESOLUTION SAID "WE, THE CARDINAL PRIMATE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND, OFFER ONCE MORE" TO POLAND DEEP SYMPATHY BECAUSE "THE END OF THE

WAR IN EUROPE FINDS HER STILL CRUSHED BENEATH THE HEEL OF A CRUEL AND RUTH-
LESS OPPRESSOR."

UNLESS THE WESTERN NATIONS "STAND FIRM IN THEIR PLEDGED WORD" TRUE
AND LAST PEACE [redacted] IS IMPOSSIBLE, THE RESOLUTION STATED.

APL-ASSOCIATED802254-DH-552PEW

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20 --(AP)-- THE U.S. ARMY'S NON-
FRATERNIZATION POLICY GRADUALLY WILL BE MODIFIED AND EVENTUALLY MIGHT BE
LIFTED, ROBERT MURPHY, POLITICAL ADVISER TO GEN. EISENHOWER, SAID IN TODAY'S
ISSUE OF STARS AND STRIPES, ARMY NEWSPAPER.

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IT IS A QUESTION OF TIMING, MURPHY DECLARED. "GERMANS
WILL HAVE TO BE HELD IN LIMBO FOR A WHILE BUT IT IS DIFFICULT TO SAY AT
THIS POINT HOW LONG THIS TIME WILL HAVE TO LAST.

"IF OUR MEN WERE ALLOWED TO SHAKE HANDS NOW THE FORMER CITIZENS
OF THE THIRD REICH WOULD BE APT TO FORGET THEIR TREMENDOUS GUILT AND RES-
PONSIBILITY.

"AFTER ALL, IT WAS THEIR STUPIDITY AND BLIND OBEDIENCE, IF NOT
THEIR WICKEDNESS, WHICH ENABLED THE NAZI REGIME TO PLUNGE EUROPE INTO CAL-
AMITY THE CALAMITY OF THE PAST EIGHT YEARS."

MURPHY SAID "WE CAN'T BRUSH OVER THESE THINGS SO SHORTLY AFTER

30.24 27705

HE END OF A CONFLICT. X X X I THINK WHAT MR. CHURCHILL SAID ABOUT THE

ITALIANS HOLDS FOR THE GERMANS AS WE
passed
MURPHY SAID HE REALIZED TH
FRATERNIZATION RULE LIFTED AND ADDE
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"OF COURSE, THERE WILL BE
"NO AMERICAN SOLDIERS WILL BE KEPT
TIME."
JUN 20 1945
THE POLITICAL ADVISER SAID
OF ORGANIZED SABOTAGE. BUT, OF COU
NEVER CAN TELL WHAT THOSE GERMANS H
APL-EUNSONS0105 THRU SECOND-DH-227PEW
PARIS, JUNE 19 --(AP)-- T
TODAY REPORTED FIVE CASES OF BUBONIC
ISLAND OF CORSICA AND ANNOUNCED THAT

THE FRENCH [redacted] MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
NIC PLAGUE AT AJACCIO ON THE MEDITERRANEAN
HAT THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH HAD SENT BACCINES

AND SERUMS TO THE CITY, WHERE MEASURES ARE BEING TAKEN TO DESTROY RATS AND FLEAS.

TRAFFIC CONTINUED BETWEEN AJACCIO AND THE FRENCH PORT OF MARSEILLE BUT SPECIAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WERE BEING TAKEN TO PREVENT SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE ON THE CONTINENT.

JUN 20 1945

APR-ANDERSONSO2115-DH-652PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (290)

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, GERMANY, JUNE 19-(AP)-A RESPONSIBLE INFORMANT SAID TODAY THAT THE BRITISH CABINET MUST PASS A SENTENCE OF "LIFE OR DEATH" UPON THE GERMAN KRUPP INDUSTRIAL EMPIRE.

WHETHER PRODUCTION WILL BE RESUMED AT ANY OF THE KRUPP STEEL PLANTS IN THE RUHR AND ELSEWHERE IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE IS A DECISION THAT MUST BE MADE IN LONDON AND NOT BY FIELD OFFICIALS, IT WAS SAID.

THE KRUPP MANAGEMENT RECENTLY PETITIONED THE U.S. 15TH ARMY FOR PERMISSION TO BEGIN MANUFACTURING GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT FOR PEACETIME NEEDS OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND GERMAN CIVILIANS. THE AMERICANS SINCE HAVE YIELDED THE RUHR TO BRITISH OCCUPATION. THE INFORMANT SAID THE PETITION WAS A "WASTE MOTION."

ANOTHER KNOTTY PROBLEM FOR THE BRITISH CABINET TO DETERMINE IS THE OWNERSHIP OF KRUPP--GERMANY'S GREATEST WAR MATERIALS PRODUCER. UNDER THE ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION THAT THE RUHR WOULD CONTINUE UNDER AMERICAN JURISDICTION, WALDTRAUT KRUPP VON BOHLEN RECENTLY PETITIONED U.S. AUTHORITIES THEN IN BREMEN TO CANCEL THE HITLER DECREE NATIONALIZING THE COMPANY. SHE REQUESTED APPOINTMENT OF HER HUSBAND, HENRY THOMAS, AS TRUSTEE.

ONLY HALF AN ANSWER ABOUT KRUPP OWNERSHIP COULD BE GIVEN AT THIS HEADQUARTERS. THE INFORMANT SAID THAT "SINCE THE NAZI GOVERNMENT IS DISSOLVED, THE NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY IS DISSOLVED TOO." THERE WAS NO ANSWER AS TO WHAT WOULD TAKE THE PLACE OF THE NATIONALIZATION DECREES.

THE GREAT CHEMICAL TRUST, I.G.FARBENINDUSTRIES IS IN VIRTUALLY THE SAME GOVERNMENTAL TANGLE AS IS KRUPP, WITH THE FURTHER COMPLICATION THAT ITS FACTORIES ARE DISTRIBUTED THROUGH BOTH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONES.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF BOTH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENTS HAVE STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF QUICK RESUMPTION OF PRODUCTION OF MEDICINES, FERTILIZERS AND OTHER ITEMS OF THE I.G.FARBEINDUSTRIES LIST. THE HEALTH AND FOOD EMERGENCIES OF WESTERN EUROPE MAY BE EASED IN PART BY EARLY DECISIONS ON "THE HIGHEST LEVELS," MEDICAL OFFICERS SAID.

JJ1118AEW

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, GERMANY, JUNE 19-(AP)-MOVIES AND SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR GERMAN CIVILIANS WILL BE PERMITTED IN THE BRITISH-OCCUPIED ZONE OF GERMANY WITHIN TWO WEEKS, A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID TODAY.

"OTHERWISE, THEY'RE LIABLE TO BECOME COMPLETELY APATHETIC," HE EXPLAINED.

JUN 20 1945

THE HAMBURG PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA WILL BE THE FIRST IMPORTANT MUSICAL ENTERPRISE REVIVED--AT LEAST A MONTH AFTER THE RUSSIAN ARMY RESTORED THE BERLIN PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

ALLIED DOCUMENTARY FILMS ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED NOW FOR EXHIBITION IN THE NEAR FUTURE. CENSORS ALSO ARE SCANNING OLD GERMAN FEATURES DEVOID OF POLITICAL PROPAGANDA AND "ESCAPIST" IN PURPOSE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR RELEASE.

GAM 225PEW DELUCE 01805 APR

ADD Moscow trials ~~text~~ fired upon

STANISLAW KOLONEDO, ANOTHER WITNESS, SAID HE WAS INSTRUCTED 20 DAYS ON BLOWING UP BRIDGES, WRECKING ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS. HE SAID 100 WERE IN HIS ARMED DETACHMENT.

"WE GOT ORDERS TO DERAIL ALL RED ARMY TRAINS WHICH WERE SUPPOSED TO BE SENT INTO ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS," HE SAID. "I REMEMBER BLOWING UP TRACKS NEAR NIEMAN AS A SORT OF PROTEST AGAINST THE RUSSIANS BEING IN THAT AREA."

ANOTHER WITNESS, FRANCE URBANOWICE, LEADER OF 25 RIFLEMEN, SAID HIS GROUP AIMED TO CREATE TERROR IN THE REAR OF THE RED ARMY, PRINCIPALLY AMONG RUSSIAN OFFICERS BUT AMONG CIVILIANS IF NECESSARY. HE SAID HIS GROUP FOUGHT RUSSIAN GUERRILLAS AFTER THE RED ARMY DROVE OUT THE GERMANS. HE TOLD OF A RUSSIAN CIVILIAN BEING CAPTURED AND HANGED.

FEB 15

30.24 27707

THE JOURNALIST, STANISLAW AYVINSAI, THE FIRST WITNESS CALLED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE MILITARY TRIAL, SAID HE SAW SUCH A DIRECTIVE IN THE UNDERGROUND OFFICE OF PROPAGANDA ON [redacted] 15, 1945. HE SAID THE GENERAL LINE OF UNDERGROUND PROPAGANDA WAS "AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION."

HE ASSERTED THE PROPAGANDA OFFICE HAD STATED THAT ALL EASTERN POLISH TERRITORY "SHOULD BE CONSIDERED OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY."

A57

JUN 20 1945

THREE OF THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANTS AND SIX OF 22 WITNESSES IN THE TRIAL WERE HEARD YESTERDAY, INDICATING THAT THE TRIAL STILL HAS SOME TIME TO RUN.

AYAVINSAI SAID THAT HE WAS AN EMPLOYE IN THE POLISH UNDERGROUND, WORKING IN THE EASTERN AREA, AND THAT SOMEZIMES HE GOT DIRECTIVES FROM WARSAW.

TODAY'S SESSION DREW A LARGE AUDIENCE--MEN AND WOMEN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMED SERVICES, WOUNDED VETERANS AND ONE OFFICER IN THE UNIFORM OF THE POLISH ARMY.

WITNESSES TESTIFIED YESTERDAY THAT MEMBERS OF THE UNDERGROUND REGARDED THE RUSSIANS AS WORSE FOES THAN THE GERMANS.

THE POLES APPEARED IN BETTER SPIRITS THAN AT THE OPENING OF THE TRIAL YESTERDAY. NEARLY ALL, INCLUDING FRESHLY SHAVEN MAJ.GEN. L.BRONISLAW OKULICKI, COMMANDER OF THE POLISH HOME ARMY, CONFERRED WITH THEIR SOVIET ATTORNEYS. SOME OF THE POLES SMILED AND JOKED, IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THEIR SOMBER DEMEANOR YESTERDAY. MOST TOOK RAPID NOTES WHILE THE FIRST WITNESS WAS BEING EXAMINED.

THE POLES ON TRIAL ARE THE SAME 16 WHO DISAPPEARED AND WERE ARRESTED BY THE RED ARMY SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, APPARENTLY WHILE EN ROUTE TO WARSAW FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. (THE ARRESTS CREATED A CRISIS AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WHERE DISCUSSIONS ON POLAND WERE TERMINATED ABRUPTLY.)

FOLLOWING THE DIRECT TESTIMONY OF KUYAVINSKI, PRESIDING JUDGE COL.GEN.VASSILY V.ULRICH STARTED QUESTIONING GRIM-FACED JAN JANKOWSKI FORMER LEADER OF THE POLISH UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT AND DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF THE LONDON POLISH REGIME. JANKOWSKI, 63, IS ONE OF THE CHIEF DEFENDANTS. AFTER CONSIDERABLE QUESTIONING FROM ULRICH, JANKOWSKI SAID THAT HE RECEIVED HOSTILE DIRECTIVES FROM LONDON.

ULRICH THEN QUESTIONED GEN.OKULICKI ABOUT THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNDERGROUND TOWARD THE EASTERN PART OF PRE-WAR POLAND, WHICH RUSSIAN ABSORBED. OKULICKI SAID THE UNDERGROUND HAD NOT DETERMINED ITS ATTITUDE WHEN THE RED ARMY FIRST ENTERED THE TERRITORY WHILE FIGHTING THE GERMANS, ADDING:

"WE HOPED WE COULD MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT WITH the RED Army.

MAJ.GEN.AFANASEEV, THE PROSECUTOR, CONTENDED THE DEFENDANTS HAD ADMITTED A POLISH HOME ARMY PLOT TO FORM A WESTERN EUROPEAN BLOC AFTER VICTORY IN EUROPE, AIMED AT THE SOVIET UNION, DIRECTED BY THE POLISH EXILE GOVERNMENT IN LONDON AND INCLUDING POLAND AND DEFEATED GERMANY AS PARTNERS.

WITNESSES TESTIFIED THAT THE HOME ARMY COMMAND HAD PROMISED ITS FOLLOWERS THAT POLAND WOULD RECEIVE ALL OF THE UKRAINE UP THE DNIEPER RIVER, INCLUDING KIEV.

THERE WAS NO INSINUATION, EITHER IN THE TESTIMONY OR IN STATEMENTS BY THE PROSECUTION, THAT BRITAIN OR ANY OF HER LEADERS WERE INVOLVED WITH THE ALLEGED PLOT TO FORM AN ANTI-SOVIET BLOC.

SEVERAL OF THE DEFENDANTS, WHO INCLUDED THE CHIEF OF THE POLISH UNDERGROUND GOVERNMENT, JAN JANKOWSKI, AND NUMEROUS MINISTERS, CONFESSED THEMSELVES MORALLY AND POLITICALLY GUILTY OF FALSE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE RED ARMY, BUT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THEY WOULD DENY ANY IMPLICATION IN THE ALLEGED KILLING OF 594 RUSSIAN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

NONE OF THE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY LINKED THE DEFENDANTS WITH ANY OF THESE KILLINGS.

A16

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PROSECUTION WITNESSES TESTIFIED THAT THE POLISH UNDERGROUND ARMY, AFTER THE SURRENDER IN WARSAW OF GEN.TADEUSZ KOMOROWSKI (BOR) AND THE COLLAPSE OF HIS ANTI-GERMAN UPRISING LAST YEAR, HAD INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFER THE SAME KIND OF RESISTANCE TO THE RUSSIANS.

THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE ACCUSED WHO SEEMED TO BE FIGHTING BACK WAS THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANT, MAJ.GEN.LEOPOLD BRONISLAW OKULICKI, WHO TOOK OVER THE HUGE POLISH UNDERGROUND ARMY AFTER THE SURRENDER OF GEN. KOMOROWSKI.

COL.GEN.VASSILY V.ULRICH, THE PRESIDING JUDGE, SAID THE POLES KNEW THEY WERE VIOLATING RED ARMY ORDERS BY KEEPING THE UNDERGROUND ARMY'S WEAPONS AND BY MAINTAINING RADIO TRANSMITTERS AND RECEIVERS WITH WHICH THEY ALLEGEDLY COMMUNICATED WITH THE EXILE GOVERNMENT IN LONDON.

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION TESTIFIED THAT AFTER KOMOROWSKI'S FALL THE UNDERGROUND ARMY WAS A POTENT GROUP OF SOME 30,000 PERSONS, ALL OF WHOM WERE BEHIND THE RED ARMY LINES AND SOME OF WHOM WERE EVEN IN RUSSIAN DISTRICTS.

THE WITNESSES AVERRED THAT PLANS WERE UNDERWAY TO INCREASE THE ANLISTMENT AND TAKE IN 12 TO 16-YEAR-OLD YOUTHS. NO EVIDENCE WAS OFFERED THAT THIS PLAN HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT.

ONE WITNESS, A.YANSON, TESTIFIED THAT THERE WERE ABOUT 7,000 PERSONS IN THE UNDERGROUND IN HIS DISTRICT AND ADDED THAT THEY WERE ARMEDOTD8,

IN THE UNDERGROUND IN HIS DISTRICT AND ADDED THAT THEY WERE ARMED, IN PART, WITH WEAPONS LEFT BEHIND FROM THE GERMAN OCCUPATION. THE WEAPONS, HE SAID, WERE COLLECTED IN MANY DISTRICTS.

YANSON ALSO TESTIFIED THAT THE POLES MAINTAINED SHOPS FOR MANUFACTURING HAND GRENADES.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY OKULICKI, ACTING AS HIS OWN ATTORNEY, YANSON TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD NEVER PERSONALLY RECEIVED ANY RADIO MESSAGES FROM OKULICKI AND AT NO TIME HAD MAINTAINED ANY PERSONAL CONTACT WITH HIM.

IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION BY THE PROSECUTOR, OKULICKI SAID THAT HE HAD MET YANSON.

TWO WITNESSES, ANDREI KUZMINSKI AND STEFAN KLEVENCZHAGEN, SAID THEY HAD ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE FOR THE POLISH HOME ARMY FOR PAY.

ALINEA GROLINSKAYA, THE ONLY WOMAN WITNESS, TESTIFIED SHE HAD BEEN IN THE UNDERGROUND ARMY SINCE 1942 AS A RADIO OPERATOR. SHE WAS ARRESTED MAY 12, 1945.

JP&KK405AEW

ADD LDN (Poles) XXX underground movement

THE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE SAID THE DATE OF THE MOSCOW TRIAL WAS CHOSEN DELIBERATELY TO COINCIDE WITH POLISH POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS "TO MAINTAIN IN PART THE GOVERNMENT IMPOSED ON POLAND FROM THE OUTSIDE BY FORCE."

JUN 20 1945

QQ133PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE SUPREME SOVIET ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD NAMED NIKOLAI DIMITRIEVICH KUZNETSOV AS RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY.

QQ958AEW

(MOSCOW, JUNE 19-(AP)-- FUNERAL SERVICES FOR COL.GEN.
NIKOLAI BEZARIN, RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMANDANT IN BERLIN WHO DIED AS
THE RESULT OF AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL SUNDAY,
WILL BE HELD IN MOSCOW AT 3 P.M. TODAY.

(A MOSCOW BROADCAST RECORDED IN LONDON YESTERDAY SAID BEZARIN
HAD BEEN FATALLY INJURED IN "A MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT.")

JUN 20 1945

PW GILMORES 0800--JA-- 5A

ROME, JUNE 19-(AP)-BACK FROM A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES GEN.
MARK W.CLARK WAS RECEIVED IN PRIVATE AUDIENCE BY POPE PIUS XII TODAY.
THE GENERAL WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HI SON.LT.WILLIAM

THE GENERAL WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS SON, LT.WILLIAM CLARK, AND HIS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJ.GEN.ALFRED M.GRUENTHER.

MTESAATM

ADD Rome (Brio) xxx [redacted] andelections

SOME OF THE CONFLICT OVER THE NEW CABINET CENTERED AROUND
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, WHICH THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY
DEMANDED IN OPPOSITION TO THE SOCIALISTS. THIS RESULTED IN VINCENZO
ARANZIO RUIZ, A LIBERAL, BEING RETAINED FROM THE BONOMI CABINET.

EJ644PEW

ADD Salzburg (Cowan) xxy not with him

IN BRUSSELS TWO EMISSARIES OF LEOPOLD CONTINUED THEIR "MISSION
OF INFORMATION." THE TWO, JACQUES PIRENNE, PRIVATE COUNCILLOR TO THE
KING AND LEON FREDERICA, FORMER HEAD OF THE KING'S CABINET, CONFERRED
YESTERDAY WITH VAN ACKER, AND THE PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE AND CHAMBER
OF DEPUTIES. THEY WERE TO SEE OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS TODAY.

QQ227PEW

ROTTERDAM, JUNE 19-(AP)-- THE SUBCHASER QUEEN WILHELMINA,
WHICH WAS BUILT IN NEPONSET, MASS., AND TRANSFERRED TO THE DUTCH NAVY
AS A GIFT FROM THE UNITED STATES ON AUG.6,1942, IS PAYING A BRIEF
VISIT HERE AFTER WAR SERVICE THAT INCLUDING ESCORTING MORE THAN 1,000
SHIPS BETWEEN TRINIDAD AND CUBA.

THE VESSEL IS CREDITED WITH SINKING AT LEAST ONE GERMAN
SUBMARINE.

JUN 20 1945

APR BONIS 00835--JA-- 630A

OSLO, JUNE 19--(AP)--COMMON GRAVES OF 100 NORWEGIANS WHOSE
DEATHS WERE NEVER DISCLOSED BY THE NAZI GESTAPO HAVE BEEN FOUND NEAR
TRANDUM, 20 MILES NORTH OF OSLO.

AT LEAST FIVE OTHER MASS GRAVES OF A SIMILAR NATURE THROUGHOUT
NORWAY ARE BEING OPENED FOR INVESTIGATION.

AN S.S. GESTAPO COMMANDANT, [redacted] OSCAR HANS, WHO WAS
FOUND IN A LUFTWAFFE UNIFORM IN A GERMAN CONCENTRATING AREA, ADMITTED SOME
KNOWLEDGE OF THE GRAVES AND HAS LOCATED MANY BURIAL PLACES FOR THE
NORWEGIAN POLICE.

NORDNESS 01130 JA339A

MADRID, JUNE 19--(AP)--THE DIRECTORATE OF THE FALANGE PRESS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO WILL INAUGURATE THE SPANISH NATIONAL RADIO'S DAILY HOUR AND A HALF SHORTWAVE PROGRAM BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE AMERICAS/BY THE SPANISH NATIONAL RADIO THURSDAY.

FRANCO WILL SPEAK AT 1:30 A. M. THURSDAY (7:30 P. M., EASTERN WAR TIME, WEDNESDAY). THE BROADCASTS WILL BE IN BOTH SPANISH AND ENGLISH.

DAILY

JUN 20 1945

APR/01320/THR/1030A

CHUNGKING, JUNE 19--(AP)--U. S. AMBASSADOR PATRICK J. HURLEY AND LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA, ISSUED A JOINT STATEMENT TODAY DENYING REPORTS OF DISSENSION BETWEEN THEMSELVES OR MEMBERS OF THEIR STAFFS.

SAYING THEY WERE WORKING TOGETHER IN HARMONY AND WOULD CONTINUE TO DO SO.

"REPORTS OF DISSENSION BETWEEN OURSELVES OR MEMBERS OF OUR STAFFS AND THEIR PERSONNEL OR OFFICIALS ARE UNTRUE," THE STATEMENT SAID. "THERE HAVE BEEN DIFFERENCES OF OPINION. HOWEVER, THEY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN RESOLVED AMICABLY. THE DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA ARE WORKING TOGETHER HARMONIOUSLY AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO."

LAP 10 MOOSA 01400 JRT 11AEW

30.24 27709

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, JUNE 19-(AP)-ACTING PREMIER JAMIL MARDAM BEY DECLARED TODAY THAT "BOYCOTTING OF FRENCH CULTURE ALL OVSR THE ARAB WORLD IS GOING TO BE THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE OF FRANCE'S INHUMAN TREATMENT AND ATROCITIES IN THIS COUNTRY."

HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT PREMIER KARAMY OF LEBANON WAS COMING TO DAMASCUSHYHIS WEEK TO EXAMINE WITH SYRIA MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST WHICH R

BY SPENCER MOOSA

JUN 20 1945

CHUNGKING, JUNE 19-(AP)-CHINESE FORCES, BEATING OFF THREE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS, ARE CLOSING ON THE FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASE CITY OF LIUCHOW FROM TWO DIRECTIONS, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN A NEW THRUST DOWN THE KWEICHOW-KWANGSI RAILWAY, THE CHINESE CAPTURED SAMCHAKIA, 28 MILES WEST OF LIUCHOW, AND DROVE ON EASTWARD TO WITHIN 19 MILES OF THE CITY, WHICH IS ON THE HIGHWAY FROM YUNGNING FROM THE SOUTHWEST. ANOTHER CHINESE FORCE HAS PLUNGED PAST TATANG, 21 MILES SOUTHWEST OF LIUCHOW, AND IS STRIKING TOWARD THE CITY.

TATANG WAS SEIZED BY THE CHINESE IN INITIAL THRUSTS NEARLY TWO WEEKS AGO, BUT IT WAS REGAINED BY THE JAPANESE IN A COUNTER-DRIVE. THE CHINESE SUBSEQUENTLY REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE WERE BEING HURLED BACK.

(TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT STATE SPECIFICALLY THAT TATANG HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE CHINESE. THE CITY MAY HAVE BEEN BY-PASSED.)

OTHER CHINESE FORCES IN KIANGSI PROVINCE, WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN CONDUCTING OPERATIONS DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN SOUTH CHINA'S ANTI-INVASION DEFENSES AND BOLSTER THE EAST FLANK OF THE HONGKONG-HANKOW CORRIDOR, ATTACKED THE ENEMY WEST OF ANYUAN, AN IMPORTANT HIGHWAY CENTER 165 MILES NORTHEAST OF CANTON.

THE JAPANESE RETREATED IN THE DIRECTION OF LUNGNAN, 35 MILES WEST OF ANYUAN, WITH THE CHINESE IN "HOT PURSUIT."

FOLLOWING YESTERDAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE PORT OF WENCHOW, 220 MILES SOUTH OF SHANGHAI, CHINESE MILITARY CIRCLES SPECULATED THAT THE ENEMY MIGHT ALSO ABANDON TWO OTHER POCKETS ON THE CHINA COAST--AMOY AND SWATOW.

THE REOCCUPATION OF WENCHOW WAS MINIMIZED BY OBSERVERS AS A CHINESE VICTORY, BUT IT WAS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT FROM THE VIEWPOINT THAT ITS ABANDONMENT BY THE JAPANESE WAS PART OF AN IMMENSE REDEPLOYMENT OF FORCES WHICH LED TO THE VIRTUAL ABANDONMENT OF 200,000 JAPANESE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

IT WAS THOUGHT IN SOME CIRCLES THAT THIS REDEPLOYMENT MAY HAVE BEEN ACTUATED LESS BY FEAR OF AN ALLIED INVASION THAN BY JAPANESE APPREHEMSION OF A POSSIBLE RUSSIAN ENTRY INTO THE WAR, A POTENTIAL THREAT WHICH HAS KEPT SOME OF THE BEST DIVISIONS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY TIED UP IN MANCHURIA.

PRESENT INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE JAPANESE MIGHT ULTIMATELY WITHDRAW THEIR FORCES IN CHINA TO POINTS NORTH OF THE YELLOW RIVER AND PUT UP A STRONG FIGHT FOR SHANGHAI, HANGCHOW AND THE HONGKONG AND CANTON AREAS. ALL REPORTS HAVE AGREED THAT THE DEFENSES OF THESE TWO AREAS HAVE BEEN STRENGTHENED, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE FORCES WHICH WERE SENT TO THE SHANGHAI REGION FROM MANCHURIA HAVE SINCE RETURNED.

JP701AEW

HDQ Calcutta ~~Taking~~ Prisoners

ALLIED PLANES ATTACKED ROLLING STOCK AND SHIPPING ON THE GULF OF SIAM, WHICH THE JAPANESE MIGHT USE TO RUSH SUPPLIES FROM THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA TO BURMA AND MALAYA. EASTERN AIR COMMAND AIRCRAFT ALSO SUPPORTED GROUND FORCES SOUTH OF PAUKKAUNG, 25 MILES EAST OF PROME.

0091?AEW

NEW DELHI, JUNE 19-(AP)- PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, SAID TONIGHT THAT HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO ACCEPT NUMEROUS AMERICAN INVITATIONS TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

JUN 20 1945

" I SHOULD LOVE TO GO TO AMERICA X X X BUT FOR THE PRESENT IT 'IS MANIFEST THAT I CAN'T LEAVE INDIA," NEHRU SAID ON THE EVE OF HIS DEPARTUR FROM ALLAHABAD TO ATTEND A CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING AT BOMBAY. HE WAS ONE OF EIGHT CONGRESS PARTY LEADERS WHO WAS RELEASED FROM DETENTION LAST WEEK UNDER A DECISION BY VICEROY LORD WAVELL.

NEHRU SAID HE REALIZED THAT " HOPE OF THE FUTURE LIES IN INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN FREE NATIONS AND MUTUAL COOPERATION " AND THAT "I SHALL BE GLAD TO DO WHATEVER I CAN TO FURTHER THIS WHEREVER I MAY BE."

APHB SEC 2140/KIIV

THIRD NIGHT LEAD B-29S (190)

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20-(AP)-TODAY'S B-29 FIRE RAID ON SHIZUOKA--ONE OF THREE MEDIUM-SIZED JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL CITIES HIT SIMULTANEOUSLY--ELIMINATED IT AS A FUTURE SUPERFORT TARGET, RETURNING CREWS REPORTED TODAY.

FUKUOKA ON KYUSHU AND TOYOHASHI ON HONSHU WERE STRUCK BY THE SAME RAID INVOLVING ABOUT 450 SUPERFORTS. IF EQUAL RESULTS WERE ACHIEVED, IT WAS THE GREATEST MORNING'S WORK OF THE MARIANAS-BASED BOMBERS, CREWMEN AGREED.

RADIO TOKYO MEANTIME REPORTED GREAT FIRES, SOME BURNING FOUR HOURS, WERE SET IN ALL THREE CITIES.

THE CONFLAGRATIONS RAISED TO 13 THE JAPANESE HOMELAND CITIES SCORCHED BY 25 MASS INCENDIARY RAIDS.

JUN 20 1945

SHIZUOKA, WITH A POPULATION OF 212,000 AND AN AREA OF 3 1/2 SQUARE MILES, WAS CAUGHT BY SURPRISE. CREWMEN SAID THEY LEFT IT "ONE SOLID MASS OF FLAMES." IT IS 85 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO.

CREWMEN REPORTED THEY SAW FEW SEARCHLIGHTS, ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MEAGER AND THERE WAS VIRTUALLY NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION.

THEIR WORST PERIL, THEY SAID, WAS FROM THERMAL UPDRAFTS FROM THE BURNING CITY--INTENSE HEAT WHICH BOUNCED THE PLANES 1,600 TO 2,000 FEET. (CORRECT).

THE BIG SUPERFORTS FOUGHT ROUGH, SOUPY WEATHER MUCH OF THE WAY TO JAPAN, WHERE CLEAR WEATHER PERMITTED VISUAL BOMBING AND OBSERVATION OF RESULTS.

"I DON'T THINK WE'LL HAVE TO GO BACK TO SHIZUOKA," SAID MAJ. CHARLES TIBBS, BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NEV., A FLIGHT LEADER. "WE SORT OF CAUGHT THEM WITH THEIR PANTS DOWN."

TOKYO RADIO, ETC., THIRD GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

JR844PPW NM

GUAM--FIRST ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD B-29S XXX PANTS DOWN."

THE FUKUOKA CONFLAGRATION WAS VISIBLE 75 MILES, CREWMEN REPORTED.

THEY SAID THEY COULD SEE FIRES STILL BURNING IN OMUTA, 50 MILES AWAY. OMUTA WAS FIRE-RAIDED MONDAY MORNING.

TOYOHASHI WAS DESCRIBED AS "A SOLID MASS OF FIRE."

ONE EXPLOSION THERE WAS SEEN BY CREWMEN ALREADY 60 MILES AWAY ON THEIR FLIGHT BACK TO THE MARIANAS.

RADIO TOKYO, ETC, THIRD GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD AS BEFORE.

JR1004PPW

30.24 27711

SECOND NIGHT LEAD BUCKNER (250)

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA, JUNE 19-(AP)-LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR'S CHIEF OF STAFF AND CLOSE FRIEND OF MANY YEARS SAID TODAY THAT HE OFTEN HAD CAUTIONED THE COMMANDER OF THE U.S. TENTH ARMY ABOUT GOING SO FAR FORWARD ON HIS FREQUENT VISITS TO THE BATTLE LINES.

BUCKNER WAS KILLED YESTERDAY BY A SINGLE FRAGMENT FROM A JAPANESE SHELL AS HE WATCHED THE EIGHTH MARINE REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM SMASH JAPANESE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

JUN 20 1945

BRIG.GEN. ED POST, BUCKNER'S CHIEF OF STAFF, SAID THE DISCUSSIONS ALWAYS ENDED THE SAME WAY, WITH THE GENERAL REPLYING:

"'THESE SOLDIERS AND MARINES ARE MY RESPONSIBILITY. I CONSIDER THEIR WELL-BEING MY RESPONSIBILITY. I MUST MAKE DECISIONS FOR THEIR EMPLOYMENT SO THAT THEY MAY BE UTILIZED IN A MANNER THAT WILL INFLICT THE GREATEST DAMAGE UPON THE JAPANESE WITH THE LEAST LOSSES TO MY OWN MEN.

"'I CANNOT, FROM A MAP, MAKE DECISIONS INVOLVING LIVES OF AMERICANS. I CANNOT BASE MY DECISIONS ON ROUTINE REPORTS OF SUBORDINATE UNITS. I MUST SEE FOR MYSELF WHAT THEY ARE UP AGAINST AND ACTUALLY SEE THE TERRAIN OVER WHICH I PROPOSE TO ORDER THEM TO ATTACK.

POST, WHO HAD KNOWN BUCKNER 26 YEARS, SAID THE GENERAL HAD TOLD HIM YESTERDAY MORNING HE WAS GOING DOWN TO SEE HOW "MY" BOYS WERE DOING.

A SECTION OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION CEMETERY WAS CHOSEN FOR THE BURIAL BECAUSE OF POST'S BELIEF THAT THE GENERAL WOULD WISH THAT. BUCKNER WAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SEVENTH DIVISION AT ATTU AND GREATLY ADMIRED IT.

IMPRESSIVE, SIMPLE FUNERAL SERVICES WERE HELD THIS MORNING, WITH HIGH RANKING OFFICERS AND MEN OF ALL SERVICES STANDING QUIETLY AROUND THE GRAY WOODEN CASKET BENEATH LEAADEN SKIES. BUCKNER WAS THE

SEVENTEENTH AMERICAN GENERAL OFFICER KILLED IN ACTION IN THIS WAR.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, ETC., THIRD GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

JR849PPW

BY EUGENE BURNS (450)
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

JUN 20 1945

SAN FRANCISCO-JUNE 19-(AP)-COUNT ON IT: LT. GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., DIED AS HE WOULD HAVE WISHED IT. UP FRONT, WITH HIS MEN, "KILLING JAPS."

"KILLING JAPS" WAS HIS PARTICULAR PASSION.

HE HATED THE ENEMY BECAUSE HE LOVED AMERICA AS A MAN DOES HIS ROD, GUN AND DOG AND FAMILY.

WHEN I FIRST MET BUCKNER IN THE ALEUTIANS, BEFORE ATTU, THE "R

MY DRIVER HAD TROUBLE LOCATING HIS ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS. FINALLY IN A CLUSTER OF QUONSET HUTS, ABOVE THE NOISE OF THE MOTOR WE HEARD A ROAR OF LAUGHTER. "THERE, THAT'S BUCKNER," SAID THE PRIVATE.

THE ROAR FIT THE SIZE OF HIS BARREL CHEST THROUGH WHICH ENTERED THE SHELL FRAGMENT THAT KILLED HIM UP FRONT AT OKINAWA, MONDAY. HE WAS STOCKY, OF RUDDY COMPLEXION TOPPED WITH A STRIKING SHOCK OF SILVER HAIR.

I NEVER SAW THE MAN WEAR A BLOUSE -- IT WAS ALWAYS G.I. WOOL SHIRT, FREEZING OR MELTING.

AMONG THE FIRST THINGS BUCKNER DID AFTER PEARL HARBOR WAS TO SECURI ALL JAPANESE IN ALASKA, HIS COMMAND. AN INFLUENTIAL ALASKAN WROTE HIM FOR PERMISSION TO KEEI "MY TRUSTED JAPANESE SERVANT." REPLIED BUCKNER: "THE ONLY JAPANESE WHO CAN HARM US ARE THOSE WE TRUST."

THAT STRICT SUPPRESSION PAID DIVIDENDS IN SECRECY SIX MONTHS LATER. AFTER PEARL HARBOR THE UNITED STATES WAS COMMITTED TO DEFEAT GERMANY FIRST. LITTLE MATERIAL WAS AVAILABLE FOR THE PACIFIC. WITH THE LITTLE BUCKNER COULD GET, HE BUILT AIR BASES -- INCLUDING TWO FIGHTER FIELDS WEST OF DUTCH HARBOR. HE DID IT SECRETLY HAVING THE MERCHANDISE CONSIGNED TO A MYTHICAL "BLAIR PACKING CO." THE SECRET KEPT. WHEN THE JAPANESE STEAMED INTO ALASKAN WATERS WITH A SIZEABLE CARRIER AND TROOPS TRANSPORT FORCE, JUNE 3, 1942, TO ATTACK DUTCH HARBOR, THEY THEMSELVES WERE ATTACKED FROM THE REAR BY LAND-BASED FIGHTER PLANES. SURPRISED, THE ENEMY FLED CONTENTING HIMSELF WITH THE HEEL OF THE LOAF, ATTU AND KISKA.

BUCKNER WAS A SOLDIER'S GENERAL. AFTER A PARTICULARLY TOUGH AIRPLANE FLIGHT, HE ARRIVED AT ADAK LATE ONE EVENING. RATHER THAN "TO BOTHER" THE MESS PERSONNEL THE COMMANDING GENERAL WENT TO HIS BARE QUONSET AND ASKED ME TO SHARE HIS SUPPER OF A CAN OF COLD SARDINES, SODA CRACKERS AND "KENTUCKY BOURBON WITH PUDDLE WATER." THE SARDINES WERE FOR FLIGHT, HIS BLUE-RIBBON SPRINGER SPANIEL.

BUCKNER KNEW HIS BIBLE. HE OUTQUOTED ME, A CONGREGATIONAL PREACHER'S SON, UNTIL I WIRED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR A BIBLE WITH A CONCORDANCE.

LIKE MOST PACIFIC MILITARY LEADERS DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE PACIFIC WAR, BUCKNER QUIETLY RESENTED THAT SO MUCH WAS GOING TO THE EUROPEAN FRONT WHILE SO FEW HELD THE PACIFIC WITH SO LITTLE. "IT'S OUR AMERICAN BLOOD OUT HERE," HE REPEATED.

WHEN I ASKED TO TELL THE TRUE STORY OF HOW FIRMLY THE JAPS WERE ENTRENCHED AT ATTU AND KISKA. HE SAID: "AS LONG AS YOU DON'T

REVEAL ANYTHING THE JAPS DON'T KNOW, GO AHEAD."

WHEN WASHINGTON OBJECTED BUCKNER STUCK BY HIS DECISION. "TELL THEM THE TRUTH, I'M WITH YOU."

BEFORE THE ATTU CAMPAIGN, BUCKNER SAID: "THESE JAPS ARE TOUGH, LIKE RATS. WEZ'LL HAVE TO PULL EACH ONE OUT OF HIS HOLE WITH A CORKSCREW AND CHOP HIS HEAD OFF." ATTU PROVED HIM RIGHT.

AGAIN, WHEN HE WAS ASSIGNED TO COMMAND THE TENTH ARMY, HE SAID: "IT'S A TOUGH JOB AHEAD. THERE WILL BE MANY CASUALTIES. I NEED A WELL-TRAINED ARMY." HE TRAINED HIS STAFF FIRST, THEN HIS MEN. FOR OKINAWA, HE HAD A HARD-FIGHTING TEAM READY.

WHEN THE GOING BECAME TOUGHEST AT MUDDY, BLOODY SHURI CASTLE RIDGE, BUCKNER WENT UP FRONT DURING A RAINSTORM. AFTER SEEING HIS TROOPS IN ACTION, HE SAID: "THERE'S NOTHING MORE INSPIRING THAN TO SEE AN AMERICAN SOLDIER'S MAGNIFICENT SPIRIT. HE GETS THERE IN RAIN, COLD, MUD AND ENEMY FIRE."

REFLECTED IN THE AMERICAN SOLDIER WAS BUCKNER.

WW-JR635APW

A142LX

FOLO OKINAWA BUCKNER

JUN 20 1945

LOUISVILLE, KY., JUNE 19-(AP)-NEWS OF THE DEATH OF LT.GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., A NATIVE OF KENTUCKY, CAME FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO MRS.BUCKNER HERE LATE YESTERDAY.

THE COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES ON OKINAWA HAD BEEN KILLED BY A JAPANESE ARTILLERY SHELL ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE A TELEGRAM FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED THE GENERAL'S WIDOW OF HIS DEATH.

MRS.BUCKNER, THE FORMER ADELE BLANC OF LOUISVILLE, HAS BEEN VISITING FRIENDS HERE AND PLANNED TO LEAVE IMMEDIATELY FOR HER HOME IN SAN FRANCISCO, BUT PRIORITY DIFFICULTIES SO FAR HAVE MADE IT IMPOSSIBL FOR HER TO BOARD A PLANE FOR THE WEST COAST.

THE BUCKNERS' YOUNGEST SON, WILLIAM CLAIBORNE, HAD BEEN IN LOUISVILLE WITH HIS MOTHER UNTIL YESTERDAY, WHEN HE LEFT FOR WEST POINT, N.Y., WHERE HE IS A CADET.

MRS.BUCKNER RECENTLY DISCLOSED THAT SHE AND THE GENERAL HAD PLANNED TO MAKE THEIR HOME AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, AFTER THE WAR, HOPING TO SPEND MUCH OF THE TIME HUNTING AND FISHING.

MT10

ADD OKINAWA (Day Buckner) after 75m

AFTER COL.ROY HILLYER OF HIAWATHIA,KANS., CONDUCTED THE PROTESTANT SERVICES A 12-MAN RIFLE SQUAD FIRED THREE VOLLEYS OVERHEAD AND T/SGT.HARRY HALVERSON OF GLENDALE,CALIF., SOUNDED TAPS.

SIX OF THE PALL BEARERS WERE BUCKNER'S FOUR ENLISTED CLERKS, HIS ORDERLY AND THE DRIVER. THE DRIVER, SAM TAYLOR, (2096 9TH AVE) NASHVILLE,TENN., WHO HAS BEEN WITH HIM FOR YEARS BROKE INTO TEARS AT THE CONCLUSION OF SERVICES. HE HAD DRIVEN THE GENERAL TO THE FRONT YESTERDAY.

THE OTHER PALLBEARERS WERE CPL.EDWARD M.BOLAND OF SPRINGFIELD, S.C., T/SGT.WALTER F.KRUEGER OF (2141 NORTH KILDARE AVE) CHICAGO,ILL., MARINE T/SGT. DANIEL E.STOCKTON, OF (2535 GENERAL PERSHING AVE) NEW ORLEANS,LA., M/SGTS. RICHARD C.MURPHY OF GREELEY,NEBR., AND BERT C.SULLIVAN OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS,MO., NEAR ST.LOUIS.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER III IS A CAPTAIN IN THE SIGNAL CORPS IN EUROPE; WILLIAM CLAIBORNE BUCKNER IS A WEST POINT CADET; AND MAY BUCKNER IS A RED CROSS WORKER IN SAN FRANCISCO, WHERE MRS. BUCKNER ALSO RESIDES.

ADD OKINAWA xxx daughter 6

JR1201APW

ADD Guam (Erickson) xxx the 6th

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ROBERT GEIGER ON OKINAWA REPORTED THAT MEDICAL OFFICERS BELIEVE THE JAPANESE ARE BOLSTERING THEIR COURAGE WITH NARCOTICS.

JUN 20 1945

A204KX

NIMITZ COMMUNIQUE, COVERING DEVELOPMENTS THROUGH MONDAY, DISCLOSED THE FRESH SECOND MARINE DIVISION ON THE WEST COAST AND THE SEVENTH ARMY DIVISION ON THE EAST WERE OUTFLANKING CENTRAL RESISTANCE.

THE JAPANESE WERE COMPRESSED INTO AN AREA OF ABOUT FOUR SQUARE MILES, THEIR LINES BROKEN IN ALL SECTORS.

ARTILLERY POUNDED THEM WHEREVER THEY DARED CRAWL FROM THEIR CAVES OR BREAK FROM COVER IN THEIR DASHES FOR THE CLIFFS. SHELLS SMASHED A FORCE OF ABOUT BATTALION STRENGTH NORTHEAST OF KIYAMU TOWN.

MARINES OF THE SECOND DIVISION'S EIGHTH REGIMENT, WHOSE CRUSHING ASSAULT DOWN THE WEST COAST WAS BEING WATCHED BY BUCKNER WHEN HE WASKILLED BY A JAPANESE SHELL,WERE BEYOND NAGUSUKU. FIRST DIVISION MARINES WERE KEEPING PACE TO THE LEFT.

THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION, IN THE CENTER, GAINED UP TO 1,000 YARDS. THE 381ST REGIMENT WAS IN THE VICINITY OF MEDERRA TOWN, LESS THAN 3,000 YARDS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST, BY LATE AFTERNOON MONDAY.

JUN 20 1945

ON THE EAST COAST, THE SEVENTH DIVISION WAS NEARING MABUNI TOWN.

THE AMERICAN LINES WERE DRAWING TOGETHER LIKE A HUGE, CLOSING CLAW.

JW201PCW

30.24 27713

BY BONNIE WILEY

ABOARD A TRANSPORT PLANE OVER OKINAWA, JUNE 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FROM THIS BIG TRANSPORT PLANE OVER OKINAWA I WATCHED THE BATTLE FOR THIS ISLAND AS IT REACHED ITS FINAL STAGES TODAY AFTER WEEKS OF BITTER FIGHTING.

JUN 20 1945

FROM THIS PLANE, IT LOOKED MORE LIKE A KIDS' GAME PLAYED WITH TOY SOLDIERS AND TOY BATTLESHIPS.

FAR BELOW, A BATTLESHIP'S GUNS FLASHED, SMOKED AND FLASHED AGAIN.

ON SHORE, AN ECHOING SPURT OF SMOKE MARKED THE SHELL HIT.

"KEEP WATCHING," YELLED REAR ADM. H.A. FLANIGAAN OF WASHINGTON, D.C., A FELLOW PASSENGER IN THE PLANE.

FROM OUR VANTAGE POINT, TOO FAR ABOVE TO HEAR THE NOISE OF BATTLE OVER THE ROAR OF THEPLANE'S ENGINES, WE HAD A PANORAMIC VIEW OF "KNOCKOUT CORNER," THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND INTO WHICH THE RELENTLESS AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE DRIVEN WHAT IS LEFT OF THE JAPANESE OKINAWA GARRISON.

WITHOUT THE NOISE OF BATTLE, WATCHING THE GUNS FLASH AND SMOKE RISE SLOWLY INTO THE AIR, I FELT AS THOUGH I WERE SEEING A SILENT NEWSREEL.

A QUICK SUCCESSION OF FLASHES BELCHED FROM THE SHIPS' GUNS. SUDDENLY, ANGRY FLAMES BILLOWED UP FROM SOMETHING HIT IN THE MIDDLE GROUND OF THE BATTLE AREA. QUICKLY, THE FLAMES REACHED HIGH INTO THE SKY.

THEN THERE WERE MORE FIRES, MORE FLAMES AND MORE SMOKE, UNTIL I WONDERED HOW A SINGLE JAPANESE COULD LIVE IN THAT TIGHT LITTLE AREA.

BROKEN CLOUDS, LIKE MARSHMALLOWS, HUNG OVER THE BATTLE. UP TO MEET THEM CAME HEAVY, SPREADING MASS OF SMOKE, CURTAINING THE PICTURE.

DIVING AND FLYING THROUGH THE CLOUDS WERE AMERICAN PLANES LOOKING LIKE TINY SPECKS ON A WHITE TABLECLOTH.

I WATCHED THREE OF THESE PLANES. FIRST ONE, THEN ANOTHER DIVED STRAIGHT TOWARD THE GROUND, STRAIGHTENED OUT AND DUCKED BACK INTO THE CLOUDS.

"YOU'RE SEEING SOME REAL BOMBARDMENT. KEEP WATCHING THE SHIPS DOWN THERE," FLANIGAN YELLED IN MY EAR. HE DIDN'T NEED TO WARN ME. MY NOSE WAS SQUASHED AGAINST THE PLANE WINDOW AND MY FINGERS WERE DIGGING INTO MY PALMS.

A11FX

JUN 20 1945

I KEPT TELLING MYSELF IT WAS A REAL BATTLE, WITH MEN DYING THERE BELOW, BUT IT WAS FANTASTIC, LOOKING MORE LIKE TOY SHIPS SAILING A PAINTED OCEAN, MAKING PRETTY FLASHES OF FIRE AND BLOWING OUT WHITE SMOKE RINGS.

IT WAS NO TOY BATTLE, I KNEW, BECAUSE FOR TWO HOURS BEFORE I HAD TALKED WITH DOCTORS AND SAW WOUNDED WAITING ON STRETCHERS IN A SMALL HUT AT THE AIRFIELD.

THESE WOUNDED WERE READY TO BE TAKEN BY PLANE TO MARIANAS BASE HOSPITALS.

I HAD SEEN ONE MAN WITH AN EYE SHOT OUT.

TWO MORE WOUNDED WERE SHAKING BENEATH HEAVY WOOL BLANKETS, ALTHOUGH THE HEAT SENT PERSPIRATION DOWN MY FOREHEAD.

IT WAS A REAL WAR, BUT THE BATTLE LOOKED AS IF IT SHOULD BE OVER, WITH THE AMERICANS PUSHING THE JAPANESE INTO THE CORAL-STUDDED SEA AT THE SOUTH END OF THE ISLAND.

JR1221APW

BY ROBERT GEIGER

WITH THE U.S. 96TH DIVISION ON OKINAWA, JUNE 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS INFANTRY DIVISION WAS EMERGING TODAY FROM A NIGHTMARE OF FIGHTING DURING WHICH DEFENDING JAPANESE ROLLED HUGE BOULDERS AND POURED BURNING GASOLINE ON THEIR ATTACKERS FROM CLIFFTOPS IN A MANNER REMINISCENT OF MEDIEVAL WARFARE.

THE 382ND REGIMENT ON THE WEST SEEMED TO HAVE THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED YAEJU ESCARPMENT UNDER CONTROL BUT STILL WAS BLOWING UP SCORES OF CAVES ON THE FACE OF THE CLIFF WITH DETONATIONS THAT SHOOK THE MOUNTAINSIDE.

THE 381ST REGIMENT, AFTER GAINS OF 400 TO 600 YARDS, FACED THE LAST-STAND RIDGE NORTH OF THE VILLAGE OF MEDEERA, WHICH IS LESS THAN A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE SOUTH SHORE OF OKINAWA.

THE VILLAGE ITSELF HAS BEEN HEAVILY BLASTED BY ARTILLERY AND DIVE-BOMBERS, BUT COL. MICHAEL HALLORAN, PALO ALTO, CALIF., COMMANDER OF THE 381ST, REPORTED HIS REGIMENT WAS RUNNING INTO PLENTY OF MINES AND SNIPER FIRE.

"HARA KIRI MESA," OVER WHICH THE REGIMENT IS ATTACKING, IS GOOD SNIPER COUNTRY, ROCK STREWN AND DOTTED WITH SMALL PINE TREES.

THE AMERICAN LINES ARE NOW APPROXIMATELY SIX MILES LONG EXTENDING IN A "V" ACROSS THE ISLAND. AT THE APEX IS THE 382ND REGIMENT UNDER COL. MACY DILL OF CHATANOOGA, TENN.

IT WAS AT THE APEX THAT THE 382ND AND 383RD REGIMENTS OVERCAME STRONG JAPANESE RESISTANCE AND LATER FOUND SWITCHBOARD EQUIPMENT THAT INDICATED THEY HAD CAPTURED ENEMY HEADQUARTERS.

HUGE CAVES HAD BEEN CHISELED INTO THE FACE OF THE ESCARPMENT WHICH IS 123 FEET HIGH AND ALMOST A MILE LONG.

THERE ARE STEEPLES OF SHARP CORAL STONE LACED WITH FISSURES AND MAN-MADE CAVES FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE FOUGHT WITH MACHINEGUNS, RIFLES, GRENADES AND ARTILLERY.

WHEN THE 383RD ATTACKED FROM THE BASE, THE JAPANESE CRAWLED TO THE SUMMIT OF THE ESCARPMENT AND ROLLED DOWN BOULDERS, THREW GRENADES AND POURED DOWN IGNITED GASOLINE.

"IT WAS A NIGHTMARE OF FIGHTING," SAID SGT. ALBERT JANIK, EAGLE LAKE, TEX., WHO CHASED 12 JAPANESE WITH A REVOLVER WHEN HE SURPRISED THEM AT SUPPER.

"THE JAPANESE WERE SHOOTING FROM BEHIND TREES AND BOULDERS AND IT WAS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE THEIR SNIPERS."

A70FX

JUN 20 1945

LT. HARRY HARTMANN, (717 22ND ST.) CAIRO, ILL., COMMANDER OF A MEDICAL STATION, SAID 11 WOUNDED WERE EVACUATED TODAY UNDER SNIPER AND MACHINE GUN FIRE. IT TOOK SEVEN MEN TO TAKE OUT EACH PATIENT BECAUSE IT WAS NECESSARY TO CRAWL PART OF THE WAY.

DOZENS OF JAPANESE BODIES WERE STREWN ACROSS THE BATTLEFIELD, MANY BLACKENED AND BURNED BY FLAMETHROWERS.

CAPT. ALLYN A. BRENNER, CHICAGO, ILL., SAID SOME OKINAWA CIVILIANS WHO CAME OUT ON THE MESA THREW HAND GRENADES AT THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

DOZENS OF WOMEN ALSO WERE COMING FROM THE CAVES, THEIR CHILDREN STRAPPED TO THEIR BACKS, CARRYING SURRENDER LEAFLETS DROPPED BY AMERICAN PLANES.

MAJ. FRANK MANDEL, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAID ABOUT A THIRD OF THE DIVISION'S PRISONERS CAME IN BECAUSE OF THE LEAFLETS.

WW520APW

A71FX

(EDITORS NOTE: THIS STORY, JUST RELEASED BY CENSORS, IS THE FIRST GIVING DETAILS OF JAPANESE ADM. MINORU OTA'S DEATH ON OKINAWA.)

BY VERN HAUGLAND

JUN 20 1945

WITH SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, OROKU PENINSULA, OKINAWA, JUNE 15 -(DELAYED BY CENSORSHIP)-(AP)-A VAST JAPANESE NAVAL UNDERGROUND HEADQ GAVE UP ITS DISHONORED DEAD TODAY, INCLUDING THE BODIES OF ADM. MINORU OTA, COMMANDER OF THIS RYUKYUAN NAVAL BASE, AND HIS STAFF.

CONFIRMING REPORTS THAT THE JAPANESE ADMIRAL AND HIS HIGH OFF CERS DIED THERE, MARINES EXPLORED THE INTRICATE PATTERN OF TUNNELS LINKING A BIG HILL WITH TWO SMALLER ADJOINING ONES.

IN A ROOM MARKED "ADMIRAL'S QUARTERS" ON VARIOUS JAPANESE CHARTS FOUND THROUGHOUT HEADQUARTERS AREAS THEY DISCOVERED THE GHASTLY TABLEAU OF DEATH.

TWO OF THE FIRST MARINES TO REACH THE FOUL SMELLING ROOM WERE LT.HART SPIEGEL, TULSA, OKLA., OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT, AND LT.JOSEPH HOPKINS, WOODMERE, L.I., N.Y., WITH THE TENTH ARMY.

USING AN ELECTRIC LANTERN, THEY LED MARINE PATROLS UP DANK PASSAGEWAYS FROM WHICH BRANCHED OFFICERS' COMPARTMENTS WHERE THEY FOUND MANY ROTTING BODIES OF SUICIDED JAPANESE.

"WE FOUND THE ADMIRAL'S BODY IN THE ROOM WE EXPECTED TO," SPIEGEL SAID.

"IT WAS A NEATLY ARRANGED DEAL. ON A LOW BROAD TABLE ABOUT TWO FEET HIGH WERE THE BODIES OF THE ADMIRAL AND HIS FIVE TOP AIDES. THE THROAT OF EACH ONE WAS SLIT, BUT THERE WAS NO KNIFE AROUND, INDICATING SOME LOWER OFFICER HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO DO THE JOB."

HOPKINS TOOK UP THE STORY:

"EACH OFFICER LAY ON HIS BACK WITH HIS ARMS AND KNEES SLIGHTLY BENT SO THEY MADE A STRANGE GEOMETRIC PATTERN.

"THE MEN HAD BEEN DEAD ABOUT THREE DAYS, SO OF COURSE THEY WERE NOT EASILY IDENTIFIABLE.

"HOWEVER, WE FOUND THE ADMIRAL'S EPAULETS--THREE SILVER PIPS ON HEAVY GOLD BRAID SHOULDER BARS--AND HIS OTHER EFFECTS, EVEN A BOX OF CALLING CARDS WITH HIS NAME AND "HEADQUARTERS, OKINAWA PREFECTURE NAVAL BASE," PRINTED ON THEM IN JAPANESE CHARACTERS. BEYOND ALL REASONABLE DOUBT, THAT WAS THE JAPANESE NAVAL COMMANDER ON OKINAWA. NOW ONLY THE ARMY GENERAL REMAINS, IF HE HAS SURVIVED OUR ATTACKS FURTHER DOWN IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA."

JR748PPW NM

BY HAMILTON W.FARON (360)

WITH THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION AT NAGUILIAN, JUNE 17-(DELAYED) -(AP)-AFTER A DEADLY AIR AND ARTILLERY ATTACK, THE 37TH OCCUPIED THIS CAGAYAN VALLEY TOWN TODAY.

IT HAD BEEN REGARDED AS AN ENEMY STRONGPOINT.

JUN 20 1945

BEFORE IT, THE NIPPONESE HAD BLOWN THE CAGAYAN RIVER BRIDGES AND DESTROYED FERRY BOATS. AS ASSAULT BOATS ARRIVED ON GIANT TRUCKS, THE JAPANESE DROPPED A FEW MORTAR SHELLS WHICH CAUSED NEGLIGIBLE DAMAGE.

"I WANT THAT TOWN WIPED OUT," ORDERED MAJ.GEN. ROBERT S. BEIGHTLER.

"PUT OVER AN AIR STRIKE IMMEDIATELY AND FOLLOW UP WITH AT LEAST 500 ROUNDS OF ARTILLERY."

FOR MORE THAN A HALF HOUR, PLANES DIVED ON THE TOWN, DROPPING BOMBS AND MAKING STRAFING RUNS.

LARGE FIRES SPRANG UP. A DEAD CARIBOU COULD BE SEEN SPRAWLED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER'S FERRY APPROACH.

AFTER THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE ENDED, THE TROOPS LOADED INTO ASSAULT BOATS -- FLATBOTTOMED NINE-MEN, TWO-MAN-CREW METAL CRAFT -- AND PADDLED ACROSS THE PLACID STREAM.

MEETING NO OPPOSITION AFTER CLIMBING THE STEEP BANK ON THE OTHER SIDE, THE MEN SOON BEGAN WALKING UPRIGHT -- BUT WITH RIFLES

AT THE READY.

RIDING OVER WITH THE SECOND WAVE I WAS ORDERED BY A CREW COXSWAIN TO "GRAB AN OAR." I HELPED PADDLE INTO ENEMY TERRITORY.

ONE MORTAR SHELL DROPPED NEAR THE BANK AS THE SECOND WAVE LANDED. THAT WAS BEFORE THE FIRST UNITS DESTROYED THE MORTAR CREW.

THE APPROACH TO THE BATTERED TOWN WAS OVER A LOG-BASED ROAD. THE FRESH TRACKS OF A JAPANESE TANK, WHICH APPARENTLY FLED NORTH, WERE VISIBLE.

WALKING INTO TOWN, THERE WAS NO SIGN OF OPPOSITION FROM THE SMOKING RUINS, INCLUDING A PILLBOX OBVIOUSLY INTENDED TO CONTROL THE FERRY APPROACHES.

A LITTLE FURTHER ON, A JAPANESE ATTEMPTED TO HIDE IN AN OIL DRUM. HIS LEFT FOOT WAS EXPOSED. RIFLEMEN RIDDLED THE OIL DRUM.

THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE JAPANESE PULLED AWAY FROM THE RIVER'S EDGE WAS EVIDENCED ON A ROAD ABOVE THE FERRY. TWO BICYCLES STOOD ON STANDARDS, APPARENTLY READY FOR USE -- BUT THEIR CHAINS HAD BEEN BROKEN.

JUN 20 1945

GENERAL BEIGHTLER ORDERED "TOP PRIORITY FOR THOSE BRIDGE UNITS" TO SPEED SPANNING OF THE RIVER.

"USE LIGHTS IF YOU NEED TO," HE ADDED. "WE WANT THIS BRIDGE OVER TONIGHT."

IT WAS COMPLETED ABOUT MIDNIGHT.

JR856PPW

FIRST LEAD SOUTHWEST PACIFIC (120)

JUN 20 1945

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, JUNE 19-(AP)-ALLIED NAVAL AND AIR FORCES HAVE BEEN BOMBARDING THE BALIKPAPAN OIL REFINERY CENTER OF WESTERN BORNEO FOR DAYS, JAPANESE BROADCASTS REPORTED TODAY, BUT "THERE ARE AS YET NO DEFINITE INDICATIONS THAT THE ENEMY PLANS" TO INVADE THE AREA.

TOKYO RADIO SAID THE NAVAL BOMBARDMENT BEGAN LAST FRIDAY. THERE HAS BEEN NO CONFIRMATION OF ANY OF THE JAPANESE BROADCASTS WHICH FIRST REPORTED A FLEET OF MORE THAN 20 WARSHIPS, INCLUDING THREE BATTLESHIPS AND AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, WAS MOVING TOWARDS BALIKPAPAN LAST THURSDAY.

TODAY'S SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF CONTINUED AIR RAIDS ON BALIKPAPAN DEFENSE ADVANCES ON TWO ACCOMPLISHED INVASIONS OF BORNEO, AND GAINS IN THE PHILIPPINES, SOMETIMES BY TROOPS MEETING PRACTICALLY NO JAPANESE EXCEPT THOSE COMING IN TO SURRENDER

GREATEST PROGRESS, ETC., 2ND GRAPH.

WW230APW

PACIFIC AERIAL

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT A DOZEN BIG FIRES AND AT LEAST NINE HEAVY EXPLOSIONS MARKED THE THIRD STRAIGHT DAY OF AERIAL NEUTRALIZATION ATTACKS ON FORMOSA.

ON SUNDAY 40 LIBERATORS OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE, WITH MUSTANG ESCORTS, WORKED OVER KEELUNG WHILE 50 LIGHTNINGS AND MUSTANGS SMASHED BARRACKS AND MAINTENANCE CAMPS ON SOUTH, WEST AND CENTRAL FORMOSA.

JUN 20 1945

1ST LT.WILBUR B.BROWN, JR., OF AUBURN, NEB., WHO PILOTED THE LEAD LIBERATOR OVER KEELUNG, SAID "WE DROPPED ONE STRING OF BOMBS DIRECTLY IN THE CENTER OF A GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS. OUR OBSERVERS SAW AN ENTIRE GROUP OF BUILDINGS DISINTEGRATE."

FOUR JAPANESE PLANES EMPLOYED NEW ATTACK TECHNIQUE C ATTEMPTING INTERCEPTION. MANEUVERING OVER THE BOMBERS THEY DROPPED PARACHUTE-SUSPENDEDCANISTERS FILLED WITH EXPLOSIVES BUT ALL MISSED THEIR TARGETS.

U.S. SEVENTH FLEET PATROL BOMBERS ATTACKED TARGETS ON THE ASIATIC COAST SUNDAY WHILE THE 13TH AIR FORCE SENT 80 LIBERATORS OVER BALIKPAPAN AND SAMARINDA IN CONTINUATION OF THE HEAVY AIR BOMBING OFFENSIVE AGAINST DUTCH BORNEO. TWO JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS MADE FRUITLESS PASSES AT THE RAIDERS.

OVER WESTERN BORNEO 30 FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS OF THE 13TH AIR FORCE, AUGMENTED BY SEVENTH FLEET VENTURAS, HIT TARGETS IN THE KUCHING, MIRI AND JESSELTON AREAS. TEN RAAF MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED TROOPS AREAS AROUND SANDAKAN, NORTHEAST BORNEO.

JQ/DV750PCW

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ (180)

U.S.EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, JUNE 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE OLD SQUEEZE PLAY HAS WORKED AGAIN AND AMERICAN PATROLS HAVE ENTERED STRONGLY-DEFENDED CALINAN, AN IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION NEARDAVAO GULF ON SOUTHERN MINDANAO.

ASSAULTED FROM THE EAST, SOUTH AND WEST BY GROUND FORCES, POUNDED BY ARTILLERY AND AIR STRIKES, THEY WERE UNABLE TO COVER THE ENTIRE BATTLE AREA NORTHWEST OF DAVAO PORT AND LEFT A SLIGHT GAP THROUGH WHICH THE PATROLS JABBED LATE YESTERDAY.

WHILE ELEMENTS OF THE 24TH AND 41ST DIVISIONS OF LT.GEN. ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER'S U.S. EIGHTH ARMY SLUGGED AWAY AT THE FLANKS, ONE FORCE OF THE VETERAN 41ST ADVANCEDTHROUGH MODERATE RESISTANCE TO THE MAIN BRIDGE ACROSS THE TALOMO RIVER SOUTHWEST OF TOWN. THE BRIDGE WAS HEAVILY MINED, BUT NOT ALL OF IT WAS DESTROYED.

WEST OF CALINAN, ONE FORCE LED BY MAJ.ROY W.MARCY, WALLA WALLA,WASH., BROKE THROUGH A SERIES OF STRONG POINTS AND PUSHED WITHIN HALF A MILE OF THE TOWN, KNOCKING OUT AT LEAST SEVEN PILLBOXES.

ANOTHER FORCE, LED BY MAJ.GEORGE E.WILLETS (10 D STREET) SEASIDE PARK,N.J., KNIFED ACROSS THE MAIN BRANCH OF THE TALOMO ABOUT A MILE NORTHEAST OF BAGUIO AND ESTABLISHED A ROAD BLOCK ACROSS THE PRINCIPAL ESCAPE ROUTE FOR THE CALINAN FORCES.

JW1011ACW

ADD MANILA (MAC-Pearson) xxx of the press.

SOURCES CLOSE TO MACARTHUR SAID THE GENERAL "HEARTILY RECOMMENDED" THE VISIT OF THE TYDINGS' COMMISSION AND "AS HEARTILY" APPROVED A SECOND COMMITTEE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SOON.

THESE SOURCES SAID MACARTHUR TOLD THE COMMISSION IT WAS FREE TO REMAIN AS LONG AS DESIRED AND HE EXERCISED NO INFLUENCE ON ITS LENGTH OF STAY. THEY SAID COMPLETE CORDIALITY EXISTED BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND THE COMMISSION AND THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AND "TYDINGS" STATEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES SAYING THAT MACARTHUR HAD GONE OUT OF HIS WAY TO ASSIST THE COMMISSION."

IN A SENATE SPEECH AT WASHINGTON YESTERDAY, SENATOR TYDINGS (D-MD) TERMED THE PEARSON COLUMN "A TISSUE OF LIES FROM BEGINNING TO END." TYDINGS SAID NO TIME HAD BEEN SET FOR THE COMMITTEE TO REMAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THAT GENERAL MAC ARTHUR HAD BEEN COOPERATIVE AT ALL TIMES AND WAS VERY COURTEOUS.

THE SENATOR SAID THAT MAC ARTHUR HAD TOLD HIM THAT HE WAS GOING TO BORNEO JUNE 3 FOR A CERTAIN PERIOD AND HOPED THAT THE SECOND COMMITTEE PLANNING TO VISIT THE PHILIPPINES WOULD NOT REACH THERE IN HIS ABSENCE BECAUSE HE WANTED TO ASSIST THE MEMBERS.

TYDINGS ALSO ACCUSED PEARSON OF ATTEMPTED "BLACKMAIL" AND OF HAVING AFFILIATIONS WITH "ONE OF THE GREAT GAMBLING RACKETS IN AMERICA." HE DID NOT ELABORATE ON THESE ACCUSATIONS.

PEARSON LATER TOLD A REPORTER "DESPITE ALL HIS VERBIAGE GIVEN UNDER SENATE IMMUNITY, SENATOR TYDINGS STILL DOESN'T EXPLAIN THE FACT THAT HE PLANNED TO STAY IN THE PHILIPPINES FIVE WEEKS, AND AFTER TALKING TO GENERAL MAC ARTHUR, HASTILY LEFT AFTER FIVE DAYS. ASIDE FROM THAT HIS CHARGES ARE TOO ABSURD TO ANSWER."

FR1033AEW

ADD Manila Shandr (I-LA xxx the valley

IT ALSO IS BELIEVED THE GLIDER HAS LANDED, BUT GETTING IT OUT OF THE INACCESSIBLE VALLEY WILL BE A FEAT.

THE TRANSPORT MUST CLEAR THE SURROUNDING HIGH MOUNTAINS, SWOOP LOW, GRAPPLE THE GLIDER HOOK WHILE MAINTAINING ENOUGH SPEED TO MAKE THE RELATIVELY PRECIPITOUS CLIMB BACK OVER THE MOUNTAINS. THE PROCEDURE HAS BEEN PRACTICED AT HOLLANDIA AIRFIELD.

WW510APW

INS MANILA (DAVIS) 37 xxx virtually whipped

"ALL ALONG THE HIGHWAYS EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT, FAR UP THE BROAD PLAINS OF THE CAGAYAN VALLEY, I SAW SHATTERED ENEMY TRUCKS, TANKS AND OTHER MECHANIZED VEHICLES," FARON SAID. "IT IS COMPELLING EVIDENCE OF THE POUNDING THE ENEMY TRANSPORTS TOOK AS THEY PULLED BACK BEFORE THE DRIVING 37TH.

"AT ONE RIVER CROSSING, NEARLY A DOZEN TRUCKS WERE LYING ON THEIR SIDE IN THE WATER NEAR THE RIVER BANK. NEAR THIS POINT, THE 37TH'S AIR SUPPORT HAD MADE ITS BIGGEST BAG, KNOCKING OUT APPROXIMATELY 100 TRUCKS AND 200 CARTS.

"THIS USE OF CARABAO-DRAWN OX CARTS IN A MILITARY CONVOY SHOWS CLEARLY WHAT DIFFICULTIES THE JAPANESE ARE UNDER IN TRYING TO HANG ON TO PART OF THEIR EQUIPMENT AS THEY RETREAT NORTH. AT ANOTHER SPOT FOR FULLY A THOUSAND YARDS ALONG HIGHWAY NO.5, ENEMY TRUCKS FLAMED FOR HOURS."

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JAMES HUTCHESON REPORTED FLAMES FROM THE BURNING OIL WELLS WERE VISIBLE 60 MILES AND P-T BOATS A HALF-MILE OFF THE SERIA COAST COULD FEEL THE HEAT.

ADD Manila (Davis) xxx To the south

PATROL PLANES HARASSED NIPPONESE SHIPPING, AIR FACILITIES AND OCCUPIED AREAS IN THE CELEBES, MOLUCCAS, JAVA AND THE LESSER SUNDAS.

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ON MINDANAO, LARGE SOUTHERN ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES, ELIMINATION OF ISOLATED ENEMY GROUPS CONTINUED.

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AUSTRALIANS MOPPING UP IN THE WEWAK AREA OF NEW GUINEA WERE SUPPORTED BY AIR AND BY LIGHT NAVAL UNITS.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF TOKYO RADIO REPORTS THAT ALLIED WARSHIPS HAD SHELLED BALIKPAPAN.

FRONTLINE REPORTS TUESDAY SAID FRANTIC JAPANESE FLED NORTHWARD IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT RATHER THAN STAND FOR A FIGHT.

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT HAMILTON FARON SAID THE LINE OF NIPPON RETREAT WAS FLANKED BY WRECKED TRUCKS, TANKS AND OTHER VEHICLES. AT ONE SPOT AMERICAN FLIERS HAD KNOCKED OUT 100 TRUCKS AND 200 OX CARTS.

IN THE BENGUET MOUNTAINS TO THE WEST OF THE VALLEY THE American SIXTH DIVISION SMASHED FOUR MILES THROUGH STIFF OPPOSITION WHILE THE 33RD DIVISION OCCUPIED THE BOKOD ROAD JUNCTION.

FILIPINO GUERRILLAS BATTLED THE JAPANESE ALONG THE CAGAYAN TO THE PORT OF APARRI, YANK OBJECTIVE ON THE NORTHERN TIP OF LUZON.

RICHARD BERGHOLZ, AP CORRESPONDENT ON MINDANAO ISLAND, SAID

AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS OF THE 24TH AND 41ST DIVISIONS WORKED A SQUEEZE PLAY TO TAKE THE IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION OF CALINAN NEAR DAVAO GULF. THE JAPANESE HEAVILY DEFENDED THE TOWN FOR DAYS.

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THE YANKS, SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY FIRE AND AERIAL BOMBS, STRUCK FROM THE EAST, SOUTH AND WEST, DRAWING THE DEFENDERS FROM THE NORTHWEST. THROUGH THIS GAP PATROL VETERANS OF THE 41ST BRUSHED ASIDE MODERATE RESISTANCE AND REACHED THE TOWN. ANOTHER AMERICAN UNIT PLUGGED THE MAIN JAPANESE AVENUE OF ESCAPE WITH A ROAD BLOCK.

THE AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION ON BORNEO WAS 35 MILES SOUTH OF ITS BRUNEI BAY BEACHHEAD. IT TOOK TUTONG, ONLY 25 MILES FROM THE JAPANESE-FIRED SERIA OIL FIELD. ANOTHER AUSSIE UNIT LANDED ON THE EAST RIM OF BRUNEI BAY AT WESTON AND SEALED OFF THE SOUTHERN END OF A RAILWAY FROM JESSELTON, BIG JAPANESE BASE 70 MILES TO THE NORTH.

MACARTHUR SAID ALLIED PLANES HEAVILY STRUCK NORTH BORNEO TARGETS AND DUMPED 100 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AT BALIKPAPAN.

JW VX314PCW

INS MANILA GP LUZON XXX PinKwds.

HAMILTON FARON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE 37TH DIVISION AT NAGUILIAN, SAID THE ENEMY SENT OVER NO MORE THAN 20 MORTAR SHELLS AS TH

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37TH DIVISION AT NAGUILIAN, SAID THE ENEMY SENT OVER NO MORE THAN 20 MORTAR SHELLS AS THE DIVISION WAS POISED ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE CAGAYAN RIVER AWAITING WORD TO CROSS. NAGUILIAN HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT BY ARTILLERY AND AIR STRIKES BEFORE THE TROOPS ENTERED THE SMOULDERING RUINS.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPCASTS (210)

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 19-(AP)-MINESWEEPING ACTIVITY -- OFTEN THE LAST NAVAL MOVE BEFORE AN INVASION -- IS IN PROGRESS TODAY BEFORE THE OIL REFINERY CITY OF BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, WHILE ALLIED WARSHIPS CONTINUE TO SHELL IT, TOKYO RADIO SAID TONIGHT (WEDNESDAY JAPANESE TIME).

30.24 27 717

THE UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST FOLLOWED EARLIER ONES THAT A FLEET INCLUDING THREE BATTLESHIPS, AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND 16 DESTROYERS BEGAN BOMBARDING BALIKPAPAN, ON THE EAST CENTRAL COAST OF BORNEO, LAST FRIDAY.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUES HAVE ANNOUNCED MOUNTING AIR ACTIVITY AROUND BALIKPAPAN, INCLUDING A 200-TON STRIKE BY LIBERATORS, REPORTED TODAY. HE HAS, HOWEVER, SAID NOTHING ABOUT FLEET ACTION.

JUN 20 1945

A141FX

TOKYO SAID SHORE BATTERIES SANK ONE MINESWEEPER AND CAUSED OTHERS TO RETIRE FROM BALIKPAPAN BAY. IT ADDED THAT ALTHOUGH THE OIL CENTER HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO BOTH AIR ATTACK AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT FOR THE PAST FEW DAYS THERE IS "AS YET NO DEFINITE INDICATIONS THAT THE ENEMY PLANS TO UNDERTAKE LANDINGS" THERE.

ANOTHER BROADCAST EARLIER ACKNOWLEDGED B-29 ATTACKS TODAY (WEDNESDAY, JAPANESE TIME) ON MAINLAND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, INCLUDING SHIZUOKA AND SAID SOME FIRES RAGED FOR FOUR HOURS.

ADD FRISCO JAPCASTS XXX PRESENT POSITION

EXPLAINING PREPARATIONS TO REPEL AN INVASION, THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI SAID "TOTAL FORTIFICATION OF OUR HOMELAND IS BEING UNDERTAKEN ONLY AS A PREREQUISITE FOR THE BOLDEST POSITIVE OFFENSIVE OPERATION TO BE LAUNCHED AT THE OPPORTUNE MOMENT."

THE TALK IN WHICH THE JAPANESE PEOPLE WERE GIVEN NO CHOICE BUT DEATH WAS BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES AS A REPLY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DEMANDS FOR UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

THE SPEAKER, WHO SAID HE WAS READING A TALK PREPARED BY DR. KOSAKU TAMURA, JAPANESE AUTHORITY ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, DECLARED THE WAR COULD BE TERMINATED ONLY "THROUGH THE GHASTLY LANDING OPERATION OF THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE HOMELAND OF JAPAN, WHERE THEY WILL BURY MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS OF JAPAN WITH THEIR DEAD BODIES AND PAINT THE BEACHES OF JAPAN CRIMSON WITH THEIR OWN BLOOD."

THE ANNOUNCER POINTED TO THE EXAMPLE OF WHAT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER MEANS IN THE CASE OF GERMANY, SAYING:

"ALTHOUGH THERE ARE THE TERRITORY AND THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY TODAY, THERE NO LONGER EXIST GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE RIGHTS.

"HENCE, IF OUR CONCEPT IS RIGHT--THAT THE STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF A NATION ARE THE TRINITY OF THE TERRITORY, THE PEOPLE AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE RIGHTS, THERE NO LONGER EXISTS A NATION IN GERMANY."

THE SPEAKER REPEATED A COMMON JAPANESE PREDICTION THAT AMERICAN

LANDINGS WOULD [illegible] MADE ON THE MAINLAND WITHIN A FEW MONTHS.

JR1225APW

ADD Frisco NL Japcasts xxx war situation

DOMEI REPORTED CONTINUING AIR AND SHIP BOMBARDMENT OF BALIKPAPAN, OIL CENTER ON THE EAST COAST OF BORNEO, SAYING THERE WERE "NO DEFINITE INDICATIONS THAT THE ENEMY PLANS TO UNDERTAKE LANDINGS." THE ONLY CONFIRMATION OF THESE CLAIMS IS IN THE OFFICIAL DAILY REPORTS OF ALLIED AERIAL HAMMERING OF BORNEO, INCLUDING BALIKPAPAN.

AMERICAN SUBMARINES APPARENTLY ENTERED THE SEA OF JAPAN RECENTLY, SAID ANOTHER DOMEI NEWSCAST, AND ARE "COORDINATING THEIR ACTIVITY" WITH MINE-LAYING YANK SUPERFORTS. THE AGENCY WARNED THAT THE MOVEMENTS OF THE UNDERSEA RAIDERS NEED "STRICT WATCHING." JUN 20 1945

A13FX

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE JAPANESE RADIO TODAY QUOTED ONE OF ITS "NEW" SUICIDE CORPS COMMANDERS ON OKINAWA AS TELLING HIS TROOPS THAT THEIR PRESENT UNHAPPY PLIGHT WAS DUE TO FAILURE OF THE JAPAN WAR EFFORT TO KEEP PACE WITH THAT OF THE ENEMY.

"ALL JAPANESE MUST RECONSIDER WHY WE ARE FACING A SITUATION SUCH AS THE ONE WITH WHICH WE ARE CONFRONTED AT THE PRESENT," THE UNIDENTIFIED COMMANDER WAS QUOTED IN THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

"I PERSONALLY THINK THE REASON IS THAT THE PEOPLE'S EFFORTS TOWARD THIS WAR WERE NOT UP TO THE EFFORT AND ENERGY OF THE ENEMY."

HE LOOKED FOR VICTORY, HOWEVER, AS "THERE IS A LIMIT TO THE ENEMY'S MATERIALS AND AMMUNITION, WHILE THERE IS NONE TO OUR FIGHTING SPIRIT."

THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY MEANWHILE ADMITTED CONTINUED AMERICAN ADVANCES TOWARD THE SOUTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA, BUT CLAIMED, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THAT THEIR PLANES ATTACKED AMERICAN AIRFIELDS AND SHIPPING ON THE ISLAND AGAIN LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING.

JR1228APW NM

U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS FOR PACIFIC, HAWAII, JUNE 19-(AP)-ONE ARMY DIVISION ON OKINAWA DRINKS 48,000 POUNDS OF COFFEE A MONTH AND DURING THE NEARLY THREE MONTHS OF FIGHTING THERE HAVE BEEN SIX DIVISIONS ON THE ISLAND, PLUS A LOT OF AIR FORCE, NAVY AND OTHER PERSONNEL.

THE COFFEE TOTAL WAS DISCLOSED IN A MONTH'S ORDER FROM LT. COL.A.J.BURKE OF (1658 78TH ST.) BROOKLYN,N.Y., 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION QUARTERMASTER.

OTHER ITEMS IN THE ORDER WHICH, MULTIPLIED BY SIX PLUS, GIVE SOME IDEA OF WHAT IT TAKES TO PROVISION SUCH A CAMPAIGN, INCLUDED:

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND CANNED RATIONS--ENOUGH FOR 1,800,000 INDIVIDUAL MEALU; 60,000 CANS OF MILK; 36,000 POUNDS OF SUGAR; 200,000 48-OUNCE CANS OF FRUIT JUICE; 102,000 POUNDS OF FLOUR; A TON EACH OF MILK, LARD, SALT; 1000 POUNDS OF YEAST; 12,500 CANS OF JAM;

AND HALF A MILLION ACCESSORY RATIONS, INCLUDING ENOUGH TOBACCO RAZO BLADES, SHAVING CREAM AND TOOTH PASTE TO SUPPLY A CITY OF 20,000 FOR A MONTH. JUN 20 1945

CAPT.R.T.MATTHEWS, OF LOS ANGELES,CALIF., DIVISION SUPPLY OFFICER, AIDED BY T/SGT.ROBERT JONES OF INDIANAPOLIS,IND., KEEP TRACK OF THE MOUNTAIN OF SUPPLIES.

FJ405ACW

CAPETOWN, JUNE 19-(AP)-H.T. ANDREWS, FORMER HEAD OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SUPPLY MISSION TO WASHINGTON, HAS BEEN APPOINTED UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES. JUN 20 1945

RP637PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GOLD MINED IN BRAZIL HENCEFORTH MAY BE SOLD FREELY IN THE NATIONAL MARKET ALTHOUGH EXPORT AND IMPORT CONTROLS CONTINUE IN FORCE. FORMERLY ALL NATIONALLY MINED GOLD WAS REQUIRED TO BE DELIVERED TO BANCO DO BRASIL.

THE MINISTRY EXPLAINED THAT THE TREASURY'S STOCK NOW WAS AMPLE BUT THAT IT WOULD CONTINUE TO PURCHASE ALL GOLD OFFERED AT THE INTER NATIONAL MARKET PRICE.

RP647PEW

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JUNE 19 --(AP)-- THIRTY WORKERS SUFFOCATED TO [redacted] TODAY FROM SMOKE CAUSED BY A FIRE IN AN UNDERGROUND MACHINE SHOP

OF THE BRADEN COPPER COMPANY'S TENIENTE MINE, NEAR RANCAGUA, CHILE.

COMPANY OFFICIALS SAID A FIRE BRIGADE HAD REACHED THE SCENE BUT DECLARED THAT MANY AREAS OF THE MINE [redacted] ARE SMOKE-FILLED AND SOME WORKERS STILL MISSING.

JUN 20 1945

AQ-ASSOCIATEDS01705-DH-802PEW

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 19-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-FIVE INDUSTRIES WITH CAPITAL TOTALING $42,200,000, HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN MEXICO UNDER A LAW GRANTING FIVE-YEAR TAX EXEMPTION TO "NECESSARY" PLANTS.

INDUSTRIES MAKING MECHANICAL DEVICES COMPRISE 32 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL CAPITAL. NEXT IN ORDER ARE PAPER, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PLANTS.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE NEW COMPANIES ARE IN MEXICO CITY OR ITS ENVIRONS

VX402PCW NM

SECOND NIGHT LEAD KING (TO RGNLS) (170)

OTTAWA, JUNE 19-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING, DEFEATED IN HIS PRINCE ALBERT CONSTITUENCY BY THE SOLDIER VOTE, NOW IS IN THE UNIQUE THOUGH TEMPORARY, POSITION OF BEING THE LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT WITHOUT HIMSELF HAVING A PLACE IN PARLIAMENT.

BUT FOR KING, WHO HAS SUFFERED PERSONAL DEFEAT AT THE POLLS FOUR TIMES IN HIS 37-YEAR POLITICAL CAREER, IT IS A SITUATION WHICH HE HAS MET AND OVERCOME BEFORE.

IN 1925, FOUR YEARS AFTER HE FIRST BECAME PRIME MINISTER, KING WAS DEFEATED IN YORK NORTH. EVEN SO HIS GOVERNMENT REMAINED IN OFFICE AND HE CONTINUED AS PRIME MINISTER WITHOUT A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS UNTIL FEBRUARY, 1926, WHEN HE WAS ELECTED FROM PRINCE ALBERT IN A BY-ELECTION. PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED IN JANUARY AND FOR A MONTH THE LATE ERNEST LAPOINTE ACTED AS GOVERNMENT LEADER IN THE HOUSE UNTIL KING WAS ELECTED.

IN THE PRESENT INSTANCE THE LIBERAL PARTY ALREADY IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE SURVEYING THE PROSPECTS OF SEATING KING FROM ANOTHER CONSTITUENCY. FIVE RIDINGS (DISTRICTS) IN ONTARIO ARE CONSIDERED POSSIBILITIES AS

30.24 277-19

WELL AS CONSTITUENCIES IN NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE 70-YEAR-OLD, ETC., SECOND GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

BZ952PEW

TORONTO, JUNE 19-(AP)-A TORONTO YACHTING PARTY OF EIGHT MET DISASTER SUNDAY NIGHT OR EARLY MONDAY MORNING WHEN THE 45-FOOT AUXILIARY SCHOONER SIREN APPARENTLY CAUGHT FIRE IN LAKE ONTARIO ABOUT 15 MILES OFF YOUNGSTOWN, N.Y., IN HEAVY WEATHER.

BODIES OF SIX OF THE PARTY WERE FOUND IN LIFEBELTS BY UNITED STAT COAST GUARD SEARCHERS IN CHILL LAKE ONTARIO WATERS LAST NIGHT AMID BITS OF CHARRED WRECKAGE. THE SEARCH CONTINUED TODAY FOR TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PARTY, MR. AND MRS. RAY KENDRICK OF TORONTO.

BROUGHT TO TORONTO IN LIFESAVERS' SPEED BOATS, THE SIX DEAD WERE IDENTIFIED AS W. KENDRICK, 29, AND HIS FIANCEE, MISS JUNE WARD; MR. AND MRS. FRED CRAMP AND MR. AND MRS. JOHN ROBBINS, ALL OF [illegible]ONTO.

JUN 20 1945

ONTARIO'S CHIEF CORONER, SHIRLE LAWSON, SAID HE WOULD CONFER UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES BEFORE CONDUCTING THE INQUEST.

THE SIREN'S RED WHITE AND GREEN MARKINGS ON CHARRED DEBRIS FOUND IN THE AREA, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE NIAGARA RIVER, WERE EVIDENCE OF THE FATE OF THE VESSEL, ON ITS FIRST CRUISE SINCE REFITTING TEN DAYS AGO.

COAST GUARD AUTHORITIES SAID THEY BELIEVED THE SIREN, WHICH SET OUT FROM THE NATIONAL YACHTING CLUB SATURDAY FOR YOUNGSTOWN, WAS FIRED BY A FAULTY ENGINE.

N933AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 19-(AP)-A PREDICTION BY PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER OF NEW ZEALAND THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD SUBMIT EX-JAPANESE ISLANDS TO CONTROL OF THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION, CAUSED LIFTED EYEBROWS TODAY IN THE U.S. DELEGATION AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

JUN 20 1945

SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) SAID HE KNEW OF NO U.S. COMMITMENTS ON DISPOSITION OF PACIFIC ISLANDS. HE TOLD A REPORTER:

"I SHALL CONTINUE TO RELY UPON THE LANGUAGE OF THE CHARTER WHICH TEXTUALLY ASSERTS THAT 'IT WILL BE A MATTER FOR SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT AS TO WHICH TERRITRIES X X X WILL BE BROUGHT UNDER THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM AND UPON WHAT TERMS.'"

FRASER EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT ALL THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE "SOLEMNLY PLEDGED" TO TURN THEIR MANDATES OVER TO THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION. HE ADDED:

"OF COURSE, AS THE MAJOR BELLIGERENT IN THE PACIFIC, THE U.S. HAS PRIOR CLAIM TO CERTAIN TERRITORIES AS A MATTER OF DEFENSE. I DON'T THINK ANY PACIFIC NATION OR ANY OTHER NATION WILL RAISE ANY OBJECTION.

OTHER RESPONSIBLE AMERICAN SOURCES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT A NATIONAL POLICY DECISION WILL BE MADE BY THIS COUNTRY ON EVERY TERRITORY THAT MIGHT BE ASSIGNED TO IT AT THE PEACE TABLE.

THESE SOURCES EMPHASIZED THAT THERE IS NO EXISTING AMERICAN COMMITMENT TO PLACE ANY SUCH AREAS UNDER TRUSTEESHIP CONTROL.

JQ1124PC

BY JACK BELL

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 19-(AP)-AMERICAN DELEGATES SAID TODAY THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE THE SENATE WILL RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER BEFORE PRESIDENT TRUMAN CONCLUDES HIS FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND Ppremier STALIN.

THIS IS DESPITE AN ADMINISTRATION DESIRE TO SPEED CONSIDERATION OF THE TREATY WITH THE GOAL OF RATIFYING IT BY JULY 15.

ALTHOUGH UNITED STATES DELEGATES AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE WERE RELUCTANT TO FORECAST HOW RAPIDLY THE SENATE MIGHT WORK, THEY SAID IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT MECHANICALLY TO FULFILL SUCH A SCHEDULE. ONE OFFICIAL, WHO PREFERRED TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS, SAID EVERYBODY CONCERNED WOULD BE LUCKY IF THE DOCUMENT EVER GETS OFFICIALLY BEFORE THE SENATE BY JULY 15.

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PRESUMABLY THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE WILL END NEXT SATURDAY WITH THE SIGNING OF THE CHARTER AND A CONGRATULATORY SPEECH BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. BUT WHILE THE DELEGATES MAY GO HOME IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER, MUCH WORK WILL REMAIN TO BE DONE.

EACH DELEGATION, FOR INSTANCE, EVENTUALLY MUST SIGN FIVE DIFFERENT LANGUAGE VERSIONS OF THE CHARTER--ENGLISH, FRENCH, RUSSIAN, SPANISH AND CHINESE.

WHILE THE TRANSLATORS HAVE BEEN TRYING TO KEEP UP WITH THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE, ALL OF THESE VERSIONS MAY NOT BE READY FOR THE PROJECTED SATURDAY CEREMONY. EVEN IF THEY ARE, NOT ALL OF THE 50 DELEGATIONS WILL BE READY TO SIGN EACH VERSION, FOR A NATION IS JUST AS BOUND LEGALLY BY WHAT IT SIGNS IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AS WHAT IT SIGNS IN ITS OWN.

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FOR THAT REASON MANY WILL SIGN ONLY THEIR NATIVE TONGUE VERSION AND COMPLETE THE SIGNING LATER AFTER THEIR OWN TRANSLATORS HAVE GONE OVER THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE VERSION AND ARE SATISFIED WITH THEM.

UNITED STATES DELEGATES SAID IT WAS UNLIKELY THE SENATE WOULD BE WILLING TO TAKE UP THE CHARTER OFFICIALLY UNTIL AT LEAST ALL THE BIG FIVE HAVE SIGNED IN ALL FIVE LANGUAGES.

THE BEST UNOFFICIAL GUESS HERE IS THAT IF THE SENATE TAKES UP THE CHARTER EARLY IN JULY, RATIFICATION CANNOT BE EXPECTED MUCH BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1.

EJSPRACW

30.24 27721

BRIDGES COMMENT (240)

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 19-(AP)-HARRY BRIDGES, CHIEF OF THE CIO LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION, WILL APPLY FOR FINAL CITIZENSHIP PAPERS AS SOON AS THE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL DISMISSES A WARRANT OF ARREST AGAINST HIM.

JUN 20 1945

THE WEST COAST LABOR LEADER ANNOUNCED HIS PLANS HERE AFTER LEARNING THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY HAD INVALIDATED A DEPORTATION ORDER CALLING FOR HIS RETURN TO HIS NATIVE AUSTRALIA.

"NATURALLY I WELCOME THE DECISION, BECAUSE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP IS A PRICELESS POSSESSION," HE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION HEADQUARTERS.

BRIDGES APPLIED FOR CITIZENSHIP IN 1939, BUT ACTION HAD BEEN STALLED AWAITING OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HIM.

"BUT IT'S ALREADY IN THE MAKING THAT THE SAME FORCES BACK OF ALL PREVIOUS ACTION AGAINST ME WILL TRY TO PREVENT OR DELAY MY CITIZENSHIP", HE SAID.

BRIDGES TERMED THE SUPREME COURT ACTION HIS "FOURTH DELIBERATION" AND SAID THAT DESPITE REPEATED RULINGS IN HIS FAVOR THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT INSTITUTE FURTHER ACTION TO SECURE HIS DEPORTATION.

"IT WAS THE POLICY OF THE LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION WHICH ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE ATTACKED, NOT ME AS AN INDIVIDUAL. HIS DEPORTATION ORDER MEANT IN ESSENCE THAT UNION RIGHTS MUST DEPART FROM AMERICAN LIFE," HE SAID.

THE LABOR LEADER QUOTED FROM REPORTS OF THE OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES, AND DECLARED THEY UPHELD HIS CONTENTION HIS TRIALS HAD BEEN PREJUDICIAL AND THE EVIDENCE IMPROPERLY PRESENTED.

"THERE WASN'T ANY EVIDENCE, ANYHOW," HE SAID.

THE HIGH COURT RULED 5-3, WITH ONE MEMBER NOT PARTICIPATING, AGAINST VALIDATION OF THE DEPORTATION ORDER.

WW501APW

NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS TODAY ACCUSED HANSON W. BALDWIN, MILITARY ANALYST OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, OF ATTEMPTING TO SOW "DISCORD BETWEEN THE BIG POWERS" AT A TIME WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS WERE TAKING UP THE WORK OF PURSUING A DURABLE PEACE AND POST-WAR COLLABORATION.

BALDWIN SAID HE HAD NO COMMENT FOR PUBLICATION.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED BALDWIN AS SAYING RECENTLY THAT "DEFINITE DANGERS SUPPOSEDLY EXIST OF A CARDINAL STRATEGIC CONFLICT ARISING BETWEEN THE THREE GREAT POWERS." IT SAID HE HAD PREDICTED A GERMAN VICTORY OVER RUSSIA EARLY IN THE WAR AND "HE ATTEMPTED TO MINIMIZE THE HISTORIC VICTORIES OF THE RED ARMY AND SOFTEN THE CONSEQUENCES OF DEFEAT FOR THE HITLERITE TROOPS."

QQ1115AEW

THE LUBLIN RADIO SAID [redacted] LAST (TUES) NIGH[redacted] AT THE SOVIE[redacted]

JUN 20 1945

RECOGNIZED POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS

FOR REPRESENTATION IN TERRITORIES UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE ALLIED

CONTROL COMMISSION IN ORDER TO EXPEDITE THE REPATRIATION OF POLES AND THE

"RESTORATION OF POLISH PROPERTY ILLEGALLY TAKEN OUT OF POLAND BY THE GERMANS."

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID THE APPOINTMENT OF SUCH

MILITARY

SUCH A POLISH MISSION HAD BEEN "FORESHADOWED" BY THE INTER-ALLIED AGREE-

JUN 20 1945

MENT ON THE CONTROL OF GERMANY.

OWI-DH-843PEW

YANKS ERASING OKINAWA POCKETS

JUN 21 1945

JUN 21 1945

NTP CASUALTIES MOUNT RAPIDLY; HIT 90,000 MARK

Heavy Guns Are Ordered to Cease Firing Because of Danger to Yanks.

BATTLE NEARING END

Remnants of Enemy Forces Trapped in Three Small Pockets.

ERICKSON

GUAM, Thursday, June 21—(AP) American Tenth Army troops, eliminating fanatically fighting Japanese at the rate of 2,590 a day, compressed the few thousand survivors into three tight little pockets on Okinawa yesterday.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today that 6,884 Japanese troops were killed and 885 captured on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday—a total of 7,769 in only three days' fighting.

87,343 Japs Killed

This was probably the highest rate of Japanese slaughter for any similar period in the Central of far Western Pacific campaigns. It increased Japanese casualties for 80 days of Okinawa fighting to 87,343 killed and 2,565 prisoners.

Although still withholding any announcement that bloody Okinawa has been secured, Nimitz said remnants of the enemy were broken into three pockets, the largest of which was about 1,200 yards in diameter.

The closing phase of the battle was wierdly quiet. Fighting was at such close quarters that all heavy artillery had been ordered to cease fire because of the danger to American troops. But there still was much stubborn small arms and machine gun battling.

The largest remaining pocket of enemy resistance surrounds Hill 81 north of Makabe.

Close Off Central Pocket

The Seventh Infantry division's 184th regiment, driving 1,600 yards westward from the southeast coast, joined elements of the First Marine division north of Komesu to close off this central pocket from another small pocket in the southeast coastal sector around Hill 82.

The third Japanese pocket, an area about 1,000 yards square, was in the Mabuni-Mura hills north of Cape Ara, which is the southernmost point of Okinawa.

The First Marine division's Fifth regiment drove into Makabe town, about 300 yards south of Hill 81, where the Japanese were making their stiffest stand.

Troops of the 96th Infantry division were closing on the central pocket from the northeast. They encountered stubborn resistance from a series of steel-cored concrete pillboxes.

On the south and southeast sides of the central pocket, the Seventh division's 184th regiment closed northward after affecting a junction with First Marine division troops near Komesu.

Win Summit of Hill

Pressing on against the southeastern coastal pocket around Mabuni town, the Seventh division's 32nd regiment won the summit of a hill near Udo town.

On the south coast, the Sixth Marine division was closing tightly on the Mabuni-Mura hills pocket around Cape Aran.

On the west coast, the Sixth division's 22nd Marine regiment was mopping up the area south of Kuwanga ridge.

The Eighth regimental combat team, which had driven a corridor through to the south coast the day before, was cleaning up the Kuwanga ridge area through which it made its swift dash. Its spearheading drive had split the Japanese into two forces, enabling the final breakup of the Japanese gar-

NIGHT

rison.

Overall Japanese casualties of 89,908 were considerably higher than invasion-day estimates of the Japanese garrison's strength, which then was put at 60,000 to 80,000. Later revised figures were 85,000, but even this was shown to be too small because the Japanese conscripted thousands of Okinawans.

American ground casualties through May 24—last date for which Nimitz announced them—were 26,575, including 5,332 killed or missing.

Bag Two Enemy Planes

Two enemy planes appeared over the area before dawn Tuesday and Okinawa-based night fighters shot them down.

Other Okinawa-based planes of the tactical air force pounded enemy defenses in the Amami group of islands, 200 miles north of Okinawa and within 125 miles of the enemy homeland.

Carrier planes of the U.S. Third fleet hit the Sakishima group, southernmost of the Ryukyus.

Last Stand Groups of Foe Are Being Wiped Out by Tenth Army.

SOME NIPPONESE SURRENDER

Brig.-Gen. Claudius M. Easley of 96th Infantry Division Dies in Action.

ERICKSON

Guam, Thursday, June 21 (A. P.).—The end of organized Japanese resistance on Okinawa appeared today to be a fact awaiting only official pronouncement, with American Marines slashing to the south shores of the island and all units of the United States Tenth Army wiping out last stand Nipponese.

One of the last spasms of enemy fire took the life of Brig.-Gen. Claudius M. Easley, assistant commander of the 96th Division, Tuesday, the War Department announced at Washington.

Easley was killed the day after a Japanese shell burst mortally wounded Lieut.-Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., commander of the Tenth Army. Easley was the eighteenth United States general officer to be killed on all fronts of the global war.

Okinawa's closing battle scene was a bizarre confusion mingled with the methodical mopping up of die-hard Japanese, many of whom were seen leaping into the ocean from cliffs rather than to withstand the withering Yank fire or surrender.

While Leathernecks and doughboys of the Tenth Army, now commanded by Marine Lieut.-Gen. Roy S. Geiger, cut to the south coast, Tokyo radio conceded the loss of the strategic island only 325 miles south of Japan's mainland.

Cut Into Segments.

The Japanese resistance was sliced into three segments and compressed into such a small area that in some cases American naval and land artillery fire had to be withheld to avoid hitting the Yanks.

As the fighting entered its eighty-second day since the April 1 invasion of Okinawa and rolled rapidly toward the finish, Major-Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, commander of the Sixth Marine Division, spoke the thoughts of the battle-weary Americans.

"These boys have blood in their eyes," Shepherd said. "They are eager to clean out the remaining Japs in a hurry."

American headquarters said the Eighth and Fifth regiments of the First Marine Division drove to the coast Tuesday in the vicinity of Komesu town, while to the west the Fourth Regiment of the Sixth Marine Division neared the southern tip of the island.

Associated Press War Correspondent Vern Haugland reported that the Leatherneck Twenty-ninth Regiment also had a part in the breakthrough that gave the Yanks possession of a 700-yard strip along the coast.

"The Japs are folding fast," Lieut.-Col. William C. Robb, Nampa, Idaho, told Haugland. "We are hitting them with the works. It won't be long now."

But to the east the Seventh Infantry Division met fanatical resistance near Mabuni town and was held to slow advances by the Japanese, believed to be a core of opposition under the direct command of the Nipponese general heading the island's defense.

To the north, on "Hara-kiri" plateau which slopes gently to the sea from Aragachi town, the 96th Division wiped out Japanese infiltrators bearing satchel charges and used flame-throwers to burn out nests of resistance.

The disorganized Japanese plunged recklessly against Ninety-sixth Division lines to avoid shattering salvos of American artillery fire, said Associated Press War Correspondent Robert Geiger.

All the Japanese troops, however, were not jumping off cliffs or making a last fighting stand. Front reports said an estimated 500 uniformed Nipponese surrendered to American units on the southern fringe of the island.

Okinawa civilians came out of the battle zone in pitiful lines, plodding along roads past front-bound Marines and wearily carrying their children and few belongings.

Many Japs Leap From Cliffs After Marines Drive Through to Sea.

TOKYO CONCEDES LOSS OF ISLE

Enemy General Believed at Bay Near Mabuni—Resistance There Is Fierce.

ERICKSON

Guam, June 20 (A. P.).—Large numbers of Japs leaped to their death from the cliffs of southern Okinawa today and more and more were surrendering as American tanks and troops broke through to the south shore.

Two Marine regiments seized 700 yards of the south coast as they fanned out, an artillery spotter plane pilot said he saw many Jap or civilians leaping into the sea in the first mass suicides since the Saipan campaign. Other Nipponese troops in increasing numbers were slipping in among the thousands of civilians streaming through the American lines and were surrendering. Many of the few thousand still fighting were wounded.

Some of the most stubborn opposition was met before Mabuni, near the island's southeastern coast, where the enemy's commanding general was believed at bay with his staff, determined to stand and die.

Tokyo Admits Defeat.

A Tokyo radio broadcast conceded the loss of Okinawa and declared its fall would have serious military consequences. The enemy claimed "furious hand-to-hand" fighting still was in progress, however.

Well back of the Marine spearhead on the south coast, one pocket of the enemy fought on in a death trap east of Kunishi Ridge—a western strongpoint—delaying the advance in the center.

Lieut.-Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commander of the American Tenth Army whose promotion from the rank of major-general was announced yesterday, was pressing for a quick decision. Tanks spilled out over the plateaus leading down to the sea, helping the foot soldiers clean out enemy-infested caves.

Scores of Jap troops jumped from cliffs into the surf as the Eighth Regimental Combat Team and the Fifth Regiment drove to the southern shores yesterday and cut Jap survivors into three pockets. Both regiments were on the coast south of Komesu, near the center of the island's southern tip.

With the enemy breaking in the Marine sector of southwestern Okinawa, and 500 Japs surrendering in one day, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in today's communique that the enemy's defenses were in the process of collapsing by nightfall yesterday. In some sectors, Japs fled frantically across open terrain. Aircraft strafed and heavy warships shelled them.

Yanks Still Lose Heavily.

Other Nipponese made death stands, usually in small groups, taking a heavy toll of American lives, until wiped out by tanks, flame throwers, or small arms fire. They killed many Americans, including some officers.

Many fled to white coral cliffs at the southern shore. Some leaped into the surf. Others, seeing their comrades wiped out by rocket-firing LCI's, used as gunboats close ashore, signaled a desire to surrender. Seven swam out to an LCI, gave themselves up. One group of thirty soldiers, following loud-speakered instructions from a Jap prisoner aboard an LCI, made their way with 300 Okinawan civilians to an American force and surrendered.

Near Mabuni on the southeastern coast, however, the Seventh Division Infantry was held to a slow advance through coral heads, brush and caves, where the enemy fought fanatically with machine guns, rifles and grenades.

An elaborate system of caves and tunnels near Mabuni was believed to house the Jap general. After the late Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's surrender ultimatum was ignored last week, 64 Marine Corsairs heavily attacked the Mabuni stronghold with gasoline jelly bombs, starting fires, and shot rockets into the caves believed to house the general and his staff. Army officers, however, believe the heavy resistance in the Mabuni area now indicates that the Jap general still is alive and is forcing available troops to make a death-stand around him.

The end of any semblance of Jap resistance was near but three stubborn cores were holding out. One was in the Mabuni area. A second was around Hill 81 in the Marine sector. The third was in the Mabuni-Udo sector, between the first two.

The Fifth Marine Regiment, supported by heavy artillery and rocket fire, assaulted Hill 81 East of Makabe, where isolated Japs were holding out stubbornly.

The Ninety-sixth Infantry Division, advancing south in the center of the ragged front, captured a ridge north of Aragachi town. A considerable number of Japs were fighting fiercely from strong points in this area. Capt. Kenneth Goodman, Houston, Tex., had twenty-eight tanks strung out along a 1,000-yard front between Aragachi and Medeera and reported his armored units were having a field day cleaning out machine-gun nests.

Okinawans Quit Island Caves

JUN 21 1945

By Alva N. Dopking

With U.S. 10th Army, Southern Okinawa, June 20 (AP)—Okinawans, many with huge sores on their faces and bodies from two months' of cave living, plodded along dusty roads today toward rear-area civilian camps, apparently oblivious to battles raging around them.

They carried their meager belongings in small bundles on their backs, or on shoulder yokes. They stopped to drink muddy water from bomb and shell craters, then trudged on.

Children Tied To Backs

Some hollow-eyed women, scantily covered by ragged clothes, carried small children tied to their backs with scraps of cloth. One carried a baby which obviously was dead. There was no outward sign that she was aware of the fact.

Even small children stared stoically as they moved slowly north along one side of a road. On the other side, a long line of Marines kept moving forward. It was one of the strangest pageants yet to come out of the Pacific war.

Marine Stops, Aids Child

A few children cried. One little boy, nude, stood at the roadside, apparently lost. Trucks passed him by until a six-foot Marine picked him up and sent him back to a civilian camp on a truck.

The Okinawans appeared helpless. One woman approached a truck, exhibiting something that looked like a round cake of soap. By signs with her hands, she asked if it was good to eat.

A war correspondent looked at a package she had. It was labeled TNT. He motioned that she should get rid of it. She tossed the cake away and spit out what she had bitten off.

Procession Is Miles Long

Civilians often squatted along the highway to rest. This procession went on for miles, and it kept coming.

There was little time for those on the front to help them get back. Mostly they herded themselves the best they could with the aid of military police along the route. They had not been behind American lines long enough to overcome their fear. Some raised their hands over their heads as they met Marines.

The leathernecks paid little attention as they pushed forward. There was a race on for the southern tip of the island.

Baby Invasion Staged

Marines Kill 21 Japanese and Take Tiny Island Off Okinawa

WITH 4TH U. S. MARINES, Southern Okinawa, June 19 (Delayed) (AP).—Captain Ray Luckel and his weapons company got tired doing nothing today and staged a baby invasion.

In what it called the smallest amphibious operation of the Okinawa campaign, the 4th Regiment Weapons Company of the 6th Marine Division landed on an island off the southern end of Okinawa—merely a big rock with a few trees and no name.

The boys were tired of doing nothing and also were tired of seeing a few mortar shells from that island landing along the road where our trucks and jeeps are moving," said Colonel Alan Shapley, regimental commander, of South Detroit, Mich.

"We hardly expected to find anything on that bit of land, but luckily went in with sixty men. Rather surprisingly they killed twenty-one Japanese, took seven prisoners and captured three machine guns and three mortars. None of our men was killed and only two slightly wounded."

Wallace Head Of Team

Guam, *Thursday*, June 21 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz issued an official correction today of an error—rectified earlier in Associated Press dispatches—on the leader of the 8th Marine Regimental Combat Team in the Okinawa fighting.

He said the commander is Clarence R. Wallace, USMC, of Arlington, Va. Two days ago his communique gave the leader as Brig.-Gen. L. P. Hunt, USMC, recently promoted to major general.

5,000 Casualties Flown From Okinawa

Guam, June 20 (AP)—The five thousandth casualty flown from Okinawa by the Army Air Force's Air Transport Command has arrived at Guam.

Brig. Gen. Thomas O. Hardin, commanding general of the ATC's central Pacific wing, said not a patient or a plane has been lost in flight since the first load of casualties was flown from Okinawa on April 8. Okinawa was invaded April 1.

SAY TASK FORCES ARE NEAR MIYAKO

JUN 21 1945

San Francisco, June 20 (A. P.).—The Japanese said today two Allied task forces were on the prowl near Miyako Island, about midway between Okinawa and Formosa.

The Domei agency broadcast heard by the FCC said three battleships were in one force while the mainstay of the second consisted of five aircraft carriers and a battleship. The dispatch said reconnaissance planes had spotted more than 100 transports at anchor in the Kerama Islands, twenty miles west of Okinawa.

Jap City Wiped Out By B-29's, 2 Others Hit

JUN 21 1945

Guam, June 20 (AP)—Superfortresses dumped 3,000 tons of fire bombs on three Japanese industrial cities today, setting wind-fanned blazes, which pilots said were visible 75 miles away, and wiped from the map as a war target the munitions center of Shizuoka, 85 miles southwest of Tokyo.

The 450 Superfortresses, carrying out of their 25th big incendiary strike, treated these secondary industrial cities to the same ordeal by fire that has erased most of the factories in Japan's greater cities.

The Tokyo radio admitted fires raged out of control for five hours in Toyohashi, also on the main island of Honshu.

Fukuoka A Bonfire

Fukuoka, on the southernmost island, Kyushu, and third target of

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the day, was turned into a predawn bonfire, pilots reported. The largest of the three cities, Fukuoka, has a population of 323,000, Toyohashi has 242,000 and Shizuoka, 212,000.

All three were raided before, but today's strike was their first in the great fire-raid campaign to wipe out Japan's war-making centers.

Two B-29s Missing

[The 20th Air Force headquarters in Washington reported that two B-29's were missing after the triple blow. Opposition from Japanese fighter planes was described as weak and the flak as "medium and inaccurate."

[The attacks on Fukuoka and Toyohashi were carried out visually and with precision instruments. Results ranged from unobserved to excellent. Returning crews reported excellent results in the attack on Shizuoka.]

Radio Tokyo said 60 other B-29's, continuing the aerial blockade of home waters, laid mines off the west coast of Honshu and in the Kanmon Strait between Honshu and Kyushu.

30 Planes Raid Omura

Another Tokyo broadcast said 30 Thunderbolts and Lightnings from Okinawa raided the smaller city of Omura, west of Omuta, today.

Flames from Monday's big raid still licked at Omuta, also on Kyushu, when the bomber formations struck today.

Lieut. William W. Potter, of Knoxville, Tenn., described the pattern of destruction in Fukuoka thus:

"A path of flame two miles wide ran from the dock area, where several ships were burning, back inland for 10 miles. Over the central target areas, smoke rose 10,000 feet in a column two miles in diameter."

Tokyo Admits Four-Hour Fire

Tokyo radio acknowledged that the fires at Shizuoka raged at least four hours.

"I don't think we'll have to go back to Shizuoka," said Major Charles Tibbs, of Battle Mountain, Nev., a B-29 flight leader. Other flyers were even more emphatic.

A crewman from the 58th Bomber Wing, based at Tinian, saw a solid mass of fire roll over Toyohashi, 189 miles southwest of Tokyo. Other flyers, while 60 miles out saw an explosion which sent up smoke for 14,000 feet.

A "conflagration," visible 75 miles away from Fukuoka, was reported by a 73d Wing crewman from Saipan.

Forced Upward By Heat

B-29 flyers who were transferred recently from India to the Marianas said the turbulence of thermal updrafts was the greatest they ever had encountered.

The itense heat "knocked us up 2,000 feet, knocked off my flak helmet and scrambled all loose stuff in the plane," said Second Lieutenant Gage G. Talamo, Hamburg, N.Y., a copilot.

Flak and fighter opposition were reported ineffective over all three targets—cities which embraced armament and explosive factories, new ordnance and aircraft plants, oil and coal stores, iron works, railroad shops and spinning mills.

The big bombers battled some of the roughest weather yet encountered on the 1,500 mile flight to Japan from the Marianas but were favored by clear weather over the targets.

Shizuoka Knocked Out by B-29's; Pilots See No Need for Returning

JUN 21 1945

Triple Superfortress Blow Also Leaves Toyohashi and Fukuoka Ablaze—Fires Are Visible for 75 Miles

COONS

GUAM, Thursday, June 21 (AP)—Great fires burned out of control for hours, the Tokyo radio admitted today, in two of the three secondary industrial cities of Japan after their first fire treatment by American B-29's yesterday.

Shizuoka and Toyohashi, on Honshu, apparently were hardest hit in the three-way mission that cost two of the "Superforts," but Fukuoka, on Kyushu, also burned for two hours or more. Urban home industries were the targets.

All rail traffic between Shizuoka and Toyohashi was cut off for many hours, the enemy radio acknowledged in a broadcast today.

The Twentieth Air Force Command in Washington reported that results ranged from unobserved to excellent and disclosed that two of the planes were missing. Air opposition was described as weak and anti-aircraft fire medium and inaccurate.

NIGHT

Returning pilots, reporting fires visible seventy-five miles from the target areas, said they would not have to return to Shizuoka. It was in that munitions center eighty-five miles southwest of the Japanese capital that the Tokyo radio said fires were only "generally" under control five hours after the raiders struck.

Bombing of Shizuoka was visual and crews reported "excellent results," said the Washington announcement.

Tokyo reported that the conflagration in Toyohashi was not controlled until about five hours after the city had been hit.

"New tactics" used by the B-29's and damage to the three cities, which range in population from 212,000 to 323,000, were being investigated, said the Domei News Agency dispatch broadcast by Tokyo. It quoted an army command and announcement.

The "new tactics" were described as the switching of raids from the large cities to the medium and smaller ones and mine-laying in waters adjacent to the mainland. It was claimed that sixty "Superforts" had dropped mines off the west coast of Honshu and in the Kanmon Strait between Honshu and Kyushu.

Tokyo also reported, without confirmation, a sweep by Okinawa-based American fighter planes today against Omura, on Kyushu. It said the raiding force consisted of thirty Thunderbolts and Lightnings.

Thirteen of Japan's industrial cities, including the five key centers of Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya and Kobe, have been worked over in 25 large-scale incendiary attacks. Several of them already have been officially reported as being virtually burned out as war-production centers.

JAPANESE RETREAT IN PHILIPPINES

DAVIS

MANILA, Thursday, June 21—(AP) Meeting little or no opposition from an estimated 30,000 Japanese fleeing northward in the Cagayan valley of the Philippines, troops of the 37th division captured Ilagan, an important river junction, and its airstrip Tuesday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

The river-hopping Buckeye division pressed northward in pursuit as the Japanese fell back toward Aparri port on Luzon's northern coast.

As the valley corridor narrowed to little more than 100 miles, U. S. headquarters announced that Filipino guerrillas were guarding any outlet to the north.

Seize Air Strip

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's Buckeyes seized the Ilagan airstrip, a small secondary field overgrown with brush and rank grass, as they crossed the 440-foot wide Cagayan river aboard assault boats and pressed forward seven miles for a total gain of 10 miles during the day. They killed 39 Japanese and captured 103, mostly Formosans, as the advance continued unimpeded.

Three other Yank divisions mopped up in the lower Cagayan valley where Japanese troops, retreating westward, have taken cover in the Caraballo mountains.

The American 6th division, driving on the Japanese base at Kiangan, beat off night counterattacks Monday and Tuesday on a mountain road, killing 16 of the Nipponese.

The 225th division seized Baan pass, five miles below Pingkian, and killed 51 Nipponese Monday.

More than 220 Japanese were killed and 60 captured on the Sierra Madre range east of Manila as the 38th Infantry Division and 1st (dismounted) Cavalry Division, together with Philippine Army units, penetrated deeper into the upper Marikina water divide.

Mexicans Fly With Yanks

United States 5th Air Force fighter bombers, including a crack unit of the Mexican Expeditionary Force, flew 300 sorties Monday in support of Luzon ground operations while to the south Marine dive bombers based on Mindanao Island hit Baguio town, named after the summer capital on Luzon.

In the Davao Gulf areas the Yanks captured the ravaged town of Calinan, road junction, and advanced 1,200 yards toward Baguio.

Japs' Cagayan Stand Doubted

DAVIS

Manila, June 20 (AP)—It appeared unlikely today that the disorganized Japanese in the Cagayan Valley — Luzon's breadbasket — could consolidate anywhere for a stand against the river-hopping 37th Ohio Infantry Division, fast approaching to within 100 miles of the island's north tip.

The Cagayan drive, north of Manila, constitutes the major windup move of the five-month-old Luzon campaign, and Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler has the planes and artillery to keep it rolling.

NIGHT

Japanese Fled

The Japanese had been expected to fight to the death at Nagulian. When their mortar fire opened up as Beightler's men massed assault boats to cross the Cagayan River before the town, the General barked:

"I want that town wiped out. Put over an air strike immediately and follow up with at least 500 rounds of artillery."

River Bridged

The Japanese fled. The infantrymen easily crossed the river and walked into the ruined town, reported Associated Press Correspondent Hamilton W. Faron, afield with the 37th.

Under Beightler's urging, engineers built a bridge across the river quickly and his men poured ahead to approach Ilagan, 110 miles south of Aparri on Luzon's north tip. Engineers were ready for a quick job of spanning the river at that point.

Hungry Filipinos eye the progress of the 37th, which is racing up a valley producing a big share of Luzon's staple foods, rice and corn, as well as tobacco.

Jap Casualties High

Japanese casualties during the past week on Luzon's scattered fronts exceeded 1,600 dead and the unusually high figure of nearly 500 taken prisoner.

So many dead Japanese are in forested ridges of the Marakina watershed east of Manila that Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, of the 38th Division, said he could detect the stench while flying several hundred yards up.

This division had fought beyond the roads and part of their supplies are dropped by air, but one company of the 38th went for three days without food as it hacked through the dense bamboo forests.

Enemy Line Smashed

An enemy line no longer existed in those mountains and many Japanese units were out of contact with their forces on the right and left.

Evacuation of American wounded is a considerable problem. Sometimes it takes more than 48 hours to carry a wounded soldier down the hills through the tangled undergrowth to the field hospital.

American bombers.

Toyohara airdrome on the northwest coast was hit hard in a fighter sweep while roads linking military targets were heavily strafed.

Seventh fleet mariners and privateers maintained their heckling runs the same day over the China ports of Shanghai, Canton and Hong Kong, while armed reconnaissance planes burned a lugger south of Pescadores and fired the Formosan port of Taihoku.

Jap March Of Death

BERGHOLZ

With U.S. 6th Division Near Davao, Mindanao, P.I., June 19 [AP—Delayed]—A plucky Yank sergeant commanded a Japanese squad for a brief time—long enough to lead the Nipponese to their death.

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It happened in rugged fighting west of Davao when Staff Sergeant Joseph F. De Luca of Belleville, N.J., spotted an enemy patrol moving toward the road block where he commanded a machine-gun outfit.

The sergeant marched down the road and motioned to the Japanese to come forward. Evidently thinking he was a Japanese, the patrol marched steadily up the road behind De Luca.

When the squad was in position to be caught by a crossfire from the concealed machine gunners, De Luca whirled around and shouted, "Halt and drop your rifles."

The Nipponese halted. But one made the mistake of grabbing for a grenade. De Luca dove for cover and the Yank machine guns mowed down the patrol.

LIBERATORS BOMB FORMOSA COAST

MANILA, Wednesday, June 21—(AP) For the third straight day more than 50 Fifth Airforce Liberators drubbed the North Formosa Port of Keeling last Monday, dropping 200 tons of explosives and adding fresh devastation to harbor installations and rail facilities, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

At the same time 200 Lightnings and Mustangs dropped 72 tons of jellied gasoline firebombs on Kari, southwest coast supply area for the Japanese army. The town was declared completely destroyed.

Four Lightnings were downed by anti-aircraft fire.

NIGHT

Enemy interceptors for the second time attempted to drop cannisters of explosives, suspended from long cables on the attacking Liberators, but all missed their targets. Some cannisters were suspended from parachutes; others were dropped free in an effort to foul wings and propellors of the

AUSSIES CONTROL BAY IN BORNEO

Land at Northern End of Brunei; Bomb Japanese Airfields

JUN 22 1945

MANILA, Thursday, June 21—(AP) In a shore to shore operation, units of the Australian Ninth division have landed at the northern head of Brunei bay, Northwest Borneo, giving them control of both sides of the entrance to the waterway, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

The landing was preceded by an artillery bombardment from Labuan island, seized by the Aussies early in their invasion of Borneo.

The island is five miles west of the new beachhead.

"Our ground forces now control the shores bordering both entrances into the bay," the communique said.

Medium bombers supported the ground operations.

Heavy bombers and fighters made another of their daily strikes in the Balikpapan area, where the Tokyo radio says, without Allied confirmation, that an Allied naval force has been operating for several days.

Bomb Airfields

The heavies dropped 150 tons of explosives on Balikpapan, Manggar and nearby airfields.

There was no mention in the communique of Allied ships shelling Balikpapan nor of mine sweepers operating in the bay, as Tokyo reported yesterday.

The Aussies who landed at Weston on the eastern side of the bay several days ago, drove inland two and a half miles without meeting more than minor patrol contacts.

While they pushed inland, other units of the veterans of African desert warfare crossed the five-mile strait from Labuan to the mainland and occupied Mempakul village. This secured the north entrance to Brunei bay from any possible Japanese attack mounted from Jesselton, 60 miles to the north.

Smash Oil Center

The latest strike at Balikpapan was made by 40 Liberators of the 13th Air Force, based on the Philippines, and five RAAF heavy bombers. They smashed at the oil center through a cloud cover. Twenty other heavies made the attack on Manggar air field, 12 miles away, encountering heavy anti aircraft fire.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Wednesday communique said the Aussies gained ground on both the northern and southern fronts of western Borneo. The southern column was within a score of miles of its immediate objective—the Japanese-fired Seria oil fields. This force advanced four miles beyond captured Tutong.

To the north the Australians held two miles of the railroad leading to Jesselton, big Japanese base. Another digger unit made an unopposed landing 10 miles southeast of Brunei town and started to mop up tidal river areas.

Aussies 20 Miles From Oil Center

Manila, June 20 (AP)—New ground gains, putting Australian forces about 20 miles from the Seria oil fields of Northwest Borneo, were reported officially today as the enemy radio said Allied

ships were sweeping the harbor free of mines before bombarded Balikpapan.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur ignored enemy accounts that a fair sized Allied fleet was in action off Balikpapan, big oil refinery center on the East-Central Coast. His communiqué today limited reports on Balikpapan to a 200-ton bombing by Liberators.

DAY

Reports Clearing Mines

Tokyo said the minesweepers entered Balikpapan Bay yesterday while the fleet continued a shelling which, by the enemy version, opened Friday night.

MacArthur's headquarters told of a 4-mile advance in Northwest Borneo below Tutong toward the Seria oil fields, set afire by the Japs.

Aussies who landed recently at Weston, on the eastern arm of Brunei Bay, pushed 2 miles along the Jesselton railroad to the village of Linghungan. Digger patrols landed unopposed 10 miles southeast of Brunei town as they searched tidal rivers in a mopping-up operation.

JAPANESE FEAR NEW INVASION IN BORNEO AREA

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—(AP) Fears of another invasion of Borneo were displayed today by radio Tokyo which reported Allied naval activity off the island's east coast oil center of Balikpapan, including mine-sweeping and shelling of the city.

Although heavy air attacks on Balikpapan have been reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiques, there has been no hint of Allied Naval bombardment as repeated in the Tokyo broadcasts, recorded by the FCC.

Tokyo contended Allied minesweepers were busy in Balikpapan bay and that one was sunk by Japanse shore batteries.

Minesweeper operations often precede action by invading surface forces.

Task Forces on Prowl

Intended for American consumption, another broadcast said two Allied task forces were on the prowl near Miyaka island, about midway between Okinawa and Formosa. The unconfirmed report said they included three battleships in one group and three aircraft carriers and a battleship in the other, while more than 100 transports were allegedly spotted at anchor in the Kerama islands, 20 miles west of Okinawa.

Admitting Superfort fire raids on Kukuoka, on Kyushu Island, and Shizuoka and Toyohashi on the east coast of Honshu, a Domei news agency broadcast made no claim that any of the B-29s had been shot down. Fires burned for hours before being controlled, Tokyo said, adding that 60 other Superforts laid mines off the west coast of the home island of Honshu and in the Kammon Strait separating Honshu and Kyushu.

Cooperative Living

Domei disclosed elaborate plans for cooperative living in the bombed homeland cities of Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe, under provisions of the new wartime emergency law approved by the diet.

Residents will be organized into "rehabilitated neighborhood associations" of about 10 families, and district associations will be made up of from 30 to 50 neighborhood organizations. There will be community kitchens, dining rooms, bath houses, medical centers and gardens "provided for by the government subsidy."

Domei claimed Japanese forces had launched a "fresh offensive" in the Tingnan and Lungnan sectors of Southern Kiangsi province in China and had "completely destroyed" Chinese army bases and "dealt a crushing blow to six divisions "belonging to the 12th group army and the 63rd and 65th armies, which form the mainstay of Chungking's seventh war zone."

12 Of 16 Poles Convicted; Okulicki Gets 10-Year Term

JUN 21 1945

London, Thursday, June 21 (AP)—Twelve of the sixteen Polish underground leaders accused of subversive activities behind Red Army lines in Poland were found guilty in Moscow early today and sentenced to prison terms ranging from ten years to four months, the Moscow radio said.

Three were acquitted and the trial of another was postponed because he was ill.

Maj. Gen. L. Bronislaw Okulicki, Polish home army commander and principal defendant among the sixteen accused of subversive activities, received the heaviest sentence—ten years.

One Gets 8 Years

Jan Jankowski, deputy Prime Minister of the Polish exile government in London and leader of the Polish underground movement, was sentenced to eight years. Two other leaders of the Polish underground government, Adam N. Bien and Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, each received five-year terms.

The other sentences:

L. V. Puzhak, eighteen months; Kazimir S. Baginski, one year; Alexander Zwecziewsky, eight months; Eugene Czarnowski, six months; Stanislaw Merzuva, Z. Stupulowski, J. A. Khratsinski and F. A. Urzanski, each four months.

for them must rest with the authorities at present in power in Poland," the agency asserted.

"The mystery of some of the defendants confessing to actions they never committed will probably never be explained," the agency said, "just as nobody has yet explained the mystery of self-accusations in former trials."

Aided Reds' Advance, Claim

The agency's statement said the Russians have accused the defendants of activities which caused the death of 514 Soviet soldiers and the wounding of 249 between July 28, 1944, and May 31, 1945. It claimed that the Police Home Army contributed to the victory of the United Nations, sustained large losses and "facilitated to a very considerable degree" the advance of the Red Army.

"The Polish underground movement, civilian authorities and the home army received orders to cooperate with the Soviet Army," the statement continued. "These orders they carried out."

The agency accused the Russians of disarming Polish patriots who had helped them in military operations, arresting commanders and executing some on the spot, and added:

"In many countries of Europe . . . there existed underground movements which came into the open immediately after the entry of Allied troops. They would not have done so in all probability if the armies of liberation were to have come to impose upon them a foreign Communist government."

London Poles Deny Home Army Acted Against Reds

London, June 20 (AP)—The Polish telegraph agency, official mouthpiece of the Polish Government in exile, denied today that the Polish Home Army had committed diversionist activities in the rear of Red Army forces.

This was the first direct repudiation here of the Russian indictment under which 16 Polish leaders are being tried in Moscow.

"It is impossible to ascertain whether, for what reason and in what circumstances, soldiers of the Red Army were killed or wounded (behind the lines)," the agency said. "It certainly did not happen, as alleged in the indictment, as a result of any action on the part of the Polish Home Army which, until the end, remained loyal to its leaders and Allies."

Poland Held Chaotic

The agency said Poland had been in a state of chaos ever since the Lublin Committee of National Liberation took over, with German deserters and armed bands of various nationalities infesting the countryside.

"In the struggle with the population . . . there were casualties on both sides, but the responsibility

DAY

CENSORSHIP SEEN WORSE

Briton Editor Would Ask Big 3 For New Policy

JUN 21 1945

London, June 20 (AP)—Arthur J. Heighway, editor and managing director of the World's Press News, said today that the world press should ask the Big Three for an authoritative statement "concerning press freedoms becoming really operative as soon as possible."

Heighway's comment came as increasing protests were voiced that censorship actually was being tightened, rather than relaxed, since the end of the war in Europe.

The London *Evening Standard* on June 18 published a letter from Leslie Randall, its correspondent with the 21st Army Group, stating that public relations rules and regulations there were "worse than ever now."

Urges 'Hands Off'

He urged a "hands off the press" campaign "so we can go about the job of reporting what is happening in occupied Germany and liberated countries without being encumbered by all this P.R. (Public Relations) control."

Heighway, whose publication is an outstanding organ of British newspaperdom, said it was "proving more difficult to report the peace than it was to report the war." He continued:

"Correspondents fear they are being prevented from securing access to news which it is vital to the democracies of Great Britain and the United States—indeed of all the United Nations—that they should secure. If freedom of the press means anything at all, that policy is wrong and the sooner it is ended the better."

A Grave Menace

After discussing restrictions imposed by the British Home Office on news of the transfer from the Continent to Britain of William Joyce (Lord Haw Haw) to face treason charges, Heighway went on:

"This censorship of news to which the public is entitled is becoming a grave menace. When the war ended security rules ceased to operate in Europe and official censorship was nominally moderated accordingly.

"Admittedly some control of military angles must be preserved, but the correspondent concerned with interpreting Europe's readjustment are palpably being penalized by officialdom with no reasonable justification on security grounds.

"The Allied democracies are entitled to the news from Europe; otherwise their understanding of vital factors is incomplete, with a consequential detriment to sound judgment.

Dead Hand Of Officialdom

"Full freedom for press correspondents to survey the political and civilian news in the European field now becomes more imperative than ever. Secrecy and censorship only create disillusion and wonderment together with cynicism as to what the democracies fought for.

"The dead hand of superfluous, redundant officialdom must be fought very strenuously by the press of the free world; otherwise a perilous position is created.

"The subject is so vital to humanity's future democratic development that the press of the world should ask for an authoritative statement by the Big Three concerning press freedoms becoming really operative as soon as possible."

British Want U.S. In Syria Talks

London, June 20 (AP)—A British Foreign Office commentator said today that Britain took the view that the French-Syrian dispute should be settled "as soon as possible" in the interest of all parties concerned, including the French, but stood pat on the British contention that the question was one for tripower discussions.

He declared that Britain "regrets" any suggestion tending to delay a solution and added that an increase in the number of participating powers would tend to prolong discussions.

First Proposal Rejected

Britain last week rejected General de Gaulle's proposal that the problem be ironed out by representatives of France, Britain, the United States, Russia and China, contending that France, Britain and the United States could settle it.

In a speech to the French Consultative Assembly yesterday, de Gaulle proposed: "Let us seek a solution worthy of us and let it conform to the friendship we bear for England. A solution can be found without difficulty in a mutual effort by Britain and France which would satisfy international harmony."

Poles Occupy Town, Report

London, June 20 (AP)—Reports reached London today that the Polish Army had occupied the industrial city of Cieszyn (Teschen), on the Czechoslovak border, and that the Prague Government had accepted a Russian offer to settle all Czechoslovak-Polish problems.

Cieszyn formed part of the northeast frontier district of Czechoslovakia after the last war, but was seized by Poland in 1938 following the post-Munich partition of Czechoslovakia. The Lublin radio, a voice of the Warsaw Polish provisional Government, said a Polish army force had reached the coal and iron producing center.

The British radio quoted another Lublin broadcast as saying that the Russians had formally transferred to Poland a part of East Prussia and that 50,000 Poles already had settled the district, which was renamed Masuria.

DAY

Empire Reaction Seen In Canada Dollar Shift

LONDON, June 20 (AP).—"The Financial News," discussing rumors of the impending upward revaluation of the Canadian dollar, possibly bringing it to a par with the American dollar, said this would have some reaction on the financial prestige of the Empire, but on the balance might be beneficial to Britain.

"Technically Great Britain would lose nothing since Canada has never been a member of the sterling area," "The Financial News" said. "Nor is there anything to prevent Canada from continuing to hold to the Ottawa agreement. But adherence of Canada to the dollar bloc would certainly have some reaction on the financial prestige of the Empire.

"It has been suggested that to prevent it, we should consider the case for compliance with Canada's known desire for our acceptance of the Bretton Woods plan. But apart from other arguments for and against Bretton Woods it would seem absurd to urge its acceptance on such ground. . .

"If Canada wishes to adjust her dollar to the United States dollar, let her do so by all means. We have no means of preventing her and may as well accept the decision—if such it is—with good grace."

King Receives Russian Clerics

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—King George VI told delegates of the Russian Orthodox Church today that "churches have a great contribution to make" in establishing a righteous peace. He expressed the hope that Great Britain and Russia would remain comrades in peace as in war. Metropolitan Krutitsky headed the delegation, which the King received in Buckingham Palace with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

DAY

U.S. Fighter Group Given Tract Of British Land

London, June 20 (AP)—The 357th Fighter Group of the United States 8th Air Force has accepted a tract of land given by Sir Guy Hambling for a memorial to the flyers' 14 months of combat operations.

The land in Suffolk, from which the squadron flew, will be the site of a building preserving momentoes of the group. Money, material and labor will be donated by personnel of the group. Sir Guy will become owner of the memorial.

Laski Denies Accuracy Of Letter Quoting Speech

Labor Party Member Disclaims Advocacy of Revolution

LONDON, June 20 (AP).—Professor Harold J. Laski, political scientist and Labor party member, denounced today a published letter purporting to quote his remarks at a rally in Newark, England.

"The Daily Herald," the Labor party newspaper, quoted Laski as saying he would sue for libel any newspaper that reprinted the letter "with malicious intent." The letter was reprinted in both "The Herald" and sections of the Conservative press, along with Laski's comment.

Lord Beaverbrook's Conservative "Daily Express" headlined the story: "Socialism—'Even if it Means Violence'—the Professor Talks of Revolution."

Laski's statement denouncing the letter denied he had discussed the question raised by the author.

Jackson Back In London

London, June 20 (AP)—Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court, returned to London today to help speed the work of bringing major Nazi war criminals to trial as chief prosecutor for the United States.

3.024-27725

Eire Protests Slayings By Japs

Dublin, June 20 (AP)—Premier Eamon de Valera told the Dail today that Eire had protested to Tokyo the reported slayings of four Irish priests by the Japanese at Manila.

Switzerland's Handling Of Internees Defended

Bern, June 20 (AP)—Foreign Minister Max Petitpierre told the National Council today that Russian internees in Switzerland were well treated and received better rations than the Swiss civilian population.

Replying to Soviet charges that Russians are being held in Switzerland, Petitpierre said in a broadcast over the Swiss radio, "All internees have liberty to depart from our country if they want to do so."

Saying that there were more than 9,000 Russians in different camps throughout Switzerland, Petitpierre repeated the Swiss Government's offer to have an inter-Allied commission investigate the conditions under which the internees live.

He said dogs sometimes were used to frighten internees in cases involving violators of discipline or revolt, but denied that any internee had been injured.

"Thousands of Russian soldiers sought our hospitality," he said, "and we received them without any obligations."

Paris Press Hails Treaty Plan

Paris, June 20 (AP)—Paris newspapers expressed virtually unanimous approval today of the Consultative Assembly's resolution asking for a British-French treaty and General de Gaulle's proposal that France and Great Britain settle the Levantine dispute between themselves.

Both actions came yesterday.

The political editor of the *Agence France Presse*, which usually reflects official opinion, wrote that "the Assembly's applause was significant when de Gaulle evoked Franco-British friendship. . . . The Assembly showed complete unanimity for removing from the debate its character of aggravated controversy."

Foresees Friendship Chance

France Libre said: "A more solid friendship can come from this crisis."

Laybe commented: "Sooner or later, a new Franco-British treaty must come from this experience. If it had been left only to France, this treaty would have been started through the adoption of a common policy for the Near East."

Le Pays ridiculed the duel between France and Britain over whether the Syrian dispute should be submitted to three or to five powers.

The *Parisien Libre* said the debate was concluded in "an atmosphere of conciliation which, let us hope, will now be harmonized with the facts."

WAC's Overseas To Be Flown Home

Paris, June 20 (AP)—Approximately 50 WAC's will be flown to the United States in July, the first to be returned home under the point system, Lieut. Col. Anna M. Wilson, Studio City, Cal., WAC staff director in the European theater, said today.

A minimum of 50 will be returned monthly from July to November, when a substantial increase in the quota is expected, Colonel Wilson said. The first group has scores ranging from 70 to 112 points, compared with the 44 necessary for WAC personnel to be eligible for release.

Approximately 3,000 WAC's are eligible for release. Some, however, considered essential personnel, will remain until replaced—probably within a few months.

After arriving in the United States the WAC's will go to one of the five WAC separation centers nearest their homes—Fort Dix, N.J., Fort Bragg, N.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Camp Beal, Cal., and Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

DEGAULLE MAY CONFER WITH TRUMAN ABROAD

PARIS, June 20.—(AP) An official close to Gen. Charles De Gaulle said today plans for the French leader's visit to the United States had been temporarily suspended owing to the possibility President Truman will see him here before or after the Big Three talks in Berlin.

DeGaulle still is intent upon meeting the President, the source added, and will fly to Washington immediately if invited.

The French originally hoped DeGaulle would meet Truman before the end of the San Francisco conference and then accompany him there for closing day ceremonies. The crisis in Syria and the fact the conference lasted longer than expected prevented the meeting.

DeGaulle will make every effort to see Truman in Europe, it was said, if the original plan to go to Washington is definitely discarded.

French official quarters anxiously awaited British reaction to DeGaulle's proposal yesterday that Britain and France alone handle the Syrian problem.

Blum Hits Vichy Regime

Paris, June 20 (AP)—Former Premier Leon Blum said today that conditions under the Vichy regime approached a panic in July of 1940 and that he had heard Gen. Maxime Weygand was on the verge of marching upon the French provisional capital with French troops.

He testified before a high court commission taking evidence for the trial of Marshal Pétain, former Vichy chief of state.

Blum, recently released from German detention, said that at Vichy he saw the formation of terrorist organizations and the spread of fear. He said he had been "stupefied" earlier, before France fell, when he learned that the abandonment of Paris was intended so soon.

Pétain, questioned further at Mont Rouge Prison, said that after the Germans violated the demarcation line between occupied and Vichy France that he tried in vain to address the French people by radio.

Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop informed him a few days later, Pétain said, that when he wanted to speak by radio it would be necessary to refer the request to Hitler.

French Place Ceilings On Restaurant Meals

Paris, June 20 (AP)—The Food Ministry placed ceiling prices today on restaurant meals, with the maximum permitted at the best class restaurants 125 francs ($2.50 at the current United States military exchange rate).

A Ministry spokesman explained "the principal idea behind this move is that restaurants are now to be places of subsistence, not places where the French go for a good meal."

Leopold Seeks Conservative, Catholic Aid For Regime

Brussels, June 20 (AP)—Negotiations to form a Belgian government which would support the return of King Leopold proceeded in an atmosphere of secrecy today with only Catholics and Conservatives seemingly considered in the running.

The King's third emissary, M. Weemaes, who arrived yesterday, already had started back to Salzburg to report to the monarch, leaving Professor Pirennes, a personal friend of the King, and Louis Frederic, a former chief of the Privy Council, to carry on in Leopold's behalf.

Among the latest names mentioned for Cabinet posts was that of M. Hedoux, Governor of Brabant and resistance leader whose pro-Royalist proclamation has been banned by Minister of Interior van Glubbeke.

Van Zeeland Approached

Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister and present High Commissioner for Repatriation, who is known as a close friend of the King, also was supposed to have been approached.

A suggested referendum on the return of Leopold to Belgium drew opposition today from the newspaper *Le Soir*.

The newspaper said the suggestion, recently supported by Du Bus de Warnaffe, Catholic Minister of Justice, would be a dangerous experiment and further divide the country, with the Flemish people on the King's side and Walloons on the other, with both determined not to accept defeat.

Referendum Held Out

The paper said the referendum would be unconstitutional and argued the Government could not suggest it without appearing to menace royal prerogatives, and that the King could not ask for a referendum without ignoring parliamentary institutions.

King Leopold, who refused demands that he abdicate, drew further fire today from the Socialist newspaper *Le Peuple*.

It declared that "King Leopold has had ample time and means to justify himself before the country and yet has not done so. His declaration that he cannot speak freely without support of his ministers implies he can only speak freely from the throne itself. That's hardly the language one should expect from the first citizen of a democratic country."

While Leopold's opportunity of forming a government that would support the monarchy appeared to rest chiefly with the Catholic party, neutral observers said such a government would have no chance of keeping power long with only Catholics in support.

Guard Claims He Saw Bodies Of Hitler, Sweetheart Afire

MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS, Germany, June 20—(AP) A guard in Adolf Hitler's Berlin Reichschancellery claimed today that he saw the bodies of the German Fuehrer and his supposed bride Eva Braun, burning at the exit to Hitler's underground shelter May 1. Four empty gasoline cans were beside the couple, he asserted.

The guard, 32-year-old Hermann Karnau, said he recognized Hitler by his mustache and Eva Braun by her black suede, cork-soled shoes. He said he believed they had been previously poisoned.

This new account of Hitler's fate was described by Karnau at an Allied press conference. Headquarters did not explain why it was released, since Soviet Marshal George K. Zhukov said in Berlin June 9 that "we have found no corpse that could be Hitler's." Zhukov suggested then that Hitler and Eva Braun had a good opportunity to escape by air.

Karnau asserted that on the last day of Hitler's life—May 1, the day when the Germans claimed Hitler died and 24 hours previous to Berlin's fall—he was mounting guard at the underground shelter.

Karnau surrendered to Canadian troops at Wilhelmshaven May 25, asserting that he escaped Berlin on May 2 by bluffing his way through Russian lines with the claim that he was a liberated Dutch slave worker. He speaks a dialect akin to Dutch.

He was first questioned by Canadian Sergeant Otto Almasy of Pittsburgh, Pa., and later by Capt. K. W. E. Leslie of London.

Leslie told correspondents that "under ordinary circumstances I would describe Karnau as telling the truth, but it is not my job to prove it's true."

Stories Varied

Capt. Leslie admitted that Karnau's story, which has been held up for three weeks, had varied in some respects as he told and retold it. Leslie said Karnau once claimed that Hitler had been poisoned and his body burned. But after further questioning, Karnau confessed that was hearsay. He also first said that Hitler's head showed evidence of a wound. He dropped that part of the story later.

Karnau said Hitler arrived in Berlin at the end of February from Karlshorst near Frankfurt on the Main and remained to the end. From April 18 on, he said, Hitler remained in his deep underground shelter and never went out.

"On April 13 I met Eva Braun," he said. "She apparently was in great distress. She was crying out 'I would rather die here—I will not go away.' I tried to calm her, addressing her as fraulein Braun.

"She replied, 'you may call me Frau Hitler now.'"

Toward the end of April, Karnau, added, there were strong rumors in the Reichschancellery that Hitler had married. He said he asked an officer and was told it was true.

"It was dangerous to speak of her relations with the fuehrer."

"In the last days of Berlin's siege we guards were allowed to pass through Hitler's shelter for greater safety because of the continual artillery fire in the open," he said.

"Several times I saw Hitler sitting on a long wicker chair, his left hand tapping his knees nervously. I cannot say that he looked particularly ill. He drank only mineral water."

During the morning, he said, four men arrived carrying gasoline cans " for the air-conditioning system." Karnau said he knew that a diesel engine was used and consumed oil, and therefore he refused them entrance to the shelter.

"Hitler's valet, Linge, then intervened and said 'it's all right,'" Karnau recounted.

Saw Burning Bodies

Karnau said he saw Hitler alive at about 4 p. m. Afterward he said he and other guards went out into the open air, and then at about 6:30 p. m. he said he saw the burning bodies when he went around past the emergency exit to Hitler's shelter.

"I saw Hitler lying on the ground about two yards from the exit in the open air," he related. "Hitler was on his back with his knees slightly drawn up. Braun was beside him with her face down. Both bodies were on fire and beside them were four empty gasoline cans. There was an incredible odor.

"I turned about and encountered Prof. Stumpfecker, the chief medical officer of the Chancellery at the main entrance to the bunker. I believe that he poisoned the Fuehrer and Fraulein Braun, because four nights earlier he had poisoned Hitler's favorite Alsatian dog," he said.

(Various previous reports of Hitler's death have said that a Dr. Morel, Hitler's personal physician, was believed to have poisoned Hitler or given him a "mercy" needle.)

Karnau said he then entered the bunker, which was about 65 feet deep underground, and met the valet Linge.

"We had heard that Linge had orders that the Fuehrer's body should never fall into the hands of the enemy, who was then at the Hollisches tor and was shelling us heavily," he continued.

"In the bunker I met Sturmann of the Fuehrer's personal staff coming down the emergency exit. He was called out, 'the fuehrer is dead and is burning'.

"With another guard I returned to the spot where the bodies lay. The lower halves of both then were burned away, but I again recognized Braun by her black suede shoes with high, cork soles which had not yet caught fire."

Karnau said he saw Propaganda Minister Goebbels between 8 p. m. and 9 p. m. "He was standing alone in his bunker room opposite the fuehrer's, holding his chin thoughtfully in one hand," he said.

Goebbels Poisoned Self

The Russians believe that Goebbels poisoned himself, his wife and five children, but their bodies have not been positively identified.

Karnau, who did not see the bodies of Hitler and Eva Braun after his second trip to the bunker exit, said he believed there was "only a shovelful left of Hitler's body."

German Says He Saw Bodies Of Hitler, Braun Burning

Montgomery's Headquarters, June 20 (AP)—A German policeman from Berlin said today he saw the bodies of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun burning at the exit to the Reich's Chancellery shelter on May 1.

[This is another of a series of reports and rumors concerning the fate of Hitler which started before the fall of Berlin. Marshal Zhukov told Allied correspondents in the German capital June 9 that "we have found no corpse that could be Hitler's" and suggested the Führer had a good opportunity to escape by air with Eva Braun, his companion in the siege.]

Gasoline Cans Beside Them

Hermann Karnau, 32, the policeman, told Allied correspondents: "I saw Hitler lying on the ground about 2 meters from the exit, in open air.

"Hitler was on his back with his knees slightly drawn up. Eva Braun was beside him with her face down. Both bodies were on fire and beside them were four empty gasoline cans. There was an incredible odor.

"I turned about and encountered Professor Stumpfecker, chief medical officer of the Chancellery, at the main entrance to the bunker. I believe he poisoned the Führer and Fraulein Braun, for four nights earlier he had poisoned the Führer's favorite Alsatian dog.

Blondie.

"I entered the bunker, which was 20 meters deep underground, and met Hitler's valet, Linge."

"Fuhrer Is Dead And Burning"

Karnau declared: "We had heard that Linge had orders that the Führer's body should never fall into the hands of the enemy, who were then about 2 kilometers away at the Hollisches Tor and shelling us heavily.

"In the bunker I met Sturmbahnführer Schedule, of the Führer's personal staff, coming down the emergency exit. He was calling out: 'The Führer is dead and burning!'

"With another policeman I returned to the spot where the bodies lay. The lower parts of both were burned away, but I recognized Braun by the black suede shoes with high cork soles, which had not yet caught fire."

Saw Goebbels That Night.

"I saw Goebbels that night between 8 and 9 P. M. He was standing alone in his bunker room opposite the Fuehrers, holding his chin thoughtfully in one hand.

Karnau surrendered to Canadian troops at Wilhelmshaven May 25.

Why Karnau's story was not released within a few days after his surrender was not explained at the press conference at headquarters. Nor was it explained why the story should suddenly be given out, now that Russian Marshal Zhukov has cast doubt on German assertions that Hitler is dead.

Karnau, a tall, skinny German with wavy blond hair, was dressed in a loose gray sweater and dark trousers. He described himself as a professional policeman in Wilhelmshaven and said he obtained a transfer from a police battalion in Greece to duty at Hitler's headquarters at Rastenburg, in East Prussia, last September.

Karnau said he had been transferred at one time to Berchtesgaden for winter duty, where another centry pointed out Hitler's window and said adjoining it was the window of "E. B."

"Nobody was allowed to refer to the lady as Fraulein Braun," he said. "She was always spoken of by initials. It was also dangerous to speak of her relations with the Fuehrer."

Hitler Stayed in Sheelter.

Karnau said he was transferred to Berlin as a guard at the Reichschalcellery. He said Hitler came there at the end of February and remained in Berlin to the end.

From April 18 onward, Hitler was said to have remained in a deep underground shelter.

"On April 13, I met Eva Braun when she was apparently in great distress," Karnau said, "she was crying out, 'I would rather die here. I will not go away.' I tried to calm her, addressing her as Fraulein Braun, to which she replied:

"'You may call me Frau Hitler now.'"

(Marshal Zhukov said in his June 9 press conference the Red Army had evidence which indicated that Hitler married Eva Braun two days before Berlin fell. The policeman's story suggests that they might have married earlier.)

soldier, who promptly went to the police.

RARE BELGIAN HONOR WON BY U. S. DIVISION

IN OCCUPIED GERMANY, June 20 (AP)—The United States Second Armored Division, cited as the first liberating troops to enter Belgium and again as the vital outfit in halting and eliminating the stampede of German Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt's Ardennes offensive, has been honored with the first Belgian fourragère ever to go to a foreign military unit.

Presentation of the fourragère will be made in a few days. The reconnaissance troops of the 35th Division provide firemen for the raid.

Some of the Germans in Niedermendig had looted a train a few nights before and there had been repeated cases of trouble in the town. Correspondents were not told about the raid in advance. The following account was provided by a member of the reconnaissance troops:

Houses Searched

The soldiers arrived in trucks at 4 a. m., and started pounding on doors. The entire populace was ordered into the streets within five minutes. Then the houses were searched and the people were checked for identification cards.

Twenty-five cases of goods looted from the train and a large amount of hoarded food were discovered. More than 100 persons had failed to obtain identity cards which had been available upon request for two months.

The job was done with all the planning and military efficiency of a combat action. The town was divided into 10 sectors, one for each platoon. The platoon leaders were told with emphasis that military efficiency, which the Germans understand and respect, had to be demonstrated or the raid would not be a success even though it uncovered much contraband.

As each household was awakened the people were handed a slip of paper with instructions in German telling them to be dressed and in the streets in five minutes.

They came out fast and stood shivering in the dark.

By dawn the job was half done and by 6 a. m., it was finished. The people of at least one German town had learned something at the hands of men who have not been out of combat long enough yet to forget.

German-speaking Americans who circulated among the residents during the raid overheard three main reasons: (1) It was better under the Nazis, (2) it would be no worse under the Russians, and (3) the Americans really mean business.

German Soldier Put Finger on Ribbentrop

High Nazi Had Moved Into Divorcee's Home Just as German Lieutenant Moved Out.

Hamburg, Germany, June 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The plump wife of a long-time acquaintance of Joachim von Ribbentrop revealed today that a tired and disgusted German soldier provided the tip which led to the Nazi Foreign Minister's arrest last week by British military police.

The woman, publication of whose name is not permitted, is the wife of an elderly wine merchant who has known Ribbentrop for twenty-five years. She said her husband turned the Nazi official away from his door on April 30 when he came seeking refuge.

"My husband and I like Ribbentrop as a man, but hated him for being a Nazi," the woman said. "I am glad he has been taken. He deserves any fate."

Ribbentrop finally found shelter in the apartment of a 35-year-old divorcee, moving in, the neighbors said, just as a German lieutenant moved out. The woman worked as a censor for the Wehrmacht, had a flat on the top floor of a five-story building in a relatively undamaged middle-class residential section of Hamburg. It was here that Ribbentrop was apprehended.

The soldier-informer, worried about his wife, who was expecting a second child, depressed over his brother who had been reported missing in action and concerned over his own ill health, hated war and the "men responsible for it," the wine merchant's wife said.

Last week Ribbentrop sent a messenger to the wine merchant asking for assistance. The messenger was intercepted by the

Nazi 'Hot-Bed' Is Raided By U. S. Infantry Division

NIEDERMENDIG, Germany, June 20.—(AP) This little Rhine river town of 3,000—considered a Nazi hot bed by the Allied military government—got a first class surprise early one morning last week when it was raided by 300 American soldiers.

Col. Alford C. Boatsman of Beatrice, Neb., commander of the 135th Regiment of the 35th Infantry division, said the primary purpose of the raid was to convince the residents of Niedermendig that the occupation authorities really meant business. The 135th Regiment and

AIR BLOWS DESTRUCTIVE

German Says Greater Use Would Have Ended War Sooner

WIESBADEN, Germany, June 20 (AP)—A German general who was on the receiving end of Allied air attacks in North Africa, Normandy and the Ruhr told questioning Allied officers that they could have won the war sooner with "increased tactical air operations" after the Normandy break-through.

United States Army interrogation officers had asked General Bayerlein, commander of the Panzer Lehr Division and once Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel's Chief of Staff, whether "more" or less emphasis on air power by the Allies, at the expense of or in favor of ground power, would have been profitable."

Bayerlein told them he thought that stepped-up tactical air warfare after Aug. 1, 1944, the date on which the Americans reached Brittany, "would have added to German losses and could have hastened the Allied operations."

The interrogators followed up with this question:

"Does the general consider that the Allies' bombing would have been more effectively employed if it had been concentrated more against ground troops and less in strategic air attacks against the German economy, or vice versa?"

Bayerlein replied: "The attacks on industry and the communications systems were absolutely necessary and decisive for the end of the war. Attacks on troop concentrations were rare. An increase in this type of attack would have been advantageous."

When asked directly, however, whether strategic or tactical bombing was the superior weapon, Bayerlein said only, "I am unable to decide which is better."

Strafing More 'Unpleasant'

Rommel's aide in Africa and Normandy said he had found "strafing is more unpleasant for ground troops than bombing because of better and more exact results, even in trenches."

German troop movements, he told the interrogators, were "delayed and rendered very difficult by Allied fighters so that headquarters were unable to make any definite time calculations and troops often arrived at the decisive place too late."

Bayerlein revealed that "in attacks by Marauders, Thunderbolts and rocket Typhoons on the Fifth *Panzer* headquarters in Normandy, north of Conde, on June 19, the commanding general was the only one left (alive) out of all high-ranking officers."

In areas threatened by dive bombers, he said, trips by commanding officers were "often postponed or abandoned altogether" out of fear of the effect their death would have on troop morale.

YANKS, BRITISH SEEKING NAZI 'SECRET' WEAPONS

TRAVEMUENDE, Germany, June 20—(AP) American and British technicians today were dredging the bay of this small port for secret weapons after discovering that the Nazis had concealed one of their largest naval experimental stations here.

American parachute troops who first entered Travemuende, 15 miles north of Luebeck, were said by some officers to have wrecked much equipment before they realized the value it might have in the war against Japan.

The Germans themselves managed to [illegible] with parts of their most [illegible] secret weapons and dumped them in the middle of the bay.

Some of those which already have been recovered are regarded of such high importance to naval authorities in the Pacific war that the area has been placed under heavy guard.

It was revealed that one naval weapon intended to be the V-1 of the sea, had proved a failure in its trials. A large pontoon from a seaplane was fitted with fins for balance and its nose loaded with explosive. Mounted on top was a propulsion unit from a flying bomb.

This "Water Skimmer" presumably was to be radio-controlled and travel against either ships or defended shores at a speed of about 100 miles an hour.

Hitler 'Escape Plane' Found Near Sea Coast

Travemuende, Germany, June 16 [AP—*Delayed*]—A huge four-engined plane which carried 30,000 gallons of gasoline has been found near Travemuende and German ground crews said they were ordered in the last weeks of the war to keep it ready to carry Hitler nonstop to Japan.

Three self-sealing gasoline tanks, each of 4,000 gallons capacity, were in the cabin, leaving enough room for only three passengers. The wings were built to hold 18,000 gallons.

Crewmen said they made daily test flights of the big white and blue plane, prominently marked with the swastika.

Overshot Landing Strip

The plane landed on a special long concrete strip near the Travemuende seacoast last April just as RAF planes flew in. Several holes were shot in the craft and the pilot overshot the landing strip. The plane pitched over on its side and caught a wing on the ground, tearing off a tip. The war ended before it could be repaired.

RAF strafers also attacked three triple-decked six-engined seaplanes built like the American seaplane Mars. Two, moored in a bay, were sunk. The third was damaged in flight, but managed to land. All three had been ordered to the secret airfield at Travemuende and kept ready to take Nazi party officials from Germany.

Rhine Grape Crop 50% Over Normal

U.S. 15th Army Headquarters, June 20 (AP)—Germans along the Rhine and Moselle rivers may not have enough to eat this Fall, but the official forecast is that the Rhine province grape crop will be 50 per cent above normal.

Completely processed, it should make about 158,000,000 quarts of wine.

Occupation authorities have until October to find enough bottles and corks.

Job Of Blowing Up Siegfried Line Opens

Eighth Corps Headquarters, Ploen, Germany, June 20 (AP)—British demolition squads are blowing up the Siegfried Line.

The job of destroying concrete pillboxes and dragons' teeth will require several years, officials predicted.

The squads were blowing up concrete blockhouses and air-raid shelters in Kiel and Hamburg.

Parri Takes Up Reins In Italy; Regime Hit

Rome, June 20 (AP)—The white-haired Actionist party leader, Ferruccio Parri, assumed control of the new Italian Government today as Premier with the assertion that "I am just an ordinary man, not a politician."

He announced his slate of Ministers last night. The Socialists, allotted three posts, as were the Communists, Liberals and Labor-Democrats, expressed discontent because the Actionists and Christian-Democrats received four posts each.

Duty To Accept, He Says

"I accepted the premiership because I was called to Rome by the Committee of National Liberation, and I believe it is my patriotic duty to accept," the new Premier said. "It will be an interesting adventure."

He succeeded Ivanoe Bonomi. When addressed for the first time last night as "your Excellency," Parri frowned and said, "I don't like that."

Three important posts — Vice Premier and the Ministries of Labor and Public Works—went to Socialists, but Sandro Pertini, party secretary for northern Italy, declared that "the solution of the

crisis cannot satisfy us Socialists. We accept it only out of love for harmony and so that the Italian people may finally have a government."

Brosio Retains Post

Parri, who was relatively unknown until designated by Crown Prince Umberto Sunday to form a new Government, named Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Socialist party, as one of two vice premiers. The other vice premiership was retained by Manlio Brosio, of the Liberal (Conservative) party, who occupied the post in Premier Bonomi's cabinet which resigned June 12.

Alcide de Gasperi also was retained as Foreign Minister.

Parri took for himself the important post of Minister of the Interior, which controls police and elections.

The posts of Minister of War and Navy are yet to be filled.

Signing Of Allied-Slav Pact Announced

Rome, June 20 (AP)—Allied headquarters announced today that a program for implementing the Allied-Yugoslav agreement on the occupation of Venezia Giulia had been signed.

The official announcement said: "The discussion covered detailed delineation of the boundary agreed upon at Belgrade, arrangements for placing certain Yugoslav troops under command of the supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater, the use of the ports of Trieste and Pola and other administrative matters of mutual interest to the Allied and Yugoslav military authorities.

"As provided in the Belgrade agreement the western area will be occupied by Anglo-American troops and the eastern area by Yugoslav troops. The whole area of Venezia Giulia will be held in trust by the respective countries pending final settlement at the peace conference."

Giulia will be held in trust by the respective countries pending final settlement at the peace conference.")

The blue line runs from the old Austrian border on the north to points about four miles south of Trieste, and the city of Gorizia will be Allied-administered.

Areas Defined

The exact line extends northward from Punta Grossa, a prominent headland on the Gulf of Muggia south of Trieste, enclosing a 10 mile wide belt through Erpella, Cosia, San Danil and a point just east of Rifenbergo. It then runs to Montespino, and Eastward to Gorizia, St. Lucia, Caporetto, Plezzo and Mangari, to Ratece on the Italian-Austrian-Yugoslav border. It roughly follows the Isonzo river.

The Allied occupation forces will include 2,000 Yugoslav troops who will not participate in the occupation of Trieste or Gorizia and who will be under Allied headquarters.

The Yugoslavs will be concentrated in an area 12 miles northwest of Trieste near Montfalcone.

The agreement also provides that British and American forces occupy the important port of Pola on the southern tip of the Istrian peninsula about 100 road miles south of Trieste.

The signatories were Lt. Gen. W. D. Morgan, chief of staff to Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, for the Allies, and Lt. Gen. Jovanovic, chief of staff to Marshal Tito.

A senior officer of the British 13th Army, who gave a picture of the racial, ideological and economic difficulties in the region, said the occupation was "likely to cause the Allied military government considerable embarrassment."

Asking that he not be quoted by name, the officer said that when Tito moved out troops from the area, some had remained in Trieste in various civilian capacities, including posts with the civilian police force, and "under this guise pursued lawless activities."

The boundary agreement gave the Allied military government full use of railways in Trieste and Gorizia and the Yugoslavs full use of port facilities at Trieste and Pola with no restrictions on civilian movements.

Yanks-British to Control Disputed City of Trieste

M. MORAN

TRIESTE, June 20—(AP) Anglo-American and Yugoslav authorities signed an agreement today partitioning the Venezia Giulia area of pre-war Northeastern Italy and leaving the disputed city of Trieste entirely in British and American hands.

The agreement set up a so-called blue line for administrative purposes.

Anglo-American troops will occupy the area west of the line and Yugoslave troops the eastern area, an announcement in Rome said, adding "the whole area of Venezia

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FRANCO DEFENDS SPANISH ACTIONS

Says Nation Is Not As Defamers Depict Her

FOLTZ

Madrid, June 20 (AP)—General Franco, speaking less than 24 hours after a United Nations conference commission took action to bar from future membership in a new world organization governments set up with Axis help, said tonight Spain is not the nation which "defamatory campaigns depict her as being."

Franco's talk, inaugurating a new Spanish propaganda radio program beamed to North and South America, contained no mention of the decision reached by the United Nations meeting at San Francisco.

The Spanish leader declared dictatorship is repugnant to Spanish character and said his country desired to "foster the spirit of brotherly harmony among Spanish-speaking nations."

'We Are Spaniards'

Spain, Franco declared, "is quite the opposite of what these campaigns have made her out to be. She shows herself most clearly in having maintained peace for six years despite all threats, intrigues and plots against her from abroad."

Franco spoke at length about the misunderstandings of Spanish character abroad and complained of what he called a misconception of Spain's political character and Government.

"We cannot be called Leftist or Centerist," he asserted. "We are Spaniards, Spain must solve her own problems, within her own social sphere. Civil war eliminated the dictatorship of the proletariat. All Spanish-speaking people share in the mutual respect of individual liberties.

'The Spanish Truth'

"The station which I inaugurate tonight, Radio Nacional de Espana, will transmit the truth, the Spanish truth, and will foster the spirit of brotherly harmony among all Spanish-speaking nations."

It still was too early to judge the Spanish reaction to the United Nations move, but it was believed the action might speed the long-planned shakeup of Government with which some diplomatic circles say Franco hopes to satisfy the Anglo-American powers.

A spokesman of the Spanish Foreign Office, when asked to comment on the conference commission's action at San Francisco, said "we have no knowledge of such a report and no comment."

FORCE QUISLING TO VIEW BODIES OF NAZI VICTIMS

NORDNESS

OSLO, June 20—(AP) Norway's No. 1 war criminal, Nazi puppet Dictator Vidkun Quisling, today was taken from his jail cell where he awaits a traitor's trial and was forced to look upon the mutilated bodies of 90 fellow-countrymen found in mass graves in Trandum "death" Forest.

Compelled to accompany Quisling were a group of his followers accused of carrying out atrocity slayings during the German occupation of Norway.

The man whose name became synonymous with traitor looked upon the graves silent and hard-eyed. But his face paled when he saw some officials of his puppet government hard at work digging up additional bodies.

The diggers, under guard of police and home front troops, located eight more mass graves in the Dank woods 20 miles north of Oslo today.

Huge posses were being organized for a yard-by-yard search of the area, whose secrets were veiled throughout Norway's occupation blackout.

Authorities said six other graves had been located in other areas of Norway, the latest at Ulven, just outside Bergen, where 33 bodies were recovered yesterday. At least 25 other bodies were expected to be found in that area.

NORWAY CABINET FORMED

Gerhardsen Includes Lie and Torp in Coalition Government

OSLO, Norway, June 20 (AP)—Einer Gerhardsen, chairman of the Norwegian Labor party, said in an interview today that he had formed a new coalition government which he would present to King Haakon tomorrow for acceptance.

Mr. Gerhardsen, who will head the new government as Prime Minister, said his cabinet had been agreed upon by leaders of Norway's political parties in a series of meetings today.

The previous Cabinet resigned when the King returned from exile in London early this month.

The new government will include Trygve Lie as Foreign Minister and Oscar Torp as Minister of Defense. Paal O. Berg, who was first asked to form a new government, and the Conservative party had split over consideration of Mr. Torp.

Poles Make Statements

Moscow, June 20 (AP)—Fifteen Polish underground leaders, relieved of the threat of a death sentence in their trial on charges of "fifth column" activties behind Red Army lines in Poland, tonight made final statements in which they declared friendship between Russia and Poland was most necessary.

Earlier in the day the prosecutor asked that prison terms, but not the death penalty, be imposed on the accused Poles and asserted that the Polish exile Government in London bore "the main guilt" for trying to create a Poland in opposition to the Soviet Union."

As the trial neared its close the defendants, speaking under the privilege of "final statements," one by one presented their views on the kind of government needed in Poland and made suggestions about Soviet-Polish relations.

Sees Trouble For Conferees

Jan Jankowski, former leader of the underground government, said the commission now working in Moscow to reorganize the Polish provisional government had a difficult task because many of the accusedtinued be in the reorganized gover

The [illegible] defendant, Maj. Gen. L. Bronislaw Okulicki, Polish home army commander, staged and completed his own defense, declaring he had committed no crimes, and that "my one great mistake, I know now, was my distrust of the Soviet Union."

Not Aware Of 'Changes'

"That played a major role in this business. We were not aware of changes which have taken place in Russia—that is no threat to Poland now—and we could not believe that it was not a threat."

Charged with subversive acts behind Russian lines, Okulicki said: "I consider myself guilty of not giving orders to hand over radios, guns, and ammunition to the Red Army. I consider myself guilty for forming the 'NE' (a politico-military organization), that I maintained communications with London, and carried out propaganda against the Soviet Union and Red Army, but I am not guilty of carrying out terror, espionage, and acts of diversion."

300,000 Not Accused

Punishment of the underground leaders, he asserted, would be punishment of 300,000 Poles.

"No one has accused 300,000 Poles of anything," the court president, Col. Gen. Vassily V. Uurich interrupted.

"Excuse me," said Okulicki.

Okulicki declared "there is no proof that the underground army did not fight against the Germans," and said the Polish underground's battle against the Germans should not be punished by punishment of its leaders.

Seven Russian lawyers have been assigned to the defense.

[A Moscow broadcast heard in London said the prosecution had announced it would not ask a guilty verdict for three defendants—S. F. Mikhailowski, K. S. Kobylyanski, and J. H. Stemler-Dombowski—because of insufficient evidence.]

The court announced one defendant, Anton Paidak, who has been ill, would be tried separately.

Prosecutor Afanaseev declared "our state is now stronger after the war. With our leader, Stalin, we have great assignments to carry out. All peoples are waiting for the sentence. Let the sentence be a warning to all enemies of the Soviet Union who are trying to shake the friendship of the United Nations."

He charged that the defendants "struggled against the Red Army—the liberator of Poland, your country," and represented "a story of hatred of the Soviet Union."

"I must say," Afanaseev declared, "that the real criminal activity was inspired by the emigré government" in London. "It bears the main guilt. It tried to create a Poland in opposition to the Soviet Union."

Speaking sarcastically, he said: "Of course the four principals (Okulicki, Jan Jankowski, Adam Bien and Stanislaw Jasiukowicz) did not kill anyone. But they had instructions from the emigré government to carry out terror and diversion in the Red Army's rear, and in this connection can one speak only of moral and political responsibility?

"Why, they are all responsible, some for organization, some for execution, but none the less guilty. From July, last year, until May this year they killed 25 officers, 103 noncommissioned officers and 364 soldiers."

Red Prosecutor Asks Poles Be Only Jailed

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GILMORE

Moscow, June 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Nikolai Afanasiev, chief prosecutor of the sixteen Poles on trial for subversive activities behind Russian lines, asked the court today for no death sentences but only imprisonment.

He told the military collegium of the Soviet Supreme Court in his summation that death was not needed "because we are now living through days of joyous victory and the Soviet nation is mightier than it ever was."

Final evidence indicated that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who resigned as head of the Polish exiled government in London when it failed to accept his recommendations for accord with the Lublin-Warsaw regime, had been kept in the dark concerning alleged anti-Russian activities of the Polish underground army. The commander of that group, Maj. Gen. L. Bronislaw Okulicki, is the chief defendant.

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"You Made A Mistake"

Summing up, General Afanasiev looked across the courtroom at the Poles, huddled together with cupped ears, and said:

"You gentlemen struggled against the Red Army—the liberator of Poland, your country."

He said the Red Army entered Poland, careful of its conduct and proper in every detail, and added:

"But you gentlemen took advantage of our correctness and considered it a weakness. Gentlemen, you made a mistake."

Three Poles Reported "Cleared"

[The Moscow radio said the prosecution would not ask for the conviction of three of the Poles because of insufficient evidence. These were S. F. Mikhailowski, K. S. Kobylanski and J. H. Stember-Dombrowski—all described earlier as minor defendants.]

General Afansiev declared in his summation that the Poles on trial represented a story of hatred of the Soviet Union. He said that, as a result of years of work by Polish reactionaries against Russia, the German Army had been able to advance to the very gates of Moscow.

London Regime Accused

"Despite all their crimes, I think the punishment should be limited to imprisonment in these days of Soviet victory when, together with our allies, we have gained our great triumph," Afansiev said.

"With our leader Stalin, we have great assignments to carry out. All peoples are waiting for the sentence. Let the sentence be a warning to all enemies of the Soviet Union who are trying to shake the friendship of the United Nations.

"I must say that the real criminal activity was inspired by the emigre [London] Government. It bears the main guilt. It tried to create a Poland in opposition to the Soviet Union."

Americans Attend Trial

The courtroom was packed with Red Army officers and representatives of nearly every phase of Soviet life. Among the spectators were Mrs. Edwin Pauley, wife of the chief of the American representatives on the reparations mission. Francis Stevens, second secretary of the United States Embassy,

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…ended.

…estimony about Mikolajczyk from Yevgeny Charnowski, …man of the Polish Union of …mocrats.

Mikolajczyk is now in Moscow taking part in discussions looking toward the reorganization of the present provisional Polish Government in Warsaw.

Charnowski's Testimony

Charnowski said that when Mikolajczyk came to Moscow last year for fruitless conversations on the formation of a provisional government, underground leaders agreed that he should not be informed of their plan of action.

[This testimony apparently absolved Mikolajczyk of any connection with the alleged subversive operations of the Polish underground and gave him a clean bill of health that would permit his inclusion in a new provisional government.]

Okulicki Contradicted

Charnowski flatly contradicted a statement by Maj. Gen. Bronislaw Okulicki, commander of the Polish Home Army and one of the principal defendants, that Okulicki did not actively participate in or know of subversive activity against the Red Army.

"I learned about this kind of work," Charnowski stated, "after conversations with Okulicki."

Charnowski added that the main program of the underground at the time he became interested in it was opposition to the Lublin Government and to the Soviet Union. He said the underground's propaganda line was that the Soviet Union wanted to annex Poland.

Okulicki's Testimony

Previously, Okulicki had testified that he was told in March, 1944, by Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, of the supreme Polish command in London, that Russia planned to make Poland the seventeenth republic of the Soviet Union. Okulicki also said he had hoped to see aligned against Russia a western bloc of nations, including Germany, but testified that he had taken "no overt action toward this end."

It appeared today that the trial might end tomorrow if not today, most of the testimony already having been taken. The prosecutor and defense counsel have yet to address the court and Okulicki may make a statement.

Political Talks Go On

[A Moscow radio broadcast, heard in London, said today that the time for hearing testimony expired before Okulicki had a chance to call three defense witnesses grounded by weather on a flight to Moscow. The witnesses were not identified. Only final summations remain in the trial, the broadcast said, adding that these would begin immediately.]

Gandhi And Nehru Hailed At Parley

Bombay, June 20 (AP)—Leaders of the All-India Congress party, including Mohandas K. Gandi and Jawahralal Nehru, were given joyous receptions by their Hindu followers today as they arrived for conferences preceding the meeting called by the British at Simla, June 25, to consider placing most Government functions in Indian hands.

Hundreds of thousands of persons, standing drenched in a steady rain, gave thunderous ovations to the leaders who will help decide the political future for India's 400,000,000 population.

Predicts Simla Success

Nehru, in an interview with the Associated Press upon his arrival, expressed confidence in the successful outcome of the Simla meeting.

Nehru repeated the view previously stated by Gandhi and other party leaders that any effort to limit representation of the Congress party to caste Hindus was wholly unacceptable as a formula for constituting an interim central government, but added that he did not believe this issue would be allowed to defeat the main purpose of the Simla conference, which is to arrange some plan for a more nearly representative government.

He pointed out that the Congress party aims to represent all castes and creeds and that its president, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, is a Moslem. He said that the congress includes many Moslems who do not adhere to the Moslem League headed by Mahomed Ali Jinnah.

Sees No Great Difficulty

However, he forecast that such issues could be dealt with at Simla without great difficulty, saying "after all, the conference is designed only to set up an interim government to operate until elections can be held. The elections will give a basis for recasting arrangements reached at Simla."

He said that if elections were held now he believed the congress would get majorities in the provinces, but conceded that the Moslem League probably would win more seats than in the last balloting in 1937.

Communist Banners Seen

The crowds were orderly, but keyed to a high pitch and happy over the release of their leaders from imprisonment. Welcome signs were hung across the streets and Communist party banners were much in evidence as were the white membership caps of Congress party supporters.

Gandhi and members of the Congress party working committee, only recently released from imprisonment, will begin their own discussions tomorrow.

[A London broadcast said discussions toward self-government in Burma had begun aboard a British cruiser near Rangoon, with Sir Reginald Norman Smith, Governor of Burma, 22 Burmese leaders and the Burmese Premier attending.]

Gandhi, arriving in the first heavy rain of the monsoon, was cheered by crowds lining the streets, and there was broad hope that the new attempt to bring agreement among the Hindus, Moslems and British would succeed.

The Simla meeting called by Lord Wavell, viceroy of India, will seek agreement among the Indian factions so that all functions of the central government except the viceroy's duties and the management of troops could be taken over by Indians.

Gandhi and members of the Congress party working committee, only recently released from imprisonment, will begin their own discussions tomorrow.

Also in Bombay is Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslem League. He refused any comment on his plans.

Both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah have confidence in Viscount Wavell, but the Moslem-Hindu problem still appeared a major obstacle to agreement on a new central Government for India.

Mr. Jinnah's Moslem League contends that it alone can speak for the Moslems and has sought a separate Moslem State.

Gandhi Begins New India Formula

Bombay, June 20 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi and the newly freed working committee of his Congress party started work today on a new formula to get Indians into power in this subcontinent and to get the British out.

They met in advance of a conference called for June 25 by Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, who hopes to get Indian factions to agree to the new plan under which Indians would exercise all functions of the Government except the Viceroy's job and the management of troops.

Gandhi Cheered

Gandhi arrived in the first heavy rain of the monsoon and was greeted by a cheering crowd.

[The London radio said talks for promoting self-government in neighboring Burma "have begun aboard a British cruiser in the river near Rangoon." Attending were Sir Reginald Norman Smith, Governor of Burma, 22 Burmese leaders and the Burmese Premier.]

Hope was expressed in many quarters that this effort of the British, Hindus and Moslems to agree would succeed. One factor was the high degree of confidence which Gandhi and the Moslem leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, reposed in Lord Wavell, who as a field marshall was one of the early British war heroes.

Some Discontent Seen

However, there were still expressions of discontent because Lord Wavell had bracketed the Moslems in one group and the "caste Hindus" in another. The Congress Party, while predominately Hindu, has a Moslem president and has refused to classify itself as strictly Hindu. Jinnah and his Moslem League have contended that they alone speak for the 80,000,000 or so Moslems among India's 400,000,000.

There are other issues, including the decisive one of just what India is fighting for in the war against Japan. Congress leaders demanded in 1942 that Burma, Malaya, French Indo-China and Java be freed as a price of their all-our fight against Japan.

CHINESE ADVANCE TOWARD LIUCHOW

CHUNGKING, June 20—(AP) The Chinese high command claimed tonight that Chinese troops had plowed within three miles of Liuchow airfield, big former American bomber base in south China which was abandoned to the Japanese by the U. S. 14th Air force seven months ago.

Chinese headquarters accounts of the fighting made it appear that Chinese reoccupation of the airfield was imminent.

A communique said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's battle-hardened soldiers also had driven within six miles southwest of Liuchow after a 13-mile push through Japanese defenses. The airfield is three miles from the Kwangsi province rail city, 400 miles southeast of Chungking.

Japs Claim Victory

(Tokyo, meanwhile, claimed that Japanese forces in Kiangsi province northeast of Hong Kong had completed routed six Chinese divisions, totalling 60,000 men, in China's seventh war zone and had smashed Chinese plans to give military support to any American landings on the China coast.)

The Chinese threat to Liuchow was posed after assault columns won an important highway point in the Liuchow-Ishan-Tatang defense triangle west and southwest of the city.

A communique asserted that two other Chinese units were pressing toward the southwestern outskirts of the city itself and were "engaging the enemy in a bitter battle."

Earlier reports from the front said vanguards had reached points 12 1-2 miles south and 15 1-2 miles southwest of Liuchow and that the Japanese were offering "desperate" resistance in an attempt to halt further Chinese advances.

However, the fact that the Japanese allowed the Chinese to approach within three miles of the airfield and six miles of the city convinced some Chungking observers that the invaders had completed preparations for a withdrawal from the biggest communications center in south China.

Jap Drives Advanced

Farther south, the high command said that the Japanese in the Hoihong (Liuchow) peninsula of western Kwangtung had struck north from Limkong, 270 miles west of Hong Kong, and that another enemy force was battering toward Shekkio, 20 miles northeast of Limkong.

The purpose of the Japanese drive was not stated, but it was believed that the Japanese intended safeguarding their communications with the island of Hainan in the Gulf of Tonkin.

Authoritative Chinese and foreign quarters in Chungking said the Japanese garrison on Hainan Islgnd had been reduced, but that there was no sign the invaders were preparing a general withdrawal.

Some 230 miles west of the Hoihong peninsula, the Chinese news agency reported that Japanese troops, who had withdrawn along the Liuchow-Indo-China highway to Chenankwan (South Guard) pass on the Indo-Chinese frontier, counterattacked over the week end. The Japanese were said to be pushing toward Pingsiang, 3 miles from the border and 94 miles northeast of Hanoi.

Liuchow Field Threatened

Chungking, June 20 (AP)—Chinese troops have advanced to within three miles of the former American airfield at Liuchow while other forces are pressing toward the southern and western suburbs of the city itself, the Chinese high command announced today.

A highway point six miles southwest of Liuchow, important Kwangsi province railroad junction city, has been recaptured by Chinese, the high command said, adding that troops south and west of the city are "engaging the enemy in a bitter battle."

The Chinese central news agency reported earlier that Chinese forces had pushed to within 2½ miles of Liuchow.

Desperate Resistance

The agency said the Japanese were offering desperate resistance to columns credited with gains of up to 7 miles in 24 hours.

In southern Kwangsi, heavy fighting was reported in the vicinity of Pingsiang, 11 miles from the Indo-China frontier, where the Japanese were said to be counter-attacking forces pushing them southward toward the border.

[A Tokyo broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in London, said the Japanese had launched a new offensive in southern Kiangsi province and had driven the Chinese back into the interior.]

Japs Claim "Crushing Blow"

[A Domei transmission said the Japanese had "dealt a crushing blow" to six Chinese divisions in an encirclement operation in this area and destroyed bases for the Chinese counterdrive. The Chinese left 805 casualties on the battlefield and other troops were captured, the broadcast declared.]

The Chinese High Command said that Japanese on Hoihong peninsula of Kwangtung province, just north of Hainan Island, had struck northward from Linkong, 200 miles south-southeast of Liuchow. Another enemy force, the Chinese said, drove toward Shekkio, about 20 miles northeast of Linkong.

Kiangsi Defeat Asserted

The Japanese Domei news agency, in a dispatch recorded by the Associated Press in New York, asserted that Japan's offensive in Kiangsi province had dealt a "crushing blow to six Chungking divisions, totaling 60,000 men, belonging to the 12th Group Army and the 63d and 65th Armies.

The Chinese commander of the 7th War Zone, General Yu Hanmou, was said to have "taken to his heels with other high officials of the 7th War Zone."

MUCH MORE GOLD GOING TO CHINA

Chungking, June 20 (AP).—Finance Minister Yui today announced arrangements had been made to ship, a very large quantity of gold from the United States to China by air, most of which is expected to arrive in July.

It was recalled China earmarked $200,000,000 for the purchase of gold out of the $500,000,000 American loan. Part of the $200,000,000 was used some time ago for this purpose and the gold already has been delivered.

Yui disclosed five persons had been arrested on charges of complicity in the gold scandal (a leak on the Government's intention to hike the price of gold futures from 20,000 Chinese dollars to 35,000 an ounce on March 28 which stimulated abnormal last minute buying). One of the five has been released on bail. These five and three or four others have been impeached but Yui refused to name them at the time.

Yui said China's 1945 budget would be about 190 times larger than it was for 1936, the year preceding the war. Actual expenditures will considerably exceed original estimates, he added, but "the Government cannot and will not spare anything to win the war."

Yui said collection of taxes which proved vexatious or uneconomical had been abolished, notwithstanding the fact this would entail the loss of 4,000,000,000 Chinese dollars in 1945 alone. He said that during the last eight or nine months more than 70,000,000,000 Chinese dollars had been withdrawn from circulation through the sale of gold while another 20,000,000,000 came back to the treasury in the form of savings.

Bubonic Plague in China

Outbreak Strikes Near Yunnan Link of Stilwell Road

KUNMING, China, June 20 (AP).—News dispatches from western Yunnan Province today reported a new outbreak of bubonic plague in the Tengchung and Lungling areas near the new Stilwell supply road. The Yunnan news agency said the mortality rate was high, but no statistics were available.

Colonel George E. Armstrong, of Bedford, Ind., China theater surgeon, said no cases have been reported among American personnel. At his direction the American surgeon's office has sent a plague expert, Lieutenant Joseph B. Smith, of San Francisco, to work with Chinese health authorities.

SHANGRI-LA RESCUE PROGRAM CONTINUES

HOLLANDIA, New Guinea, June 18 — (delayed) — (AP) Rescue arrangements, including a welcome-home party, went ahead today as a WAC and two army airmen reached the floor of the remote hidden valley of New Guinea.

Survivors of an army plane crash that killed 20 co-occupants last month, the three are due to be returned to civilization Thursday if the rescue by glider-plane pickup proves successful. They made the slow, difficult trek to the valley floor from a mountain slope camp.

The two, Cpl. Margaret Hastings, Oswego N. Y. Lt. John McCollom, Trenton Mo., and Sgt. Kenneth Decker, Kelso, Wash., waved greetings and encouragement for a speedy rescue as a plane flew over their base on the floor of the so-called "Shangri-la" valley.

Col. T. R. Lynch, in charge of the mission, promised a party for

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the three and their rescuers.

A glider, with paratroopers aboard to help, awaits with the three for the pick up transport plane, to be piloted by Maj. William Samuels, Oakland, Calif. Samuels said he expected no difficulty in effecting the rescue, and Sgt. W. N. Howell, Bay Minette, Ala., who will handle the winch mechanism on the tow plane, said, "sure, we can do it."

Samuels said the plane would approach the poles to make the hook-up at 130 miles an hour, but the tow slows it to 90 miles, only 10 miles an hour above stalling speed of the C-47.

Afterward, it will take 45 more minutes to get the glider high enough to clear the mountains.

Shangri La Survivors All Set, Their Rescue Rehearsed

By Ralph Morton

JUN 21 1945

Hollandia, New Guinea, June 18 (AP—*Delayed*) — Three survivors of an army plane crash in the wilds of New Guinea arrived on the floor of the valley of "Shangri-La" today with their rescuers.

For three days they hacked their way through the jungle and clambered down the gorge from halfway up the mountainside where their plane crashed and burst into flames last month at a cost of 20 lives.

Rescue Rehearsed

A rehearsal of the glider rescue by which the Army hopes to bring them from the mountain-girt valley was held at Biak under the eye of Col. Ray T. Elsmore, of Menlo Park, Cal.

Col. T. R. Lynch, in charge of the rescue arrangements, expects to arrive here on Thursday.

From the cockpit of Elsmore's plane I saw the three, WAC Corporal Margaret Hastings, of Owego, N.Y.; Lieut. John B. McCollom, of Trenton, Mo., and Sergt. Kenneth Decker, of Kelso, Wash., run from the base-camp tents and wave greeting to our plane.

Plane Scares Natives

About 100 of the natives of the hidden valley, who helped carry supplies down the treacherous mountain slopes, fled to the thickets as our plane swooped in.

The only casualty of the jungle trek was Capt. Cecil E. Walters, husky leader of the paratrooper rescue party, who sprained his ankle in jumping a brook. Miss Hastings, whose leg was burned in the crash, stood the trip well.

At Biak, Major William Samuels, of Oakland, Cal., who will pilot the specially equipped army transport, said he expected no difficulty in the rescue but was dissatisfied with today's test. Tomorrow he will load the glider with twice the weight it will pull out of the valley and make another test.

"Sure We Can Do It"

Sergt. W. N. Howell, of Bay Minette, Ala., who will handle the intricate winch mechanism on the tow plane, said he was "sure we can do it."

The greatest danger is a stall after the plane picks up the glider.

Jap Dictatorship Approved by Council

San Francisco, June 20 (A. P.).—The law giving Jap Premier Kantaro Suzuki's Cabinet power to rule by decree, previously passed by the Diet, was approved today by the Privy Council, Domei Agency reported in a broadcast heard by the FCC.

FRANCO REGIME IS BARRED FROM PEACE LEAGUE

U. S. Joins 49 Other Nations in Serving Notice on Spain's Dictator.

San Francisco, June 20 (A. P.).—The United States joined forty-nine other nations today in a blunt notice that a Franco regime in Spain cannot join their world league. They said, in plain words: Generalissimo Franco's government would not be a fit companion because it was set up with the aid of the Nazi-Fascist Axis.

Diplomats crowding this conference city looked toward Madrid for possible effects of their action.

The vote to blackball Spain so long as its present Government remains in power was unanimous. It was touched off by Luis Quintanilla of Mexico, an eloquent man in English, Spanish and French. His speech condemning Franco as a willing worker behind Hitler and Mussolini drew supporting talks by France, Belgium, the Ukraine, White Russia, Australia, Uruguay, Chile, Guatemala and this statement by James C. Dunn, United States Assistant Secretary of State:

"The United States delegation is in complete accord with the statement on interpretation by Mexico and desires to associate itself with that declaration."

No Defense for Franco.

There was no rebuttal. Nowhere in the San Francisco conference hall did any one have anything good to say about Francisco Franco.

Conference leaders are striving to resolve the last of the issues between the great and small Powers today so that President Truman can keep his date to close this historic United Nations meeting next Saturday.

But much depends on the remaining issue—over the extent of discussion to be allowed a United Nations General Assembly. It was supposed to have been settled yesterday and officials said there seemed no question that the timetable would be thrown off if it was not settled finally today.

Russia is asking a stricter limitation of assembly debates than Australia, as leader of a group of small nations, considers acceptable. Several efforts at a compromise have failed to produce agreement.

Other conference work is speeding toward conclusion. Principles for the projected security league of the world organization were voted last night by a conference commission.

CONFERENCE DUE TO END TUESDAY

JUN 21 1945

President Truman Slated to Speak at Final San Francisco Session.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20—(AP) Russian acceptance of an Australian compromise on what a 50-nation general assembly can talk about enabled the United Nations conference tonight finally and formally to set next Tuesday for completion of a world charter to maintain peace.

Secretary of State Stettinius announced after a steering committee meeting that a speech by President Truman late Tuesday afternoon will end this historic gathering, two months and a day after it began its deliberations.

Sign Pact Monday

The charter of a new world organization dedicated to peace probably will be signed by all the delegates of 50 United Nations Monday afternoon and night. It will bring into being, when enough governments ratify it, an international league empowered to settle disputes peacefully or to use armed might to prevent war or aggression.

It will set up a new international court of justice, and a council for cooperation in removing social and economic stresses which have fomented war in the past.

To a compact security council of 11 members—all the five big world powers and six others—will be entrusted the primary responsibility for maintaining peace. A conference commission considering the council's structure and duties completed its task today.

All that remained was to put into charter language sections dealing with a general assembly to serve as the "town meeting" of the world.

Russia cleared the way for [illegible] and a successful conclusion of the conference by accepting an Australian suggestion that the assembly be allowed to debate anything within the sphere of the world charter.

Reach Debate Accord

Russia's action was announced by Secretary of State Stettinius at the end of a Big Five meeting. Stettinius said that big powers and Australia "have reached full and satisfactory agreement" on the question of how broad a debating field should be permitted a world assembly in which every United Nations would have a voice. He said the agreement would go before a conference committee for disposition today.

Asked what effect that would have on the conference time-table calling for President Truman to address a final session Stettinius replied it was too early to tell.

The Australian compromise accepted by Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko provides that the assembly may discuss any matter within the scope of the charter of the world organization, or the powers or functions of its organs (assembly, council, etc.).

The difference between Russia and Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's foreign minister, had been relatively minor except as it bore on arrangements for ending the conference on schedule.

Stettinius was so pleased with the results of his efforts to clear up the disagreement that he came from his penthouse quarters to the American delegation press room in the hotel to announce it personally.

The compromise was reported to permit the general assembly to discuss anything "within the scope or sphere of the security charter."

Single Issue May Delay Frisco Conference End

San Francisco, June 20 (AP)—Conference leaders are striving to settle the last of the issues between the great and small powers today so that President Truman can keep his date to close the United Nations conference on Saturday.

With the President already on the West Coast, and with time growing short to prepare for the Big Three meeting in Berlin next month, American delegates especially were hopeful that it would not be necessary to delay the closing session.

But much depends on the remaining dispute—over the extent of discussion to be allowed a United Nations general assembly. Russia is asking a stricter limitation than Australia, as leader of a group of small nations, considers acceptable. Several efforts at a compromise have failed.

Franco Regime Barred

Other conference work is speeding toward conclusion. Principles for the projected security league of the world organization were voted last night by a conference commission. This commission also agreed that the Franco Government of Spain, because it had Axis support in coming to power, should never be admitted to membership.

Three other commission meetings, the largest number yet for a single day, were called for today to approve other sections of the charter providing for the big-power veto-voting formula in a Security Council, for measures by which the Council could try to enforce peace and for a system of international trusteeships for territories.

Dispute Minimized

Busiest of all, perhaps, is the co-ordination committee. Working with a staff of translators and language experts, it is trying to bring the pieces of the charter together into a completed document for signing by Friday afternoon.

Conference leaders generally agree that timing has become the most important thing and that the remaining issue over discussion powers of the General Assembly is of such limited importance that it would have caused no concern earlier in the meeting. The situation is this:

The small nations last month won a charter provision that the assembly could discuss and make recommendations on any matter in the field of international relations. They contended that the Assembly should be an open forum on anything except a nation's domestic affairs.

Russia held that the assembly should be concerned only with maintaining peace and security. Her stand remained on the record and last week she said something should be done about it.

Russia's Proposal

A compromise was then proposed empowering the assembly to discuss any subject within the scope of the world organization's charter. The Soviet delegate submitted this to Moscow and late yesterday offered a new Russian proposal. This would allow the assembly to debate anything "within the sphere of the powers and functions of the organs of the charter."

Australia objected that this way the assembly could talk about its own assigned tasks, and those of the Security Council and World Court, but could not discuss such things as the principles and purposes of the organization since they are not functions of any particular organ.

SENATE AGREES ON TARIFF CUT

JUN 21 1945

WASHINGTON, June 20.—(AP) Smashing down a series of restrictive amendments, the Senate today passed and sent to the White House legislation extending the reciprocal trade agreements law three more years with added power for the President to cut tariff rates. The vote on final passage was 54 to 2.

Already authorized under the old law to cut import duties in half, the President will be empowered under the new legislation to reduce them another 50 per cent below the rates prevailing on Jan. 1, 1945.

Where the full power is used, duties thus could be trimmed to one-fourth of the Smoot-Hawley schedules of 1930.

President Truman called the broadened authority "of the first order of importance for the success of my administration." The late President Roosevelt likewise was a hearty backer of the trade program fathered by Cordell Hull in 1934.

Amendments Beaten

In toppling half a dozen amendments today, the Senate followed the pattern set yesterday in restoring authority for the additional 50 per cent cut which had been removed temporarily by the Finance committee.

The first amendment to go down, by a vote of 49 to 27, was offered by Senator Shipstead (R-Minn) and would have exempted virtually all agricultural products from tariff reductions. Opposing it, Senator Lucas (D-Ill) said it would have covered 610 separate classes of farm commodities.

By another 49 to 27 vote, the administration rode down an attempt by Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) to make all new trade agreements subject to congressional approval.

O'Mahoney contended that if Congress insisted on delegating its powers, "it is writing itself out of government," and pleaded with his colleagues not to "backslide from Democratic doctrine." Senator George (D-Ga) replied it was "supremely fantastic" to say that Congress was abrogating its powers and asserted that the day had passed when tariffs would be made by log-rolling.

Lucas snapped out that the O'Mahoney amendment was "a fine way to scuttle the trade program" and "a move back toward economic isolationism." Senator Wiley (R-Wis) delivered the opinion that the people want Congress to recapture its power, not delegate more of it to the executive department.

In rapid succession, administration Democrats with some Republican help beat down proposals by: Robertson (R-Wyo) fixing as a maximum quota for imports of wool the average imported from 1920 to 1941—defeated 51 to 23.

O'Daniel (D-Tex) placing the trade agreements on a treaty basis, requiring a two-thirds ratification by the Senate—defeated 55 to 20.

TRUMAN EXTENDS COAST VACATION

JUN 21 1945

Will Fly to San Francisco Monday; Cancels Date with Dewey.

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 20.—(AP) President Truman took steps tonight to prolong his Pacific Northwest vacation as an announcement came from San Francisco that the United Nations conference would adjourn Tuesday.

Mr. Truman had hoped to make his address to the closing session there Saturday.

Instead of flying to San Francisco Friday, as he had planned tentatively, the President now will make the flight Monday. The delay also made it necessary to cancel his date to confer next Monday at the White House with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Honors War Hero

Meanwhile, he took time out from his vacation, which may include a fishing trip tomorrow, to present the Congressional Medal

of Honor to a Washington state hero, and schedule a 10 a. m. press conference for tomorrow.

His press secretary, Charles G. Ross, also disclosed that Gov. Mon C. Wallgren, the President's host here, will accompany him when he moves on to San Francisco.

The medal of honor was presented at a ceremony on the capitol steps to Sergeant John D. Hawk, 21, of Bremerton, four-times wounded soldier of General George S. Patton's Third army.

This is the medal Mr. Truman repeatedly has said he would rather have than be President.

After the ceremony, the President received state officials at a reception with Governor Wallgren.

The President got up at 5:30 a. [illegible] executive mansion and routed Governor Wallgren out of bed. He borrowed a sports shirt from the governor, put on his own tweed and leather sports jacket, and went for a stroll with the governor around the mansion and capitol grounds before breakfast.

In Excellent Spirits

In obvious good health and good humor, the President smilingly told White House reporters who accompanied him:

"It was the best walk I have had since entering the White House."

He showed especial interest in the flower gardens around the three-story, red Georgian brick home that houses the governor's family.

The President was known to have expressed his disappointment to United States delegates at San Francisco over the delays encountered in the final drafting of the charter, delays he attributes to technicalities in language and interpretation.

At the same time, it was said that he recognized the handicaps and would not be surprised at an extension into next week.

If that happens, instead of flying to the conference Friday for an address Saturday, he will fly there next week one day in advance of the known closing date.

His press conference tomorrow—his first outside of the White House—was arranged primarily to permit news and radio men from this area to interview him, but there was the possibility he may have further information on the "Big Three" meeting at Berlin in mid-July.

He has had no comment on his recommendation to Congress that it enact legislation making the speaker of the House next in line of succession to the presidency in the event of a vacancy in the vice presidency, as at present.

Truman Seeks Early End To Frisco Conference

JUN 21 1945

Olympia, Wash., June 20 (AP)—President Truman sought today to speed up the conclusion of the San Francisco Security Conference as prospects for a windup this week steadily diminished.

The President, resting here at the executive mansion as a guest of Gov. Mon C. Wallgren, was known to have expressed his disappointment to United States delegates over reports the conference will extend over into next week.

Reported Still Hopeful

The President was represented as still hopeful the international peace charter can be worked out by the end of the week.

However, he was said to have conceded to intimates that there are strong indications this cannot be done.

In that event, the President will remain over here until the early part of next week and fly into San Francisco for the address still tentatively scheduled for Saturday afternoon.

Press Conference Slated

Meanwhile, Press Secretary Charles G. Ross announced that the President will hold a press conference at 10 A.M. (P.W.T.) tomorrow, his first outside the White House.

Ross also announced that Governor Wallgren will accompany the President to San Francisco for the historic speech in which Mr. Truman will bring the long conference, dedicated to the preservation of future peace, to a close.

Interest in tomorrow's press conference was heightened by speculation over the possibility that the President may have more to say about his forthcoming Big Three meeting on the outskirts of Berlin.

Up At 5.30 For Walk

The President got up at 5.30 A.M. today, put on a leather and tweed sports jacket and took a long walk about the mansion and Capitol grounds before breakfast.

"It was the best walk I've had since entering the White House," Truman told reporters.

He was obviously in good spirits, despite his disappointment over delay in winding up the San Francisco conference.

He was represented as feeling the delay was due largely to technical differences over language of the projected peace organization document.

Naval Aide Due Friday

Capt. James A. Vardaman, the President's naval aide, who did not make the trip here aboard the big C-54 presidential plane yesterday, is coming here Friday, Ross disclosed.

Col. Harry H. Vaughn, the military aide, nominated this week for promotion to brigadier general, is already here.

Still Hopeful

The prospects for extension of the Security Conference into next week was strongly indicated in press reports from San Francisco. The President, feeling major difficulties already have been settled, retained hope that there was still a possibility that remaining differences could be compromised this week.

His schedule calls for his arrival at San Francisco the day before his speech. This schedule will be followed, regardless of whether he speaks this week or next.

He expects to fly the charter back to Washington and ask its immediate consideration by the Senate, which must ratify American participation in the world peace enforcing organization.

Two Possibilities

If his trip to San Francisco is delayed, it likely will mean the President:

1. May have to ask Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York to postpone his White House trip, now set for next Monday at 11 A.M.

2. Will have to fly directly to Independence, Mo., and Kansas City for home-coming celebrations June 27 and 28 before returning to Washington.

In view of indications the President's meeting with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill will be held some time around mid-July, there seems slim prospect that he will be able to attend the governors' conference in Michigan on July 8.

The President, his visit here described as purely "social," took time out to pay homage to a heroic "GI." He arranged to present the Congressional Medal of Honor to Sergt. John D. Hawk, of Bremerton, Wash. A "spotter" for anti-tank guns, 21-year-old Sergeant Hawk, four times wounded, repeatedly risked his life at Chambois last year during the Battle of the Belgian Bulge.

Guest Of Governor

The President spent last night at the three-story Georgian home which serves as the executive mansion, with Governor Wallgren.

He slipped out after dinner to listen to a private organ recital in the nearby Capitol.

The President established a precedent by flying here yesterday from the nation's capital, the first airplane trip within the country ever taken by a President.

Senate Visions Stormy Path In Revision of Labor Law

WASHINGTON, June 20—(AP) Legislation revamping the government's labor relations machinery and described by its authors as an "Industrial Peace" chart was launched today in the Senate.

Its initial reception by representatives of organized labor indicated that its course through Congress might be far from peaceable.

The measure, offered by three Senators who took a leading part in advocating permanent world peace machinery, is patterned in large part after the Railway Labor Act. It would overhaul the government's conciliation and mediation agencies and rewrite major provisions of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The authors are Senators Ball (R-Minn.), Burton (R-Ohio), and Hatch (D-N.M.), who with Hill (D-Ala.) formed the now-famous B2-H2 international collaboration team. Hill took no part in the labor legislation drafting but was represented as being in accord with it.

Hatch said in a statement that the plan would prevent the "serious danger of a knock-down, drag-out fight between management and labor in the immediate postwar period."

Labor Remains Silent

But in advance of a study of the measure, representatives of the AFL, CIO and United Mineworkers were chary of comment. Their cool reception was due in part to the fact they had not been consulted, although the Senators said the bill was under consideration for 18 months.

The Senators said most of the work had been done by a volunteer committee of 13 men experienced in labor relations, headed by Donald R. Richberg, who had helped draft the Railway Labor Act.

William Green, American Federation of Labor president, said he hadn't seen the legislation, hadn't been consulted, and reporters could draw their own conclusions from that about where the AFL would stand on it.

The CIO, in the meantime, suggested informally why it might be expected to oppose the bill.

"Historically, we're opposed to compulsory arbitration," said one official who preferred to be unnamed, "and second, we are the number one defenders of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, you might say."

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill would require compulsory arbitration of so-called "grievances" following the machinery set up in the Railway Labor Act.

Five Man Board

The mediation of disputes would come under a five-man federal industrial relations board— supplanting the U. S. Conciliation Service and War Labor Board, and the settlement of unfair labor practices complaints would be taken over from the National Labor Relations Board by a three-member Unfair Labor Practices Tribunal.

The Wagner act would be revised to make a closed shop illegal if the tribunal, acting on complaint or on its own volition, finds the union involved does not meet any or all of these requirements: (1) It is the freely chosen representative of 75 per cent of the employes involved; (2) the agreement has been ratified by 60 per cent of the employes involved; (3) that union membership is open to all qualified persons, and (4) that union members can not be deprived of membership except on written charges after a hearing.

The sponsors said these provisions would require unions having closed shop contracts "to meet certain democratic standards."

ANNOUNCE QUOTAS FOR MANUFACTURE OF AUTOMOBILES

JUN 21 1945

WASHINGTON, June 20—(AP) The War Production board today announced production quotas for the ten automobile manufacturing companies totalling 691,018 new passenger cars in the nine months following July 1.

Production of 241,916 cars will be permitted in the last half of this year, WPB said, and 449,102 automobiles in the first quarter of 1946.

General Motors Leads

General Motors Corporation was assigned a production ceiling nearly twice as high as its nearest competitor, Chrysler. Ford was in third place.

No company was granted a quota of fewer than 8,000 cars in the coming six months, on the theory that production should be started at "a reasonable rate" from the profit making standpoint. Any new companies entering the passenger car field also will receive the 8,000 quota.

Limited by Steel

"The over-all ceiling on passenger car production is limited by the amount of steel that will be available for such production without material allotments or preference (priority) ratings," WPB said.

Several smaller producers would have received lesser quotas but for the 8,000-car limit.

For the period July 1-December 31, the production ceilings follow: General Motors Corp., 95,096; Chrysler Corp., 49,635; Ford Motor Co., 39,910; Studebaker Corp., 9,275; Hudson Motor Car Corp., Packard Motor Car Co., Nash Kelvinator Corp., Wyllis-Overland Motors, Inc., Graham-Paige Motor Corp., and Crosley Corp., 8,000 each.

For the three-month period January 1, 1946 to March 31, 1946, the production ceilings are: General Motors, 190,192; Chrysler 99,270; Ford, 79,820; Studebaker, 18,550; Hudson, 13,602; Packard, 12,118; Nash Kelvinator, 11,550; Willys-Overland, Graham Paige, and Crosley, 8,000 each.

The figures on total production thus assigned to the industry runs about 100 per cent higher than the expected production level as previously announced. In addition, it does not include special type vehicles such as taxicabs, ambulances, or hearses. The quotas for special vehicles will be established later, the WPB said.

WAGNER ACT'S REVISION URGED TO AVOID ROWS

JUN 21 1945

Proposal Aims at Scrapping NLRB, WLB and Labor Conciliation Service.

LIKE RAILWAY LABOR LAW

Bill Is Submitted Jointly by Senator Hatch, Democrat, and 2 Republicans.

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—Broad new labor relations legislation designed to establish a pattern for enduring industrial peace was proposed today in Congress.

Its authors, three of the original Congressional advocates of United States participation in a world organization to prevent wars, said their new plan would avert the serious danger of a knockdown, drag-out fight between management and labor in the immediate post-war period.

Patterned after the railway labor act, the bill submitted jointly by Senators Hatch (D.-N. M.), Ball (R.-Minn.) and Burton (R.-Ohio) would vest all labor conciliation and mediation in a new Federal Labor Relations Board. A separate unfair labor practices tribunal would take over functions of the present National Labor Relations Board. Together they would supplant the War Labor Board and the Conciliation Service of the Labor Department.

"We propose that the last surviving field in which civil warfare is tolerated shall be transferred into a field of industrial peace," Hatch said in an explanation prepared for the Senate.

Proposes Arbitration.

The authors said the bill was drafted from initial recommendations of a volunteer committee headed by Donald R. Richberg, Washington attorney, who helped draft the railway labor act and who formerly served as head of the National Recovery Administration.

The legislation proposes compulsory arbitration of all labor grievances arising from conflicting interpretations of existing contracts and of all disputes where work stoppages would result in hardship to the public.

"The right to strike is expressly preserved," Hatch said. "But it is assumed, on the basis of railroad experience, that the need for striking will be practically eliminated and strikes will be a rare occurrence. There has not been a major strike on the railroads since the railway labor act was passed."

Could Force Settlement.

Both employers and employees would have the same legal obligation to exhaust all peaceful procedures provided in the legislation and either could be held liable for unfair labor practices.

The proposed new labor relations board could require disputants, failing in mediation, to submit their arguments to an arbitration board or to a fact-finding commission. Its recommendations the parties are expected, but not required, to adopt.

But where the board might determine public hardship is involved, such as disputes involving coal or milk production or continued operation of public utilities, it would have power to

enforce, through judicial contempt proceedings, temporary compulsory settlements.

The bill would do a drastic rewrite job on principal sections of the present Wagner act. For instance, the closed shop would be legal only where a union is (1) the "freely chosen representative of 75 per cent of employees involved, (2) its agreement with management is approved by 60 per cent of employees involved, (3) its membership is open to anybody hired by management, and (4) its members are removable from membership only on written charges and after a fair hearing.

Senator Hatch said that neither labor nor management had been consulted beforehand, nor had the bill been submitted to President Truman.

"I would warn the extreme partisans of all economic groups," he declared, "that none will be satisfied by this bill. But it offers to disputants in the field of labor relations an opportunity to submit their disputes to the decisions of public tribunals with a prospect of justice equal to that now held forth by the courts."

States Can Settle Some.

One departure from present Federal labor jurisdiction is that the legislation provides for leaving a great many labor disputes to the States to handle.

This is done through a proviso narrowing interstate and foreign commerce, as far as labor relations are concerned, to eliminate from Federal jurisdiction disputes involving "local handling or distribution of consumer goods or end products after termination of their interstate shipment or importation."

The legislation directs the proposed new unfair labor practices tribunal to study the need for additional legislation to assure "democratic control and operation of labor organizations and of employer organizations engaged in collective bargaining."

Change in Closed Shop Rule.

Ball said that the proposed revision of closed shop requirements would eliminate the possibility of a monopoly on employment opportunities by assuring that every union with a closed shop contract would be "an open union, with membership available on a fair basis to all qualified individuals."

"The Government," Ball declared, "can not in all conscience permit (job) opportunities to be monopolized by labor organizations whose leadership and policies do not represent at least a substantial majority of their membership and which deny membership on an arbitrary basis."

The Senators all stressed the need for industrial peace to make the nation strong in its important role of helping keep world peace.

All three Senators took the floor in the Senate today to explain features of their bill. Senator Burton asserted that, in addition to leaving to the States disputes which are "predominantly local," controversies involving farm labor, domestic service and employers of less than twenty workers are excluded from the scope of their proposal.

Burton said it was not enough to secure peace among nations.

"We also have a duty to secure a just and lasting peace among ourselves," he told the Senate.

INQUIRY GROUP LOOKS AT OPA RADIO SCRIPTS

House Committee Hunts Evidence of Subversive Trend in Broadcasts.

SLURS ON BIBLE REPORTED

Counsel Says Hearings Will Show Bowles Praises Woolley. Plan Also to Libel the Irish—

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—Chester Bowles, price administrator, told the House committee on un-American activities today that he had heard no complaints about radio scripts written for the New York regional office of the OPA.

Bowles, one of three witnesses to testify as the committee began investigation of radio programs broadcast by the regional office, reiterated his "great confidence" in Daniel Woolley, regional OPA director in New York. He said he knew little about Tex Weiner, radio director in the New York office and identified as the script writer for the radio broadcasts.

The committee voted down, 5 to 3, a motion by Representative Robinson (D.-Utah) to postpone the investigation until after OPA legislation now pending is disposed of by the House.

Ernie Adamson, committee counsel, said the hearings would show a "subversive" trend in the broadcasts and "a move to slur the Bible and make every Irishman a villain."

D. B. Stetler of White Plains, N. Y., advertising director of Standard Brands, Inc., testified that his company paid for the talent and time for the OPA broadcasts, known as "Soldiers With Coupons." He said it was not a commercial proposition and his company had nothing to do with the script.

FEPC REPORTS ON MINORITIES

Groups Used Successfully In War Plants, Truman Told

JUN 21 1945

Washington, June 20 (AP).—The Fair Employment Practices Committee reported to President Truman today that "successful use of minority-group workers in war industry has been achieved" with the guiding hand of Government.

It also asserted that the Nazi hope that "religious hatred" would infect this country "has been forestalled," but added:

"The margin of our victory over religious intolerance has been narrow. Hoodlums have attacked Jews in some of our wartime cities. The dangerous undercurrent is there.

Jews Discriminated Against

"In war industries and Government service, citizens of the Jewish faith have been denied opportunity to serve their country.

"Yet it may still be said that such cases, however symptomatic, have been relatively few in number. The spread of religious intolerance has so far been kept in check by the force of the contrary opinion of the American public."

The report was the first the committee had made since it was created by executive order May 27, 1943, to check discrimination in employment because of "race, creed, color or national origin." It covered the eighteen-month period from July, 1943, to December, 1944.

The committee is now battling for its life in Congress.

Negroes' Plight Cited

The committee declared that the 13,000,000 American Negroes comprise the minority group against whom "discrimination is practiced most frequently."

Eighty-one per cent of the cases docketed in the last fiscal year involved complaints from nonwhites. Jews, with a scattering of other creeds, filed nearly nine per cent. The other ten per cent concerned persons of foreign origin, with Mexican-Americans comprising the majority.

But the committee asserted that at critical points in the war-production program, minority-group Americans "have played an essential role," adding:

"Every twelfth American in prime war industries is a Negro. In Federal Government service every eighth worker is a Negro. Mexican-American citizens by the scores of thousands have been keyed into the aircraft, shipbuilding and mining industries.

New Citizens Accepted

"Citizens of recent foreign extraction, under handicaps of different language and manners, have been accepted freely on our production lines."

The report of the committee, headed by Malcolm Ross, consisted of 152 pages.

The committee said it had refused to docket 1,442 complaints, largely for lack of jurisdiction. Of the 5,083 cases docketed, about 64 per cent were dismissed for "lack of merit, insufficient evidence or other causes."

"Thus," it said, "FEPC has disposed of many controversies that would have been inimicable to the war effort. The other 36 per cent of cases were accepted, processed and brought to successful conclusion."

1,723 Cases Adjusted

The committee said that in this sifting process there were some 800 employers who never knew they had been charged with discrimination because the FEPC, without notice to the parties charged, persuaded the complainants that they did not have valid cases.

"The 1,723 satisfactory adjustments cover a wide range of territory and varying patterns of discrimination," it continued. ". . . Southern shipyards were persuaded to use Negro welders, aircraft plants to upgrade Mexican-Americans, white workers to co-operate with colored workers on the same production lines."

M'MAHON BACKS PAY BOOST FOR POSTAL WORKERS

WASHINGTON, June 21—Full endorsement of the proposed pay raise for postal employees were given by U. S. Senator Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) in a statewide radio broadcast tonight. The broadcast originated in his office in the Senate Office building here.

Pointing out that the mailman handles "the most precious commodity in the world—the letter from home, the mail from the serviceman son, brother or husband overseas," Senator McMahon said the postman has not had a raise in pay for 20 years. He himself first learned about this from a delegation of postal employees who called upon him in his office in Norwalk last summer, he said.

"I promised then that I would do everything in my power to help them get the raises they so richly deserve," Senator McMahon declared. "Since I have been in the Senate, I have taken every opportunity which presented itself, and I made a great many other opportunities when they hadn't existed, to say a good word with the Senate leaders in behalf of the post office employees."

Discusses Reconversion

Senator McMahon also discussed the reconversion problem, especially as it affects small business, in which, as a member of the Senate Small Business committee, he is especially interested. He told of a preliminary study of reconversion plans which has been made by the committee's staff.

He told of J. A. Krug, director of the War Production Board, promising that "the warehouses of the country would be adequately stocked with materials which would enable the priority given to the small businessman to be effective."

Referring to the postal employees, Senator McMahon said:

"It is inconsistent that a government that has enacted progressive legislation for labor at large should at the same time fail to enact measures for the well-being of Federal personnel.

"It is inconsistent and it can be dangerous, for, unless adequate provisions are made for the present welfare of postal employees, one of two things is bound to happen. One is that men and women will leave the employ of the government for the greener pastures of private enterprise, or second, their work will suffer. I do not wish to see either happen. That is one reason why I am supporting the bill. I hope the next two weeks will see the bill enacted into law."

JUN 21 1945

30.24-27731

Hoover Suggests Program To Remedy Meat Shortage

Ex-President Claims Present Controls Have Broken Down

JUN 21 1945

WASHINGTON, June 20.—(AP) Herbert Hoover declared today that meat controls have broken down and proposed a sweeping 12-point program to remedy shortages in animal products.

In brief, the program includes an "administrative revolution" in control agencies; concentration of much authority under the secretary of agriculture; a system of ceiling and floor prices on meats, poultry, eggs and dairy products designed to increase production without subsidy payments, and self-policing by representatives of livestock growers, packers, commission men and retailers

The proposals of the former president and food administrator of World War I were made in a letter read to the House by Rep. Jenkins (R-Ohio).

Blames Black Markets

Hoover referred to "local famines" of animal products in the cities, and had this to say of black markets:

"The existence of black market in meats and fats (except milk) in every city of the country is sufficient evidence of a breakdown in control of both distribution and price."

As a remedy he proposed "to reconstruct the whole method of organization and administration," as follows:

1. The Secretary of Agriculture should be not only food administrator, as the President has already announced, "but in my view the Secretary of Agriculture should also have physically transferred to him all of the price and other powers and staff of OPA which are concerned in any way with animals and animal products including feed, except the mechanical job of rationing. That the OPA should continue."

2. He should also, have transferred to him the control of all allocation and buying of major animal products for the armed forces; lend-lease and relief.

3. The secretary should appoint an administrator of animal products.

4. In order to coordinate official buying, the secretary should have an advisory committee representing the Army, Navy, lend-lease and relief allocation and buying, except for purely local purchases. "There should be in effect one national food pool under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture and upon which the armed forces should have the first call."

Genuine Co-operation

5. There should be "genuine organized cooperation" with the farmers and the legitimate trades. "They have the know how," Hoover said. "The trades do not want black markets."

To bring this about they should be asked to create from their own organizations:

A. A national war committee of livestock growers; B. A national war committee of packers; C. A national war committee of commission men; D. A national war committee of animal products' retailers.

"There should be assurance given to these committees that so long as they follow the directions of the Secretary of Agriculture they will be immune from prosecution under the anti-trust laws. For instance, by combined action they can secure distribution which will stop local famines."

6. If not already done, all of the legitimate packers, commission men, and detailers should be licensed and be required under that license to deal only with other licensed dealers and to carry out certain other policies. The railroads and trucking concerns should be required to transport these products only for licensed processors and dealers.

Set Ceiling Prices

7. "The Secretary of Agriculture by agreement with the livestock war committee should set ceiling and floor prices, with some tolerances, upon various grades of cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products to be paid to the farmers at the nearest point of production. That is, for instance, for hogs, cattle and sheep at the stockyards, the commission centers, etc. These prices must express the different markets, and must take into account a proper profit to the farmer, the cost of his labor, feed, etc., and must be so directed as to increase and not decrease production. If done properly no subsidies will be required."

8. The packers and commission men should be directed to pay no more than these agreed ceilings and not less than the agreed floors. The packers and commission men can be protected against gluts by

the government purchasing.

9. The packers should be given an over-riding "mark-up" over their cost of animals to cover their costs and a proper profit.

10. The commission men and the wholesale dealers should be given their usual trade commissions or a "mark-up" over prices paid by them.

11. The retailers should be given their usual "mark-up" over cost of their commodities to cover rent, labor and profit, and this too should probably be averaged over one month's business.

12. The Secretary of Agriculture "should instruct these national war committees that it is their responsibility to police their own trades."

"As a consequence under such a plan," Hoover said, "production will increase" and "the people will get their animal products for lower prices than they are paying today if black market and subsidies are taken into account."

Before setting forth his program, the former president said that in the First World war there were in animal products "no black markets, no local famines, no card rationing system," and production increased.

When Jenkins completed reading Hoover's letter, Rep. Brown (D-Ga) said, "My answer is that I well remember it took 20 years for farmers to recover from the inflation in and immediately following the last war. Some 435,000 farmers lost their homes and farms income dropped from $9,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 a year."

Place Blame on OPA

Hoover's communication was introduced as the House swung into debate on extension of price and rationing laws, with OPA alternately blamed for the nation's food shortages and defended as the only bulwark against ruinous inflation.

Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich), senior banking committee Republican, asserted that food shortages "are directly traceable to the mismanagement of prices and rationing."

Banking Chairman Spence (D-Ky), while conceding "OPA has made some mistakes," argued that its accomplishments far outweigh its failings, and declared: "If you want to commit suicide now, just repeal this act."

U.S. Civilian Food Supply Adequate

Washington, June 20 (AP)—The United States civilian will have food supply "more than adequate for essential needs" this year, the Agricultural Department said today.

At the same time, however, the department reported, difficulties of distributing reduced supplies of certain foods such as beef, pork, lard, butter, other fats and oil, [illegible] and canned fish—will increase.

Compared with prewar years, larger quantities of other nutritious food available will provide more of the essential nutrients, except calories, than will be lost through smaller supplies of sugar, fats and oils, and canned fish, it was stated.

Thus, consumption of some fresh vegetables, milk, eggs, canned fruit juices, citrus fruit, and whole grain and enriched cereal products is expected to be much larger than in 1935-39, and a little more than last year.

FIGHTING TROOPS DRIVE TRUCKS IN CHICAGO STRIKE

JUN 21 1945

CHICAGO, June 20—(AP) Combat troops joined army truck drivers in the Chicago transport tieup today but operators reported movement of cargoes was still far from normal.

Howard Willett, Jr., of the Willett Company, one of the largest of 1,700 government seized lines, said he doubted the strike would be broken "until the army mans every truck in the city."

The army disclosed 10,000 troops had been summoned into Chicago to back up the 4,200 already here. This total would surpass the total membership of the two striking unions, the independent Chicago truck drivers union and the AFL Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Ellis T. Longenecker, ODT manager of the lines, declared drivers were being supplied on the basis of essentiality of the cargoes rather than the size of the concern appealing for aid.

Longenecker said he had no exact figures on how many trucks were rolling but that he knew there were more G. I. drivers than the 1,200 at wheels yesterday. He said it was impossible to calculate how much goods was tied up by the strike and any source that supplies figures was picking them "out of the air."

The strike started Saturday, a revival of one that tied up hauls here for a week in May, over union dissatisfaction with a WLB wage award short of union demands. The drivers, receiving from $42 to $51.50 for a 51-hour week, had asked for an increase of $5 a week of 48 hours. The WLB awarded them $4.08 for 51 hours.

50-Cent Wage Floor To Spur Production Proposed By Davis

JUN 21 1945

Washington, June 20 (AP)—An Administration move to raise the minimum hourly wage to 50 cents was disclosed today.

William H. Davis, director of economic stabilization, favors increases as a spur for production of clothing and other needs.

It was disclosed that Congress may be asked to establish a general 50-cent minimum rate, and to authorize a minimum of as high as 65 cents for certain industries.

Davie told a conference studying ways to increase cloth production that a boost from the current minimum of 40 cents was part of a proposed program for the reconversion period.

Would Amend Act

Davis's suggestion, reported by a spokesman for him at a news conference following the meeting, was that the Fair Labor Standards Act be amended to provide the 10-cent hike in the wage floor.

He advised union representatives and officials of other Government agencies that in the case of the textile industry and a few others it might be advisable to fix the floor at as much as 65 cents as a production spur.

Davis outlined his plan as representatives of CIO and AFL textile unions told the War Production Board and War Manpower Commission officials that the principal barrier to increased output of fabrics and clothing is a wage scale lower in the textile industry than in others.

William Y. Elliott, director of WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements, asserted the textile supply outlook for the July-September quarter of this year is "critical," but that "it's too late for rationing" of clothing.

Soon Out Of Woods

"We'll be out of the woods by the time rationing could take effect," Elliott said.

George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the Textile Workers of America (CIO), reiterated demands of his organization for a 65-cent minimum wage and a 10-cent general increase.

Anthony Valente, international president of United Textile Workers of America (AFL), asserted the minimum should be 75 cents.

SENATORS RESTORE MOST OWI CUTS

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—The Senate Appropriations Committee today restored funds for operation of the Office of War Information's overseas activities.

The House had trimmed the OWI's request of $42,000,000 for next year's operations down to $18,000,000, but the Senate committee by a vote of 12 to 7 approved a sub-committee's action in raising it back to $39,670,215.

In reporting favorably a $771,348,765 omnibus bill to finance activities of a score of war agencies for the fiscal year beginning July 1, the committee authorized Senatorf Chavez (D.-N. M.) to offer from the floor an amendment to provide $336,200 for the Fair Employment Practice Commission.

The House had not allowed any money for that agency, on the theory that a bill to make the commission permanent would require a two-thirds vote for adoption. Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.), who joined Chavez in urging the amendment, told reporters he was "sanguine" of the outcome.

RUSSIA LAUDS U. S. FOR LEND-LEASE

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—Russia has informed this country that American lend-lease help "played an important part in the defeat of Hitlerite Germany."

The State Department said today that Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov cabled Secretary of State Stettinius on June 11, the third anniversary of lend-lease to Russia, that "the common struggle of the people and Army of the Soviet Union and the United States against our mutual enemy in Europe laid the foundation for the strengthening and future development of friendly relations between our two countries in the interest of a guaranty of permanent peace and international security."

In reply, Stettinius cabled Molotov that "our common struggle for the establishment of peace and security has only begun. I am convinced that the development of the friendly relations between our two countries is essential if we are to achieve that great purpose together."

Ickes, Maverick Supporting Plan for Federal Pension

WASHINGTON, June 20 — (AP) Harold L. Ickes and Maury Maverick came out today for a federal retirement system for Congress, cabinet officers and government bureau heads.

"I wouldn't be bothered if I were you about newspaper criticism," Secretary of Interior Ickes told a House Civil Service sub-committee.

Added Maverick, head of the smaller war plants corporation:

"I say to you that it is false modesty, false dignity not to pay yourself a decent salary and to vote yourself reasonable retirement benefits."

The two officials appeared as witnesses for a bill which would permit elective and appointive officers to buy their way into the civil service retirement system by contributing five per cent of their annual salary retroactively to the time they entered government service.

The bill, introduced by Rep. Mary T. Norton (D.-N. J.) is similar to the so-called "pensions for Congress" measure which the House passed three years ago, then hurriedly repealed when it ran into a storm of ridicule.

Both Ickes and Maverick insisted it would improve the quality of Congress if members could arrange their old age security by participating in the retirement plan.

Congressmen "Lose" Money

"Congressmen lose money every day," Maverick — a former House member—told the sub-committee.

"A congressman retired financially worse off than anybody—worse broke than an appointive official like me—and he is not even retired to a pasture. He is retired to a desert."

The present law is unfair, he argued, because department heads are excluded from retirement plans available to their own employes.

Mrs. Norton said that in no sense can the proposed legislation be called a pension bill.

"Do you think the people are ready to accept this idea now?" asked Rep. Manasco (D.-Ala.).

"They've always been ready," Mrs. Norton replied. "They just misunderstood.

"There's nothing to be afraid of if the members see that their people are informed. This provides nothing for us that the government doesn't do for all of its workers from scrubwomen on up."

Under the bill congressmen could make a retroactive payment to cover all their years service and retire at full benefits when they reach the age of 70 with 30 years of congressional service behind them. Then they'd receive $6,043 a year—and would have paid in $30,000.

Mrs. Norton argued that a lot of congressional old-timers would like to retire now "And make room for younger men," but they can't afford to because they've made no provision for their old age.

4 BUNDISTS MAY BE FREED SOON

JUN 21 1945

Washington, June 20 (AP).—Four German-American bundists ordered freed by the Supreme Court from charges of conspiring to advise evasion and resistance to the selective service act soon may be released from custody.

The Department of Justice said yesterday that the release of the four was possible, but listed various reasons why release of twenty others whose convictions also were reversed by the Supreme Court might be delayed. The department identified the four as:

Walter Schneller Jr., Erie, Pa.; Joseph Belohlavek, Cleveland; Otto Bregler, Lindenhurst, L. I., and Karl Richard Wendlandt, Buffalo.

The court's acquittal order of June 11 must be carried out within twenty days of the date of the order. But the men's release from prison depends upon whether they are serving sentences for other crimes and whether they have been denaturalized and are due to be interned.

Anderson Says Farmers Must Be Protected

Kansas City, June 20 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, newly named Secretary of Agriculture, said today the American farmer, with his heavy production of wartime foods, must be protected from ruin when war demands slacken off.

"The farmer and stockman have been feeding our Army and our civilian population adequately and have been sending a surplus overseas for relief," he said. "As the war in Europe is ended and approached with Japan, they must know they won't be broken because of their own output."

Anderson said he had definite ideas in mind on how that assurance might be given, but that he was not prepared to disclose them until he takes office.

Boats Get Rise in Gas Similar to That for Cars

50% Maximum Increase Is Authorized by O. P. A.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—A maximum increase of 50 per cent in gasoline rations for boats was authorized today by the Office of Price Administration.

The increase is similar to that given all A-book car owners, effective June 22.

The present limitation on rations for personal use of boats will be increased from twenty-four to thirty-six gallons quarterly for inboards and from ten to fifteen gallons quarterly for outboards.

All boat owners, however, will not get the maximum rations. Individual rations will still be computed at the rate of two gallons a horsepower for inboard motors and two and a half gallons a horsepower for outboard motors.

Boat owners who use their craft for such purposes as conducting pleasure or hunting parties may also receive larger rations. The increase restores the maximum limits in effect Oct. 1, 1944—125 gallons quarterly for inboards and 20 gallons for outboards, subject to the horsepower limitations. Most inboard motors in this class have been limited to twenty-four gallons quarterly, and the outboards to ten gallons quarterly.

The largest increase in rations has been granted to inboard motor boats used in conducting fishing parties. The new limit is 1,200 gallons quarterly, compared with only 125 gallons heretofore. Price Administrator Chester Bowles explained this big increase this way: "This increase is designed to permit more fishing to add to the nation's food supply."

Outboard motors used for fishing parties will have a maximum of twenty gallons quarterly.

To Aid Trade Of Philippines

Washington, June 20 (AP)—The Foreign Economic Administration announced today that it has sent a mission to the Philippine Islands to assist in re-establishing private trade with the United States.

The mission will undertake to arrange for procurement of strategic commodities, such as copra fibers and sugar.

30.24-27733

Canadian Pacific Force To Train In United States

Washington, June 20 (AP) — A Canadian volunteer force destined for the Pacific war will arrive at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., early in Septemer for training, Maj. Gen. B. M. Hoffmeister said today.

The 38-year-old officer, commander of the Canadian 5th Armored Division and veteran of more than four years of fighting in Europe, will lead the battle-wise Canadian force against the Japanese.

Hoffmeister told a news conference at the War Department that approximately 28,000 Canadian veterans in Europe already have volunteered for Pacific service and that the number is increasing daily.

The force, which has been designated the 6th Canadian Division, while designated as an infantry outfit, will have some armor, probably American medium tanks.

Fragile Goods Landed By Chute

JUN 21 1945

Washington, June 20 (AP)—Packages of dishes, phonograph records, electrical fixtures and other merchandise were dropped by parachute today in front of the Washington National Airport. It was a demonstration of a new technique for delivery of merchandise by air.

A Pennsylvania Central Airlines plane, equipped with a new type of conveyor, made four runs across the field at a speed of around 130 miles an hour and an altitude of about 300 feet. From two to six packages were dropped on each run.

The Switlik Parachute Company, of Trenton, N.J., co-operated in the demonstration, which was witnessed by a number of military and Government officials and aviation people. A new type of cargo harness developed by Switlik engineers was used in conjunction with a nine-foot parachute.

Liberalizing Of Private Flying Rules Postponed

Washington, June 20 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board today postponed from July 1 to August 1 the liberalization of private flying rules because of protests from the army and airlines.

The board said the army and airlines had protested the proposed raising of the minimum altitude for instrument flight. This particular change had not been submitted to all interested parties for comment, the board said, and in view of the protests it would call a hearing soon.

Present regulations provide a minimum altitude of 1,000 feet when visibility conditions require a pilot to fly by instrument. Under the proposed change the minimum would be 1,500 feet.

Admiral-General Give Lives In Pacific Theater of War

ADM. ROYAL DEAD; LED BORNEO FORCE

Commander of Recent Brunei Bay Operations Dies—Won DSM in Philippines

JUN 21 1945

WASHINGTON, June 20—(AP) Death has overtaken two more high-ranking American officers in the Pacific—Brig. Gen. Claudius M. Easley and Rear Adm. Forrest B. Royal.

General Easley, 53-year old assistant commander of the 96th infantry division, was killed in action on Okinawa Tuesday, the War Department notified his wife today.

The Navy announced that Admiral Royal, 52, commander of an amphibious force that spearheaded the recent operation against Brunei bay, Borneo, died Monday of natural causes. No further information was given.

The War Department likewise gave no details of the death of General Easley, the second general to fall on Okinawa this week. Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, commander of the 10th army, was killed there Monday by Japanese artillery fire.

Wounded on Leyte

Easley, a native of Thorp Springs, Tex., was the 18th American General to be killed in action in World War II. He was wounded by a Japanese sniper on Leyte island in the Philippines and held the silver star and the legion of Merit for his action in the Leyte and Okinawa campaigns.

He was graduated from Texas A. & M. college in 1917 and the Army War college in 1940. A crack marksman, he captained infantry rifle and pistol teams which captured the Army's matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1938.

He is survived by Mrs. Easley, who lives in Washington and a son, Maj. Claudius M. Easley, Jr., now with the Sixth Army in the Philippines.

Admiral Royal was the 12th Naval flag officer to die while on active field duty in the present war.

A native of New York city, he was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1915. During the first war he served as communications officer aboard the Battleship Pennsylvania, flagship of the commander-in-chief, Atlantic fleet.

Admiral Royal was commanding officer of the Cruiser Milwaukee at the outbreak of the present war. After duty in Washington, the British Isles and North Africa, he was assigned to the Pacific in 1943.

He recently was awarded the distinguished service medal for his services as commander of the amphibious task group operating against Leyte and Luzon.

Mrs. Royal lives in Arlington, Va.

JUN 21 1945

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) Rear Admiral Forrest B. Royal, commander of an amphibious force in the Pacific, died Monday in the Pacific theatre of war of natural causes, Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal announced today. His age was 52.

Admiral Royal, who was born in New York, was in command of the amphibious operations in the Brunei Bay area on the northwest coast of Borneo June 10 and 11. He accompanied Gen. Douglas MacArthur on a visit to the battle area June 11.

His widow resides at 2208 South Knoll Road, Arlington, Va.

Admiral Royal entered the Naval Academy in 1911, and was graduated June 5, 1915, with an ensign's commission.

He served as aide to Admiral William H. Standley when the latter was commander of the battle force, United States Fleet, and continued in that capacity after Admiral Standley's appointment as chief of naval operations in 1933. In May, 1939, he was assigned to the United States naval mission to Brazil. Returning to this country in the summer of 1941, he was made commander of the cruiser Milwaukee.

In 1942 he was ordered to duty at headquarters, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet.

The admiral served as deputy United States secretary to the combined Chiefs of Staff, as deputy secretary of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and as deputy secretary of the joint board from Dec. 4, 1942, until Oct. 1, 1943, when he became secretary of these organizations.

He received the Distinguished Service Medal for his performances as commander of an amphibious task group operating against Leyte and Luzon in the Philippines from July, 1944, to January, 1945.

Admiral Royal was in command of the Seventh Amphibious Force, which put ashore Australian and Netherlands troops at Tarakan Island in the heart of Borneo's oil fields on May 1 in the first Allied reinvasion of the Netherlands Indies. Last year the late President Roosevelt promoted Admiral Royal captain to rear admiral.

Easley Killed On Okinawa in Final Fighting

Assistant Commander of 96th Division 2d High Officer to Die in Week

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—Brigadier General Claudius M. Easley, assistant commander of the 96th Infantry Division, was killed in action on Okinawa yesterday, his wife was notified by the War Department today.

The fifty-three-year-old veteran of the first world war was the second high-ranking officer to fall on the island this week. Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner jr., commander of the 10th Army, was killed there Monday.

The War Department gave no details of the death of the general. The 96th Division has been fighting in southern Okinawa.

General Easley joined the 96th Division in August, 1942, and fought with it on Leyte in the Philippines prior to going to Okinawa.

Born at Thorp Springs, Tex., July 11, 1891, Easley was a graduate of Texas A. & M. College and served in 1916 and 1917 with the Texas National Guard on border patrol duty.

He entered the regular Army late in 1917 and served at various camps in this country before going to the Philippine Islands in 1921 for a three-year tour of duty at Manila.

A crack marksman, he was a member of the infantry rifle team at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1927, 1930 and 1931. In 1937 he was captain of the infantry rifle and pistol teams at Fort Benning, Ga., and in 1938 both of his teams captured the matches at Camp Perry.

He entered the Army War College in 1939 and was graduated the following year, when he was assigned to the War Department general staff in Washington in charge of the storage section of the requirements and distribution branch of the supply division. In February, 1942, he went to Camp Claiborne, La., and subsequently was assigned to the 96th Division.

His widow, Inez, now makes her home in Washington. His son, Major Claudius M. Easley jr., is now with the 6th Army in the Philippines.

Damaged Cruiser Nashville Back in Action Once More

JUN 21 1945

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) The light cruiser Nashville, severely damaged in a Japanese suicide plane attack which cost 133 officers and men killed and 190 others wounded, has had her wounds repaired and is back in action.

The Navy revealed today the story of the attack which occurred last December 13 near the island of Negros in the Phillippines as the Nashville was screening a convoy bound for the invasion of Mindoro. Only seven weeks earlier the proud ship had disembarked General Douglas MacArthur at Leyte on his triumphant return to the islands.

As the Nashville proceeded on the extreme right flank of the convoy, lookouts spotted a single engine plane about 1 p.m., diving out of scattered clouds at about 5,000 feet. Shooting toward the convoy at a speed estimated by observers at 400 knots, it appeared at first to be aiming for a ship astern of the Nashville.

Tried to Hit Bridge

Suddenly, however, as he roared in at low altitude less than a minute after he was sighted, the Japanese pilot did, a flipper turn to the right directly toward the Nashville's bridge.

"Those aboard the Nashville who got a fleeting glimpse of the plane before it crashed saw heavy bombs fastened to each wing," the Navy reported, "The suicide plane never reached the ship's bridge. The tip of the right wing hit the barrel of a 40 millimeter gun on the ship's port side amidships. The bomb in the right wing exploded almost immediately.

"The left wing tore off and flew through the air toward the starboard side. The bomb attached to the left wing exploded in mid air about 100 feet above the deck on the starboard side, hurling fragments in all directions.

"Immediately the plane's gasoline ignited, the flames shooting higher than the stacks. The explosion had sprayed the gasoline in all directions, and consequently the fire extended more than 70 feet forward on the ship to the after part of the ship's bridge on the port side."

The fire set off ready ammunition on deck, causing five inch, 40 mm. and 20 mm. shells to explode wildly in the midst of towering flames. One gun crew, surrounded by flames, saved themselves by vaulting over the flames into the water.

Many were killed outright in the area between the mainmast and the foremast by concussion and the flash of explosions or by flying pieces of the fragmentation bombs.

Stop Fires Quickly

Firefighting crews went to work quickly, braving heat and exploding ammunition to close in on the fire. Within 20 minutes after the crash, the fire was extinguished completely.

The damaged ship continued with convoy for several hours, then turned back to Leyte, where the dead were buried in a military cemetery and the wounded were removed for hospitalization.

Temporary repairs were made at a western Pacific base, and then she started her 12,000-mile trip home. She arrived at the Puget Sound Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., her scorched ensign flying over smokestacks riddled with holes from bomb fragments, and her deck plates and structure amidships buckled and blackened by fire.

Round the clock efforts by workers at the yard, already crowded with other ships in for repair and rehabilitation, put her back into service. She took her place on a specially built cradle in a dry-dock in a record switch which saw a capital ship removed to make room for the Nashville in 26 hours, compared with the usual time of 60 hours required to undock one ship and dock another.

Capt. Charles E. Coney, of Roanoke, Va., skipper of the Nashville, said "too much cannot be said for the initiative and bravery" of the firefighting crews which got the flames under control after the attack. "They walked right into the fire without a moment's hesitation."

Between 50 and 60 of the Nashville's personnel have been recommended for citations for heroism.

Tombstone Made To F.D.R.'s Wish

New York, June 20 (AP)—A simple white tombstone of Imperial Danby marble, cut to specifications detailed by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt in his own handwriting, will be placed at his grave in the rose garden at Hyde Park.

The memorandum describing the stone, dated December 26, 1937, was found among the late President's effects, the office of Basil O'Conor, his former law partner, said today in relating it. It read:

"A plain white marble monument —no carving or decoration—to be placed over my grave, east and west, as follows: Length eight feet, width four feet, height three feet. Whole to be set on marble base extending two feet out from monument all around—but said base to be no more than six inches from the ground.

"I hope that my dear wife will on her death be buried there also and that the monument contain no device or inscription except the following on the south side:

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
1882-19—

ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
1884-19—."

Radio Telephone Restored

New York, June 20 (AP)—Radiotelephone service between the United States and Great Britain again will be available to the general public on Saturday, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced today.

Big Liner Brings 14,000 GI's

New York, June 20 (AP) — The giant British liner Queen Mary, which carried hundreds of thousands of American troops to the European war, arrived in New York harbor today, packed with 14,000 of them coming home.

The New York port of embarkation announced that the 81,000-ton vessel would dock this afternoon, concluding her first voyage to the United States since V-E day and her first publicized one since the beginning of the war.

11,248 Being Redeployed

Her passenger list included 11,248 redeployment troops, 610 men with enough points for discharge, 467 liberated prisoners of war and 2,200 naval personnel. The redeployment troops will go to Camp Shanks, N.Y., and the others to Camp Kilmer, N.J.

The Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth donned somber battle dress March 21, 1940, and carried 1,243,538 men on voyages on all seven seas during the European war. Nearly 879,000 of that number crossed the Atlantic eastward.

In peacetime, the Queen Mary carried 2,075 passengers and a crew of 1,200 on a normal trip.

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EISENHOWER VISITS POINT

JUN 21 1945

Inspects His Old Quarters And Addresses Cadets

West Point, N. Y., June 20 (AP)—Grinning over a "real return to my cadet days," General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower today completed a tour of the United States Military Academy which included a visit to the quarters he occupied as an undergraduate.

He also reviewed more than 1,000 enlisted men who are part of the academy's instruction staff.

The General, after a day crowded with festivities, led his entourage into the academy's stone barracks and, wending through the hallways, stopped at Room 3022 in the north barracks.

High Jinks

To West Point cadets, 3022 always will be "Eisenhower room," which the United Nations military commander occupied in his last year at the school. It was the center of some surprising high jinks when the youthful Eisenhower occupied it, academy officials say.

The General flashed his famed grin, touched the iron bed and said:

"This is a room I remember with great happiness. We had a great gang here. It was my last year and what a year it was. The room is exctly the same as it was then except we had wooden chairs and tables."

A few minutes later Eisenhower was on the academy's cavalry plain, acknowledging the cheers of several thousand people who had gathered to watch him review the enlisted personnel. Earlier he had reviewed the third class cadets.

At Point In Last War

He told the instruction staff:

"You are doing a similar job to the one I did in the first World War. I can imagine few more important jobs. I know you are doing a good job. If someone had taken the trouble 25 years ago to tell me how important it was I know I would have felt better."

During the last war Eisenhower was stationed at West Point and did not get into the fight. So today he consoled the instructors and men to "never forget" the importance of their work.

Eisenhower was accompanied on his tour by Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk, commander of American naval forces in France; Maj. Gen. Robert M. Littlejohn, quartermaster general, European theater, and Maj. Gen. Francis Wilby, West Point commandant.

Understanding The Key

The supreme Allied commander, in reviewing the enlisted personnel, traveled down their ranks in a jeep bearing his five-star flag and then he stood rigidly at attention while the men, including infantry, cavalry, field and coast artillery, ordnance, signal and armored-force units, filed past him.

Then Eisenhower motored to near-by Camp Popolopen, the academy's 14,000 acre summer camp and training center. Later he went to the school chapel. He was General Wilby's guest for the evening and will leave by plane tomorrow for Kansas City.

Earlier, after receiving a prolonged cheer from the cadets when he appeared at the mess hall, Eisenhower said:

"The major thought that I bring you today is this: Cultivate mutual understanding with anyone you think you have to get along with. To my mind that is the whole civilized world.

"If we stick together we can lick anyone we have to fight. If we stick together intelligently we will never have to fight."

Indecorous Dancing

It was a day of renewing old acquaintances and associations for Eisenhower, who was graduated sixty-first in a class of 164 in 1915.

The men who knew him described him as fun-loving and irrepressible and not too intent on his studies. He got his share of demerits, they said, once being barred from the academy's dances for 30 days because of "indecorous dancing"—which means he liked ragtime.

One who remembered him well was 69-year-old Martin Maher, a retired technical sergeant who trained many of the academy's swimmers.

"I do indeed remember him," Maher said in his Irish brogue. "I saw him today and he told me 'you would be as young looking as ever if it weren't for your gray hair.'"

Maher added: "I see he still has a little bit of a limp from a football injury."

"No one but a person who knew Eisenhower well would notice the very slight limp," Maher said.

The General reviewed the cadet in the great grassy quadrangle which forms the academy's parade ground.

700 At Point Parade For Gen. Ike

West Point, N.Y., June 20 (AP)—Steel-helmeted, khaki-clad cadets passed in review today for General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower on the parade ground of the United States Military Academy.

The review was a high point of the Supreme Allied Commander's visit here and he watched with the same broad smile with which he acknowledged yesterday's frenzied greeting in New York city.

Some 700 cadets, members of the academy's third class, took part in the review.

Receives A Kiss

The 5,000 spectators most of them wives and children of military personnel at the post, surged around the General when the review ended.

Mrs. Charles Forester, white-haired wife of a retired staff sergeant, surprised Eisenhower by kissing him as she was asking for an autograph.

Earlier, Eisenhower presented to the academy a ceremonial sword once used by Napoleon Bonaparte as first consul of France. He said Gen. Charles de Gaulle had given it to him in Paris.

Given 17-Gun Salute

Eisenhower was welcomed to the academy with a seventeen-gun salute and the flourishes and ruffles due a five-star general.

He addressed the cadets from a balcony overlooking the high raftered mess hall.

"The major thought that I bring you today is this: Cultivate mutual understanding with anyone you think you have to get along with; and to my mind that is the whole civilized world."

"If we stick together," he said, "we can lick anybody we have to fight. If we stick together intelligently, we will never have to fight."

Hands Out Advice

Listened to intensely, Eisenhower gave the members of the class of 1947 this advice: "Keep your minds open in your relationships with other humans. That way lies cooperation between nations or co-operation between Allies, if we ever have to fight again."

The General, a 1915 graduate of West Point, went from the mess hall to the old North barracks, where, under the eyes of delighted cadets, he visited the quarters he occupied while he was at the academy.

He was greeted at the academy's Washington gate by Maj. Gen. Francis Wilby, superintendent.

Eisenhower was accompanied by his son and fellow West Point graduate, First Lieutenant John Eisenhower.

Reviews Two Groups

He reviewed an honor guard of Negro cavalry men before proceeding to the parade ground.

He left New York city in a drizzling rain at 9.04 A.M., but the sun shone brightly when he arrived at the Point. A few persons gathered here and there waved at him as his motorcade, in two sections, sped up the historic Hudson Valley, but there were no crowds, because his route had not been announced in advance.

It was 30 years ago this month that Eisenhower left the Academy, a second lieutenant who might have become quite a fullback if he hadn't injured a knee in the Fall of 1912 in a game against Tufts.

Old-timers at the post remember Ike, as he was known even then, as a yellow-haired, good-natured Kansan who didn't work overly hard at his studies but managed to graduate sixty-first in a class of 164.

Outranked By Bradley

One of his classmates, who outranked him in the cadet corps, was Gen. Omar Bradley, one of Eisenhower's chief lieutenants in the war against Germany.

Young Ike, who originally intended to "go navy," but found himself eight months too old for Annapolis, had more than his share of "skins"—demerits for violating regulations.

Room in disorder, questionable language, sleeping at breakfast time—these were his principal offenses. Only yesterday, President Truman jovially "needled" the General about late sleeping.

Profile In Yearbook

A profile in the cadet yearbook, *The Howitzer*, described him as "an enthusiastic and sonorous devotee" of Morpheus "on every possible occasion."

It listed him as a cadet sergeant in charge of a company, a sharpshooter and a color sergeant.

Among his classmates were Maj. Gen. Hubert Harmon, commanding general of the 13th Air Force; Maj. Gen. Vernon Prichard, commanding general of the 14th Armored Division; Maj. Gen. J. A. Van Fleet, commander of the 4th Division Infantry Regiment, and Maj. Gen. Roscoe Woodruff, 84th Infantry Division.

Tired But Thrilled

Before departing for West Point, the General acknowledged that he was tired, but still thrilled by the tumultous reception given him by New York yesterday.

When asked what he thought of the welcome, Eisenhower said: "Do you know any good adjectives? Make them glorious."

He grinned and waved to a small crowd which watched his departure from the Walrof-Astoria. The general wore a battle jacket and overseas cap.

As he stepped into his car someone shouted: "Hurray for the next President!"

"Jobs And Peace"

The supreme Allied commander left with the city's millions his belief that when the war ends two problems must be met.

"They are jobs for men and peace in the world," he said at a banquet last night. "Prosperous nations are not war hungry, but a hungry nation will always seek war if it has to be in despair. We cannot be isolated from the world.

"Peace is an absolute necessity to this world; the nations cannot stand another world catastrophe of war. I believe that we should let no specious argument of any kind deter us from exploring every direction in which peace can be maintained. I believe that we should be strong, but we should be tolerant. We should be ready to defend our rights, but we should be considerate and recognize the rights of other men."

Kansas City Ready To Greet Ike

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Kansas City, June 20 (AP)—Rank will be forgotten in the celebration arranged for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower tomorrow. All in his party, from private to top-ranking officers who fought under him, will receive equal recognition.

The General and his party will arrive in three planes, the first of which is scheduled to arrive at 12.30 P.M.

His mother, 83-year-old Ida Eisenhower, four brothers and fifteen close relatives will greet the Allied commander when he alights from his plane with his son, Lieut. John S. D. Eisenhower.

To Hold Family Reunion

The official greeting will be brief so that the general can hold a family reunion for half an hour.

A parade and a ceremony at the Liberty Memorial will follow.

A special train will take Eisenhower to Abilene, Kan., the General's home town, tomorrow night.

There a four-hour program, including a parade, is scheduled for Friday.

Special Day Proclaimed

Gov. Andrew Schoeppel has proclaimed Friday as Eisenhower day and called on all citizens to observe it "in such a manner as is fitting to honor so great and illustrous a service to the cause of human freedom."

A town of about 5,400 population, Abilene expects a crowd of 50,000 and, as one of the reception officials put it, "No matter how many Presidents come from Abilene in the future, this will be the biggest day in the history of the town."

Gen. Eisenhower Taken In By Unions

New York, June 20 (AP)—Among signs that greeted General Eisenhower as he passed through New York's garment district were:

"Hail Eisenhower, who pressed the Nazis flat—Pressmen's Union, No. 60."

"Hail Eisenhower, who cut the Nazis up—Cutters' Union."

"Hail Eisenhower, who finished Hitler off—Finishers' Union."

'Ike' For Merger Of Armed Forces

West Point, N.Y., June 20 (AP)—During an address to cadets in the mess hall at the United States Military Academy here, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared "the Army, Navy and Air Force must be a unit and if I had my way they'd all be in the same uniform."

"Of course," he said, "I don't suppose Congress and the big brass hats would ever agree to that."

20[illegible]0 Strikers Are Target Of Government

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500 workers strike at Locke Insulator Corporation. Article on Page 36.

[By The Associated Press]

The Government, headed by President Truman, waved big sticks at thousands of the nation's idle workers today, prodding them to go back to jobs they had left over labor disputes.

More than 20,000 employés in war work in scattered sections of the country were the targets for directives from the President as well as from the War Labor Board and the Office of Defense Transportation. Meanwhile, an estimated 18,000 glass workers in four states threatened to stop work tomorrow.

Transportation facilities in several areas appeared the hardest hit by the work stoppages in the east, south and mid-west. The WLB acted to end five strikes while President Truman ordered army seizure of one war plant.

Action In Truck Strike

In Chicago, some 1,200 soldiers manned trucks as the ODT sought to restore normal operations for the 1,700 Government-seized trucking lines. Speedy drafting of union truck drivers remaining away from the jobs was being prepared by ODT officials. The number idle among the 14,000 members of the two unions involved in the five-day old work stoppage was more than 6,000. They quit work in protest of a WLB wage-hour decision.

Tri-State Company officials in Jackson, Miss., estimated that 60,000 passengers in nine states were affected by a strike of more than 400 bus drivers and mechanics. Union officials were directed by the WLB to use "full authority" to get the strikers back and meetings were scheduled in several cities.

The strike began here June 9 in a dispute over wage rates, grievance and procedure and seniority, and spread to Louisiana, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas.

Chemical Workers Returning

Army seizure and operation of plants of the Diamond Alkali Company at Painesville, Ohio, was ordered yesterday by President Truman. Company officials said workers, 2,000 of whom struck Friday, were "filtering back."

They said it would be several days before production of chemicals used in the war effort would be resumed. The President had termed the strike "one of the most critical from a war standpoint that has occurred."

WLB hearings were scheduled today and tomorrow in an effort to end strikes at two plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and to halt threatened strikes at four of the company's other plants and four plants of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company. The employés at the ten plants voted to strike, effective 6 P.M. tomorrow, after controversy over contract issues.

4,000 Ford Workers Out

Walkouts at Chicago and Detroit war plants kept idle some 8,000 workers. More than 3,500 workers of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant were sent home after work stoppages by 500 United Automobile Workers (CIO) maintenance men, and 400 AFL maintenance men were off the job at the Packard Motor Company.

In Chicago, officials of the CIO United Farm Equipment Workers' Union and the McCormick works of the International Harvester Company were directed to appear at a show-cause meeting today if a strike of between 4,000 and 5,000 employés is not ended.

The CIO Transport Workers Union and New York City Omnibus Corporation officials last night agreed to resume normal operations on seventeen Manhattan bus lines after a six-day slowdown. A dispute on wages, hours and working conditions was to be submitted to arbitration.

Between 400 and 600 striking employes of the Spencer Lens Company, Cheektowaga (N.Y.) plant returned to work today, ending a two-day work stoppage which affected production of military fire control instruments.

The WLB, in another directive yesterday, ordered 1,100 idle employes of R. R. Donnelley and Sons Printing Company, of Chicago, to return immediately "without discrimination." Members of five AFL unions quit work June 5 after contract negotiations deadlocked over a union shop.

Cumberland Strike

A committee of union officials will "study and consider" the WLB directive, said B. M. di Pietro, executive secretary of the Chicago

ADD LONDON (TRIAL) XXX MONTHS

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONVICTION AND SENTENCES WAS MADE AT 4:30 A.M., MOSCOW TIME.

KK1059PEW

LONDON-2ND ADD TRIAL XXX MOSCOW TIME.

THREE DEFENDANTS WERE ACQUITTED, THE BROADCAST SAID. THEY WERE S.F.MIKHAILOWSKI, K.S.KOBYLYANSKI AND J.H.STEMBER-DOMBROWSKI.

AN EARLIER MOSCOW BROADCAST HAD SAID GUILTYHVERDICTS WOULD NOT BE ASKED FOR THESE THREE BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

KK1126PEW

(140) LONDON, THURSDAY JUNE 21-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID EARLY TODAY THAT HUNGARY HAS SIGNED AN AGREEMENT TO PAY THE SOVIET UNION WAR INDEMNITIES AMOUNTING TO $200,000,000.

HUNGARY'S PAYMENTS FOR LOSSES INFLICTED UPON RUSSIA BY MILITARY OPERATIONS AND FOR OCCUPATION OF SOVIET TERRITORY WILL TAKE THE FORM OF DELIVERIES OF MACHINE EQUIPMENT, SHIPS, GRAIN AND CATTLE PERIODICALLY IN EQUAL AMOUNTS UNTIL JAN.20, 1951, THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE AGREEMENT, FULFILLING ARMISTICE TERMS IN BUDAPEST ON JAN.20, 1945, GAVE A DETAILED LIST OF THE TYPE OF GOODS TO BE DELIVERED AND THE DATES FOR DELIVERY.

THE VALUE OF THE MATERIALS THE HUNGARIANS ARE TO TURN OVER TO THE RUSSIANS IS BASED ON 1938 PRICES IN AMERICAN DOLLARS EXCEPT FOR A 15 PER CENT INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AND A TEN PER CENT INCREASE ON SOME OTHER GOODS.

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KK1106PEW

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE P-38 FIGHTER GROUP WITH WHICH LT.BERT SHEPARD FLEW UNTIL HE LOST A LEG IN A CRASH INSIDE GERMANY A YEAR AGO WILL RENAME ITS ATHLETIC FIELD IN HIS HONOR ON JULY 4.

SHEPARD NOW IS COACHING WITH THE WASHINGTON SENATORS. HE WILL FLY HERE FOR THE CEREMONY.

JJ1113AEW

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES HAS REPORTED THAT TWO OF ITS CORRESPONDENTS HAD A PART IN THE ARREST AT PRAGUE OF EDWARD LEO DELANEY, UNDER INDICTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ON A CHARGE OF TREASON IN CONNECTION WITH NAZI PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS.

CORRESPONDENTS HOWARD BYRNE AND KLAUS MANN MET DELANEY, THOUGHT HE WAS A FRIENDLY AMERICAN AND ACCEPTED A DRINK WITH HIM, THE NEWSPAPER SAID IN ITS ACCOUNT CARRIED MONDAY.

DECLARING THAT THE WINE LOOSENED DELANEY'S TONGUE, STARS AND STRIPES SAID THAT HE DISCLOSED HE WAS IN GERMANY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA THROUGHOUT THE WAR WITHOUT BEING INTERNED.

DELAYED TALKED ABOUT BROADCASTS HE HAD MADE AGAINST PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OTHER OFFICIALS, STARS AND STRIPES SAID, AND THEN BYRNE AND MANN CALLED IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK POLICE.

BORN IN OLNEY, ILL., DELANEY WAS AN ACTOR PLAYING BIT PARTS BEFORE HE WENT TO EUROPE IN 1939.

THE U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAS IDENTIFIED HIM AS THE "E.D.WARD" WHO BROADCAST FROM COPENHAGEN, OSLO, THE HAGUE, BRUSSELS, PARIS,

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30-24-27735

Printing Trades Council Organizing Committee.

G. H. Dalrymple, international president of the United Rubber Workers of America (CIO), ordered 2,000 employés of the Kelley Springfield Tire Company in Cumberland, Md., to end their week-long walkout.

They left their jobs in protest over the company's plan to install a wage-incentive plan. The plant was not closed by the walkout, a company spokesman said.

BELGRADE, ATHENS AND OTHER CITIES THAT FELL TO GERMAN AGGRESSION.

HE WAS ONE OF EIGHT AMERICANS INDICTED FOR TREASON--A CHARGE THAT MAY CARRY THE DEATH PENALTY--IN THE UNITED STATES IN JULY, 1943. THE OTHER SEVEN ALSO WERE ACCUSED OF JOINING FORCES WITH AXIS RADIO PROPAGANDISTS.

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MT 1046AEW

BY HENRY P.JAMESON

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF SPIES AND THOUSANDS OF TONS OF MILITARY SUPPLIES WERE DROPPED TO UNDERGROUND UNITS BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES DURING THE WAR BY A SPECIAL FLEET OF AMERICAN BOMBERS AND TRANSPORT PLANES FLYING SECRETLY AT NIGHT.

THEY WERE ATTACHED TO THE U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE, WHICH DISCLOSED TODAY THE SPECTACULAR OPERATIONS WHICH STARTED SIX MONTHS BEFORE INVASION AND CONTINUED UNTIL JUST ONE WEEK BEFORE THE FINAL NAZI SURRENDER.

AMERICAN LIBERATORS OF THE 492ND AND 801ST BOMBARDMENT GROUPS FLEW WITH THE RAF ON 21 HIGH ALTITUDE NIGHT BOMBING ATTACKS ON TARGETS IN GERMANY.

OPERATIONS INVOLVING THE PARACHUTING OF MEN AND SUPPLIES OVER PINPOINT TARGETS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES WERE KNOWN BY THE CODE WORD "CARPETBAGGING."

AS LATE AS APRIL 26, A GROUP OF AGENTS WAS DROPPED IN THE MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHERN GERMANY AROUND BERCHTESGADEN TO OBSERVE ENEMY MOVEMENTS IN THE SO-CALLED "NATIONAL REDOUBT" AREA AND REPORT BACK TO LONDY BY RADIO.

THE OPERATIONS THAT REQUIRED LANDING IN FRANCE WERE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS. FRENCH MAQUIS HAD PREPARED LANDING STRIPS WITH FLASHLIGHTS USED FOR MAKING IMPROVISED FLARE PATHS. PLANES WERE WITHOUT ARMOR AND ARMAMENT AND HAD TO FLY AT LOW ALTITUDES THROUGH GERMAN NIGHT FIGHTER BELTS.

THE FIRST SUCH FLIGHT WAS MADE BY COL.CLIFFORD J.HEFLIN, FRESNO,CALIF., COMMANDER OF THE ORIGINAL "CARPETBAGGER" GROUP SOON AFTER D-DAY. HE TOOK FOUR PASSENGERS TO FRANCE.

ON THE RETURN TRIP, HE TOOK OFF IN A DRIVING RAINSTORM, CARRYING TWO AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO HAD SLIPPED THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES, A CANADIAN GUNNER, A BRITISH GUNNER, A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AND A FRENCHMAN WHO WERE TO ATTEND SABOTAGE SCHOOL.

THE TRIPS, REQUIRING GREAT SKILL IN FLYING AND NAVIGATION, WERE NOT CARRIED OUT WITHOUT LOSS BUT THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

COL.ROBERT W.FISH, SAN ANTONIO,TEX., SUCCEEDED HEFLIN AS COMMANDER OF THE "CARPETBAGGERS" LAST FALL.

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JJ/NI135AEW

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-GEN CARL [redacted] SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, WAS INVESTED WITH THE GRAND CROSS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE TODAY IN AN AUDIENCE WITH KING GEORGE VI.

TCANES 02020 APR RM 1430

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-- REPRESENTATIVES [redacted] OF THE BRITISH NATIONAL SOCIETY OF CATERERS, WHICH RETURNED RECENTLY FROM A TWO MONTHS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TODAY THAT HAD AMERICANS [redacted] KNOWN THE FACTS ABOUT WARTIME FOOD SHORTAGEBIN BRITAIN "WE MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN CALLED UPON TO

30.24-27737

SUFFER ADDITIONAL CUTS IN RATIONS."

"WE WERE ASTONISHED TO FIND THAT THE FACTS SCARCELY WE KNOWN AT ALL TO A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE, INCLUDING THOSE IN THE CATERING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES," THE DELEGATION REPORTED. "THEY WERE UNAWARE OF THE SMALLNESS OF OUR DOMESTIC RATIONS.

THE GROUP RECOMMENDED A FURTHER EXCHANGE OF VISITS BETWEEN AMERICAN AND BRITISH GROUPS IN THE INTEREST OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20)

BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-BRITAIN'S NATIONAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN WARMED UP TODAY WITH A CONTROVERSY CENTERING ON PROF.HAROLD LASKI, WHO IS WELL KNOWN AS A LECTURER ON POLITICAL SCIENCE AT AMERICAN COLLEGES.

SECTIONS OF THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS AND THE LABOR PARTY NEWSPAPER, THE DAILY HERALD, REPRINTED A LETTER QUOTING LASKI AS TELLING A RALLY AT NEWARK, ENGLAND, THAT THE LABOR PARTY INTENDED TO GET REFORMS "EVEN IF IT MEANS REVOLUTION." THE LETTER WAS ORIGINALLY PRINTED BY THE NOTTINGHAM GUARDIAN UNDER THE SIGNATURE OF G.C. CARLTON OF EASTLEAKE, WHO WAS IDENTIFIED AS A CITY COUNCILLOR. CARLTON SAID HE ATTENDED LASKI, WHO IS A LEADING OFFICIAL OF THE LABOR PARTY, DENOUNCED THE NEWARK MEETING. LASKI, A LEADER OF THE LABOR PARTY, DENOUNCED THE LETTER IN A STATEMENT SAYING IT WAS A MISINTERPRETATION OF HIS REMARKS.

"I DID NOT EVEN DISCUSS IN MY SPEECH THE QUESTION HE RAISES," LASKI SAID. "I ANSWERED A QUESTION FROM THE AUDIENCE BY INSISTING THAT CHANGES COULD BE SECURED HERE BY CONSENT INSTEAD OF BY VIOLENCE AS IN OTHER COUNTRIES."

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S CONSERVATIVE DAILY EXPRESS HEADLINED THE STORY: "SOCIALISM -- 'EVEN IF IT MEANS VIOLENCE' -- THE PROFESSOR TALKS OF REVOLUTION."

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THE LABOR PARTY NEWSPAPER, THE DAILY HERALD, SAID IN ITS HEADLINE "NEW RED LETTER SCARE -- 'LABOR WILL USE VIOLENCE.'"

(THE REFERENCE APPARENTLY WAS TO AN ALLEGED LETTER FROM THE LATE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST LEADER GRIGORI ZINOVIEV TO THE THEN-LABOR PRIME MINISTER JAMES RAMSEY MACDONALD, INTRODUCED AT THE 11TH HOUR IN MACDONALD'S UNSUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN FOR RE-ELECTION IN 1924. THE LETTER WAS LATER WAS CHARGED TO HAVE BEEN A FORGERY).

LASKI WAS QUOTED BY THE HERALD AS SAYING HE WOULD SUE FOR LIBEL ANY NEWSPAPER THAT REPRINTED THE LETTER "WITH MALICIOUS INTENT." THE LETTER WAS CARRIED TOGETHER WITH LASKI'S REPUDIATION, HOWEVER, IN LONDON NEWSP

INCLUDING THE HERALD. LASKI WAS UNAVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

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APR 1222/MM 25A
(UNGIVES AUTHORSHIP LASKI LETTER)

SYRIAN PROBLEM. WOD PARIS - DE GAULLE-TRUMAN (MORIN) XXX PROBLEM

THE PROPOSAL THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES DEAL DIRECTLY AND WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN COMPOSING THEIR DIFFERENCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST WAS MADE IN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY BY DE GAULLE. THE ASSEMBLY THEN CALLED FOR A FORMAL TREATY WITH BRITAIN.

IN LONDON, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, WHILE STANDING PAT ON THE BRITISH CONTENTION THAT THE QUESTION WAS ONE FOR AMERICAN-BRITISH-FRENCH DISCUSSIONS, SAID BRITAIN WAS "PREPARED TO CONSIDER AN ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTION" IN THE ARGUMENT OVER WHETHER THE CONFERENCE SHOULD BE HELD IN LONDON OR PARIS.

PARIS, JUNE 20 --(AP)-- ANDRE BAILLET, FORMER VICHY GOVERNMENT POLICE INSPECTOR, WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH TODAY AFTER A JURY TOOK 10 MINUTES TO DELIBERATE CHARGES THAT HE HAD TESTIFIED AGAINST FRENCHMEN IN NAZI COURTS HERE DURING THE OCCUPATION.

BAILLET, 34, FACES DEATH BEFORE A FIRING SQUAD.

APL-EUNSONS01800-DH-1003PEW

BRUSSELS, JUNE 20-(AP)-KING LEOPOLD'S REFUSAL OF DEMANDS THAT HE ABDICATE AND HIS ANNOUNCED DECISION TO RETURN TO BELGIUM AS SOON AS A NEW CABINET IS FORMED FANNED FRESH OPPOSITION AMONG ANTI-ROYALISTS TODAY.

WHILE THE COUNTRY MAINTAINED AN APPEARANCE OF QUIET, OBSERVERS ATTACHED SIGNIFICANCE TO THE FACT THAT A PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE RAF BY THE CITY OF BRUSSELS WAS CANCELLED BECAUSE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER LE PEUPLE CONTINUED ITS CAMPAIGN OF ATTEMPTING TO PAINT THE KING IN PRO-AXIS COLORS, PUBLISHING THE TEXT OF AN ALLEGED TELEGRAM FROM LEOPOLD ON MARCH 7, 1942, TO KING VITTORIO EMANUELE OF ITALY ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF PRINCE AMEDEE, DUKE OF AOSTA, THE FORMER ITALIAN VICEROY OF ETHIOPIA, IN A BRITISH PRISONER OF WAR CAMP.

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MEANWHILE A THIRD EMISSARY ARRIVED FROM SALZBURG, WHERE LEOPOLD IS AWAITING THE OPPORTUNITY TO RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY, TO HELP IN NEGOTIATIONS ON THE KING'S BEHALF. HE IS M.WEEMAES, AIDE DE CAMP TO THE KING AND FORMER DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE KING'S PRIVY COUNCIL. THE OTHERS ARE PROF. PIRENNES, PERSONAL FRIEND OF THE KING, AND LOUIS FREDERIQ, A FORMER CHIEF OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

ME714AEW

ADD WIESBADEN - MAJ GENERAL (JACKIE) ... MORALE

ATTACKS ON COMMUNICATIONS, PARTICULARLY AS THEY AFFECTED TELEPHONE LINES, AND ON FUEL DUMPS ALSO WERE EFFECTIVE, HE SAID, BUT "ATTACKS ON AMMUNITION DUMPS WERE NOT SO EFFECTIVE. IN ORDER TO DESTROY AN AMMUNITION DUMP COMPLETELY A VERY HEAVY BOMBER ATTACK IS NECESSARY."

BAYERLINE SAID COORDINATION BETWEEN FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND THE U.S. THIRD ARMORED WAS "SUPERB" AT ST.LO, WHERE TWO DAYS OF BOMBING LEFT HIS POSITIONS LOOKING "LIKE A LANDSCAPE ON THE FACE OF THE MOON."

THE GERMAN GENERAL, WHO SURRENDERED IN THE RUHR POCKET, GAVE THESE EVALUATIONS OF ALLIED PLANES:

"LIGHTNING--UNPLEASANT FOR GROUND TROOPS BECAUSE OF ITS QUIET, ALMOST NOISELESS APPROACH, ITS MANEUVERABILITY AND SPEED, ITS HEAVY ARMAMENT AND BOMBS, EXACT AIMING AND HITTING. PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE AGAINST TANKS. DIRECT OR NEAR HITS DESTROY TANKS.

"THUNDERBOLT--ARMAMENT AND BOMBS, NOISER AND EASIER TO IDENTIFY FROM THE GROUND, ALSO VERY MANEUVERABLE AND FAST. I MYSELF WAS HIT AT BY THUNDERBOLTS FIVE TIMES. DIRECT OR CLOSE BOMB HITS DESTROY THE TANK. WEAPONS PENETRATE ALL TANK ARMOR EXCEPT THAT OF THE LOENIGS-TIGER.

"SPITFIRES AND MUSTANGS HAVE NOT IMPRESSED ME PARTICULARLY

IN THEIR EFFECT.

"MARAUDERS ARE PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE AND FEARED BECAUSE OF THEIR ENORMOUS BOMB EFFECT AND EXACT UCMING. THEIR BOMBS HAVE A PARTICULARLY STRONG FRAGMENTATION AND AIR PRESSURE EFFECT."

MT1057AEW

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, JUNE 20-(AP)-FRANZ HOFFER, NAZI GAULEITER FOR THE TYROL-VORARLBERG DISTRICT, COMMITTED SUICIDE YESTERDAY SHORTLY AFTER BEING ARRESTED BY A GERMAN AUXILIARY POLICEMAN IN AMG SERVICE AT FLOSS, NEAR THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.

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MT1007AEW

WEIMAR, GERMANY, JUNE 20-(AP)-A NEWLY PUBLISHED LIST OF STREETS AND SQUARES WHICH HAVE BEEN RENAMED IN THIS CITY SINCE THE END OF THE WAR READS LIKE A ROSTER OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO LED THE GERMAN REVOLUTION IN 1918 OR PLAYED LEADING ROLES IN THE SHORT-LIVE WEIMAR REPUBLIC.

THUS ADOLF HITLER STRASSE HAS BECOME KARL LIEBKNECHT STRASSE, THE PLATZ DES FUEHRERS IS KARL MARX PLATZ, LUDENDORFF STRASSE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO ERNST THAELMANN STRASSE AND HINDENBURG STRASSE NOW IS FRIEDRICH ENGELS STRASSE.

OTHER STREETS HAVE BEEN NEWLY NAMED AFTER ABRAHAM Lincoln GEORGE WASHINGTON.

MT1139AEW

ROME, JUNE 20-(AP)- ALESSANDRO CHIAVOLINI, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO MUSSOLINI, WAS SENTENCED TO 14 YEARS IMPRISONMENT TODAY BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, WHICH ALSO CONDEMNED BRUNDA BIAGI, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF CORPORATIONS, TO 18 YEARS FOR FASCIST CRIMES.

APRB/02100/KIN/ 440P

30.24-27739

ROME, JUNE 20-(AP)-TWO VACANCIES IN THE NEW CABINET OF PREMIER FERUCCIO PARRI WERE FILLED TODAY BY APPOINTMENT OF STEFANO JACINI OF THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY AS MINISTER OF WAR AND RAFFAELE DE COURTEN, AN INDEPENDENT, AS MINISTER OF NAVY.

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APR BRIAS 02103 JB 440PEW

MILAN, ITALY, JUNE 20. --(AP) -- AN UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT, APPARENTLY DESIGNED TO PERPETUATE FASCISM, HAS BEEN UNCOVERED IN NORTHERN ITALY WITH THE CAPTURE OF CACHE OF ARMS AND SABOTAGE EQUIPMENT AND THE ARREST OF FOUR MEN AT BOLOGNA AND MODENA, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE GROUP HAD LINKS WITH GENOA, VENICE, MILAN, VERONA AND ROME. IT HAD ADOPTED THE NAME OF CARBONERI (CHARCOAL BURNERS), A NAME ONCE USED BY THE FAMED MAFIA SECRET SOCIETY.

AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS, PURSUING ONE OF THE FOUR MEN, WHICH ASED HIM TO THE BOTTOM OF AN ELEVATOR SHAFT FROM WHICH A PASSAGE LED TO THE ARMS CACHE. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE FOUR HAD BEEN SENT FROM THIS CITY WITH FOUR MONTHS' PAY AND WERE TOLD TO STAY UNDERCOVER UNTIL THE TIME WAS RIPE TO ST

200

ADD MADRID - FRANCO DEFENDS (FOLTZ) XXX COMMENT

(THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE MEMBERSHIP COMMISSION VOTED UNANIMOUSLY AT SAN FRANCISCO LAST NIGHT TO INSCRIBE IN CONFERENCE RECORDS AN INTERPRETATION EXCLUDING FROM THE WORLD LEAGUE GOVERNMENTS WHICH "HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED THROUGH THE MILITARY FORCES OF COUNTRIES WHO FOUGHT AGAINST THE UNITED NATIONS WHILE THESE REGIMES WERE IN POWER." THE PROPOSAL WAS MADE BY MEXICO.

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(LUIS QUINTANILLA, FORMER MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, AND JOSEPH APUL-BONCOUR, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE, LED A LIST OF SEVERAL SPEAKERS WHO DECLARED THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT HAD NO RIGHT TO UNITED NATIONS FELLOWSHIP BECAUSE OF THE HELP IT GOT FROM HITLER AND MUSSOLINI IN COMING TO POWER.)

ADD MOSCOW (TRIAL) (GILMORE) XXSOLDIERS

AFANSEEV CHARGED THAT "POLISH REACTIONARIES" HAD OPPOSED RUSSIA FOR YEARS AND THAT THIS ATTITUDE GAVE THE GERMANS THE OPPORTUNITY TO COME TO THE GATES OF MOSCOW. HE ALSO ASSERTED THE ANTI-SOVIET ATTITUDE OF FORMER POLISH GOVERNMENTS HAD LED TO THE GERMAN ATTACK UPON RUSSIA.

THE PROSECUTOR, AT THE TRIAL BEFORE THE MILITARY COLLEGIUM OF THE SOVIET SUPREME COURT, SAID THE RED ARMY ENTERING POLAND WAS CAREFUL THAT ITS CONDUCT WAS PROPER IN EVERY DETAIL, BUT "YOU TOOK ADVANTAGE OF OUR CORRECTNESS AND CONSIDERED IT AS A WEAKNESS...YOU GENTLEMEN MADE A MISTAKE."

(IN LONDON, THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, DENIED THAT THE POLISH HOME ARMY HAD CARRIED OUT DIVERSIONIST ACTIVITIES BEHIND RED ARMY LINES, AND SAID THAT ARMY "UNTIL THE END REMAINED LOYAL TO ITS LEADERS AND ALLIES."

(POLAND, IT ADDED, HAD BEEN IN A CHAOTIC STATE SINCE THE LUBLIN COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION ASSUMED CONTROL, THAT ARMED BANDS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES ROAMED THE COUNTRYSIDE, AND THAT INEVITABLY IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES "THERE WERE CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES, BUT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEM MUST REST WITH THE AUTHORITIES AT PRESENT IN POWER IN POLAND.")

IN ANOTHER PART OF MOSCOW, THE THREE POLISH FACTIONS MEETING TO REORGANIZE THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT CONFERRED AGAIN IN WHAT WAS TERMED "THE BEST ATMOSPHERE" IN A LONG WHILE. THIS BODY OF CONFEREES WAS AUGMENTED BY ARRIVAL OF WLADISLAW KIERNIK, PEASANT PARTY LEADER FROM INSIDE POLAND, AND ANTON KOLODZEJ FROM LONDON.

ALL THREE GROUPS OF POLES MET CORDIALLY AT A RECEPTION AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY, AND THERE WAS OPTIMISM AMONG FOREIGN OBSERVERS THAT CONCRETE PROPOSALS FOR REORGANIZING THE WARSAW REGIME MIGHT SOON BE GIVEN TO THE BIG THREE POWERS.

MT405PEW

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BY J [illegible]Y GILMORE

MOSCOW, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE MILITARY COLLEGIUM OF THE SOVIET SUPREME COURT HAD BEFORE IT TODAY EVIDENCE INDICATING THAT STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, FORMER PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON, HAD BEEN KEPT IN THE DARK CONCERNING ALLEGED ANTI-RUSSIAN OPERATIONS OF THE POLISH UNDERGROUND ARMY.

TESTIMONY TO THIS EFFECT WAS OFFERED BY YEVGENY CHARNOWSKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH UNION OF DEMOCRATS, WHO APPEARED LAST NIGHT AS A WITNESS AT THE TRIAL OF 16 POLISH UNDERGROUND LEADERS ACCUSED OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

MIKOLAJCZYK IS NOW IN MOSCOW TAKING PART IN DISCUSSIONS LOOKING TOWARD THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PRESENT PROVISIONAL POLISH GOVERNMENT IN WARSAW.

CHARNOWSKI SAID THAT WHEN MIKOLAJCZYK CAME TO MOSCOW LAST YEAR FOR FRUITLESS CONVERSATIONS ON THE FORMATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, UNDERGROUND LEADERS AGREED THAT HE SHOULD NOT BE INFORMED OF THEIR PLAN OF ACTION.

(THIS TESTIMONY APPARENTLY ABSOLVED MIKOLAJCZYK OF ANY CONNECTION

30.24-27741

WITH THE ALLEGED SUBVERSIVE OPERATIONS OF THE POLISH UNDERGROUND AND GAVE HIM A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH WHICH WOULD PERMIT HIS INCLUSION IN A NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.)

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CHARNOWSKI FLATLY CONTRADICTED A STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. LEOPOLD BRONISLAW OKULICKI COMMANDER OF THE POLISH HOME ARMY AND ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANTS, THAT OKULICKI DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN OR HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY AGAINST THE RED ARMY.

"I LEARNED ABOUT THIS KIND OF WORK," CHARNOWSKI STATED, "AFTER CONVERSATIONS WITH OKULICKI."

CHARNOWSKI ADDED THAT THE MAIN PROGRAM OF THE UNDERGROUND AT THE TIME HE BECAME INTERESTED IN IT WAS OPPOSITION TO THE LUBLIN GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION TO THE SOVIET UNION.

HE ADMITTED ON EXAMINATION THAT THE UNDERGROUND'S PROPAGANDA LINE WAS THAT THE SOVIET UNION WANTED TO ANNEX POLAND.

PREVIOUSLY, OKULICKI HAD TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS TOLD IN MARCH, 1944, BY GEN. KAZIMIERZ SOSNKOWSKI OF THE SUPREME POLISH COMMAND IN LONDON, THAT RUSSIA PLANNED TO MAKE POLAND THE 17TH REPUBLIC OF THE SOVIET UNION. OKULICKI ALSO SAID HE HAD HOPED TO SEE ALIGNED AGAINST RUSSIA A WESTERN BLOC OF NATIONS, INCLUDING GERMANY, BUT TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD TAKEN "NO OVERT ACTION TOWARD THIS END."

A51

MOSCOW FIRST ADD TRIAL XXX THIS ."

IT APPEARED TODAY THAT THE TRIAL MIGHT END TOMORROW IF NOT TODAY, MOST OF THE TESTIMONY ALREADY HAVING BEEN TAKEN. THE PROSECUTOR AND DEFENSE COUNSEL HAVE YET TO ADDRESS THE COURT AND OKULICKI MAY MAKE A STATEMENT.

ME629AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 20-(AP)-WITH ADDED PERSONNEL, THREE POLISH FACTIONS CONSULTING ON POSSIBLE REORGANIZATION OF THE WARSAW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MET TODAY IN WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS "THE BEST ATMOSPHERE" SO FAR ACHIEVED.

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NEW ARRIVALS WERE WLADISLAW KIERNIK, A PEASANT PARTY LEADER FROM INSIDE POLAND, AND ANTON KOLODZEI OF THE SEAMAN'S UNION, FROM LONDON. (THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID KIERNIK WOULD REPLACE WINCENTY WITOS, FORMER PREMIER WHO DECLINED AN INVITATION BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH.)

A RECEPTION FOR THE DELEGATES WAS HELD AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY BY AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR LAST NIGHT.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT PROGRESS WAS BEING MADE AT THE CONSULTATIONS, AND THAT OUT OF THEM WOULD COME CONCRETE PROPOSALS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE BIG THREE POWERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE YALTA DECISION TO SET UP A UNITED POLISH GOVERNMENT.

MT849AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR CALLED ON THE BIG THREE TODAY TO CONTINUE IN PEACE THE COLLABORATION ESTABLISHED IN THE WAR AND DENOUNCED WHAT IT TERMED "REACTIONARY GROUPS" IN THE UNITED STATES, ACCUSING THEM OF TRYING TO ESTRANGE RUSSIA FROM HER ALLIES.

THE NEWSPAPER'S INTERNATIONAL COMMENTATOR, I.YERMASHEV, DECLARED THE HEAREST AND MCCORMICK PRESS, SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO), SEN.WILEY (R-WIS), FORMER SEN.ROBERT REYNOLDS (D-N.C.) GERALD L.K.SMITH, JOHN L.LEWIS AND JOSEPH MCWILLIAMS OF THE "CHRISTIAN MOBILIZERS" WERE AMONG AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS TRYING TO BREAK UP COLLABORATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

"THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD WHO HAVE SUFFERED SO MUCH FOR PEACE EXPECT IT," YERMASHEV WROTE IN THE LEAD COLUMN OF RED STAR. "THE

SOVIET UNION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE WAR WENT ALONG ARM IN ARM AS TRUE ALLIES. NO TESTS NOR HARDSHIPS SHOOK THIS COLLABORATION. IT IS TIME THAT NEW PROBLEMS SHOULD AND MAY BE SOLVED BY THE JOINT EFFORTS OF THE GREAT POWERS."

HE PRAISED THE COMMENTS OF GEN.EISENHOWER IN WASHINGTON, PLEADING FOR UNITY AMONG THE GREAT POWERS.

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THE ARTICLE WAS BROADCAST OVER THE SOVIET RADIO NETWORK AND THE PROMINENCE ACCORDED IT WAS INDICATIVE OF THE IMPORTANCE WHICH RUSSIA ATTACHES THE FORTHCOMING MEETING IN BERLIN OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHALL STALIN.

(EDS: 2ND GRAF READ X X X HEARST AND MCCORMICK PRESS. ETC.)

ADD CHUNGKING DAY-LUKITOW (MOOSA) X X X LINKONG

THE PURPOSE OF THE ENEMY DRIVE WAS NOT STATED, BUT THE JAPANESE PROBABLY INTEND TO SAFEGUARD THEIR COMMUNICATIONS WITH HAINAN EITHER AS AN AVENUE OF REINFORCEMENT OR WITHDRAWAL. THESE COMMUNICATIONS WERE ENDANGERED THROUGH THE GAP OPENED IN THE ENEMY'S CHINA-FRENCH-INDO-CHINA CORRIDOR BY THE JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL.

MTR&SAEW

CHUNGKING--THIRD ADD CHINESE X X X JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL.

AUTHORITATIVE FOREIGN AND CHINESE QUARTERS SAID JAPANESE STRENGTH ON HAINAN ISLAND HAD BEEN REDUCED, BUT THERE WAS NO SIGN THAT THE INVADERS WERE PREPARING FOR A GENERAL WITHDRAWAL.

A CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID ONE JAPANESE MIXED BRIGADE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM HAINAN RECENTLY AND THAT THE REST OF THE GARRISON APPEARED TO BE REMAINING.

MT1150AEW

--DASH-- ADD CHUNKING-LIUCHOW (MOOSA) HANOI

THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY, IN A DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN NEW YORK, CLAIMED THAT JAPAN'S OFFENSIVE IN KIANGSI PROVINCE HAD DEALT A "CRUSHING BLOW TO SIX CHUNGKING DIVISIONS TOTALLING 60,000 MEN BELONGING TO THE 12TH GROUP ARMY AND THE 63D AND 65TH ARMIES, WHICH FORM THE MAINSTAY OF CHUNGKING'S SEVENTH WAR ZONE."

THE CHINESE COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH WAR ZONE, GEN. YU HAN-MOU, WAS SAID TO HAVE "TAKEN TO HIS HEELS WITH OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE SEVENTH WAR ZONE."

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THE JAPANESE SAID THE OFFENSIVE WAS LAUNCHED IN THE LUNGNAN AND TINGNAN AREAS, 130 MILES NORTHEAST OF CANTON, AND THAT THESE CHINESE BASES WERE SEIZED. DOMEI CLAIMED THAT CHUNGKING ASSERTIONS THAT THE CHINESE HAD COMPLETED PREPARATIONS "TO START ACTION WHEN THE AMERICANS CARRY OUT LANDING OPERATIONS ON THE CHINA COAST WERE MERE BLUFF."

THE CHINESE COMMUNIQUE, AFTER REPORTING FIGHTING FROM THE LUNGNAN-TINGNAN SECTOR FOR THREE DAYS PAST, DID NOT MENTION THE AREA TODAY.

MT&HJ241PEW

CHUNGKING, THURSDAY, JUNE 21. --(AP) -- A CHINESE PRESS DISPATCH ASSERTED TODAY THAT 1,500 CHINESE PUPPET TROOPS IN COASTAL FUKIEN PROVINCE HAD SURRENDERED TO FREE CHINA TROOPS WITH ALL THEIR ARMS AND SEVERAL JAPANESE PRISONERS.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE PUPPET FORCES WERE BEING REORGANIZED FOR SERVICE IN CHINA'S NATIONAL FORCES AND CLAIMED THAT ALL THE FUKIEN COAST HAD BEEN CLEARED OF PUPPET TROOPS EXCEPT FOR ANY WHO MIGHT BE SERVING WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY IN THE AMOY REGION -- ONLY JAPANESE-HELD POCKET IN THE ENTIRE PROVINCE.

MCCSAS 00030 DR 740PEW

CHUNGKING, JUNE 20-(AP)-PREMIER T.V.SOONG RETURNED TO CHUNGKING TODAY FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO SECURITY CONFERENCE. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT HE INTENDED TO VISIT MOSCOW AFTER ATTENDING TO MATTERS REQUIRING HIS ATTENTION HERE.

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MF711AEW

BY CLYDE FARNSWORTH

KUNMING, JUNE 20-(AP)-LED BY TWO AMERICANS, THE FIRST ANIMAL TRAIN OF A CHINESE-AMERICAN HORSE-BUYING EXPEDITION INTO THE SIKONG-TIBET BORDERLAND WAS REACHED KUNMING AFTER A 21-DAY, 450-MILE JOURNEY THROUGH SOME OF THE ROUGHEST COUNTRY IN INNER ASIA.

FIFTY HORSES AND 50 MULES WHICH NOW FIND THEMSELVES DRAFTED INTO THE CHINESE ARMY WERE BROUGHT OVER 45-DEGREE MOUNTAIN SLOPES THROUGH PART OF THE INDEPENDENT LOLO TRIBE COUNTRY AND FERRIED ACROSS THE SWIRLING UPPER YANGTZE, FINALLY REACHING THE GREEN VALLEYS OF YUNAN WITHOUT A SINGLE LOSS.

THE AMERICANS WHO WITH CHINESE MAFOOS--MULESKINNERS--DELIVERED THESE FIRST ANIMALS WERE 1ST LT.ROBERT R.FORSYTH OF NORTHVILLE, S.D., A RANCHER AND FORMER JOCKEY BEFORE THE WAR, AND SGT.JAMES TAYLOR OF KIMBALL, NEB., WHO KNOWS ABOUT HORSES FROM NEBRASKA FARM LIFE. THEY WERE FLOWN INTO SIKONG LAST APRIL.

THE MOST DANGEROUS PHASE OF THE JOURNEY WAS THE ROWBOAT CROSSING OF THE YANGTZE, SWOLLEN BY MONSOON RAINS. ONE LARGE ROWBOAT WAS AVAILABLE FOR THE 150-YARD CROSSING. THE BOAT MADE 16 PERILOUS TRIPS IN FOUR HOURS WHILE THE MAFOOS HELD THE HORSES' HEADS.

AS INSURANCE AGAINST POSSIBLE BANDITRY, THE EXPEDITION CARRIED TWO CHINESE FLAGS INSCRIBED WITH THE LEGEND THAT THE ANIMALS WERE THE PROPERTY OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. THEY WERE NOT MOLESTED.

THE TRAVELERS ENCOUNTERED MANY PEOPLE WHO NEVER HEARD OF THE WAR IN EUROPE AND SOME WHO HAD NO IDEA THAT CHINA WAS AT WAR.

KK633AEW

3024-27743

CHUNGKING, JUNE 20-(AP)-AN ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY FROM U.S.ARMY FORCES IN THE CHINA THEATER, COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, SAID THEY WOULD ESTABLISH A TACTICAL HEADQUARTERS SHORTLY.

THE NEW TACTICAL HEADQUARTERS WILL FUNCTION AS WEDEMEYER'S FIELD HEADQUARTERS WHILE THE PRESENT SETUP OF VARIOUS REAR ECHELON HEADQUARTERS WILL BE DISCONTINUED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. THE SITE WAS NOT STATED.

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THE ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS AND THE MAJORITY OF REAR ECHELON PERSONNEL WILL BE CONCENTRATED AT CHUNGKING UNDER BRIG.GEN.DOUGLAS LAFAYETE WEART, 53, OF CHICAGO, AS DEPUTY COMMANDER.

BRIG.GEN.MERVIN E.GROSS, 45, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMERLY ACTING CHIEF OF STAFF TO WEDEMEYER, WILL BE CHIEF OF STAFF TO WEART.

BRIG.GEN.RAY T.MADDOCKS, 49, SILVER CITY, IA., BECOMES CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.S. FORCES, WITH BRIG.GEN.PAUL W.CARRAWAY, 39, OF WASHINGTON, AS DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF. MADDOCKS FORMERLY WAS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF G-3 AND CARRAWAY SERVED AS CHIEF OF THE THEATER'S PLANNING SECTION.

COL.ROLAN MCNAMEE, 46, COLUMBUS, GA., REPLACES MADDOCKS AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF G-3. CARRAWAY'S POST AS CHIEF OF THE PLANNING SECTION WILL BE TAKEN BY COL.ADRIAN WILLIAMSON, 52, MONTICELLO, ARK.

COL.HARVEY H.FISCHER, TULSA, OKLA., WILL BE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OF PLANS.

LT.COL.ROBERT L.JOHNSON, 49, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WILL SERVE AS SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL STAFF REPLACING COL.BENJAMIN F.TAYLOR, 39, WASHINGTON, D.C., WHO RETURNS TO WASHINGTON FOR DUTY.

MAJ.GEN.ROBERT B.MCCLURE, 48, PALO ALTO, CALIF., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE CHINESE COMBAT COMMAND, A UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMAND, WILL

REMAIN AS U.S. DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

IN ADDITION TO MADDOCKS AND CARRAWAY, THE GENERAL STAFF AT HEADQUARTERS OF U.S.FORCES IN THE CHINA THEATER CURRENTLY IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS, ALL ASSISTANT CHIEFS OF STAFF TO WEDEMEYER:

COL.LEO G.CLARKE, 52, CLARMONT (EBS: STATE NOT GIVEN), G-1 (PERSONNEL); COL.JOSEPH DICKEY, 37, WASHINGTON, D.C., G-2 (INTELLIGENCE) MCNAMEE, G-3 (OPERATIONS); COL.CARL R.DUTTON, 43, PADUCAH, KY., G-4 (SUPPLY); BRIG.GEN.GEORGE OLMSTED, 44, DES MOINES, IA., G-5 (ECONOMIC WARFARE AND CIVIL AFFAIRS), AND WILLIAMSON, PLANS.

JJ 22AEW

HOLLANDIA, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-RESCUE ARRANGEMENTS, INCLUDING A WELCOME-HOME PARTY, WENT AHEAD TODAY AS A WAC AND TWO ARMY AIRMEN REACHED THE FLOOR OF THE REMOTE HIDDEN VALLEY OF NEW GUINEA.

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SURVIVORS OF AN ARMY PLANE CRASH THAT KILLED 20 CO-OCCUPANTS LAST MONTH, THE THREE ARE DUE TO BE RETURNED TO CIVILIZATION THURSDAY IF THE RESCUE BY GLIDER PLANE PICKUP PROVES SUCCESSFUL. THEY MADE THE SLOW, DIFFICULT TREK TO THE VALLEY FLOOR FROM A MOUNTAIN SLOPE CAMP.

THE TRIO, CPL.MARGARET HASTINGS, OWEGO, N.Y., LT.JOHN MCCOLLOM, TRENTON, MO., AND SGT.KENNETH DECKER, KELSO, WASH., WAVED GREETINGS AND ENCOURAGEMENT FOR A SPEEDY RESCUE AS A PLANE FLEW OVER THEIR BASE ON THE FLOOR OF THE SO-CALLED "SHANGRI-LA" VALLEY.

COL.T.R.LYNCH, IN CHARGE OF THE MISSION, PROMISED A PARTY FOR THE THREE AND THEIR RESCUERS.

A GLIDER, WITH PARATROOPERS ABOARD TO HELP, AWAITS WITH THE THREE FOR THE PICKUP TRANSPORT PLANE, TO BE PILOTED BY MAJ.WILLIAM SAMUELS, OAKLAND, CALIF. SAMUELS SAID HE EXPECTED NO DIFFICULTY IN EFFECTING THE RESCUE, AND SGT.W.N.HOWELL, BAY MINETTE, ALA., WHO WILL HANDLE THE WINCH MECHANISM ON THE TOW PLANE, SAID, "SURE, WE CAN DO IT."

JJ904PCW

OKINAWA MARINES (430)

BY VERN HAUGLAND

JUN 21 1945

OKINAWA, JUNE 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE LINE IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA CRACKED WIDE OPEN TODAY AND THE MARINES PLUNGED THROUGH TO THE ISLAND'S EXTREME SOUTH COAST, SEIZING A 700-YARD STRIP.

THE JAPANESE STILL PUT UP A FIGHT, BUT MORE AND MORE WERE SURRENDERING, PASSING BACK THROUGH THE AMERICAN LINES WITH THE THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS WHO CAME POURING OUT OF EVERY PLACE OF CONCEALMENT.

LATE TODAY AN AIR ARTILLERY OBSERVER REPORTED LARGE NUMBERS WERE JUMPING OFF THE CLIFFS INTO THE OCEAN, A FEW HUNDRED YARDS EAST OF THE MARINE LINES, IN THE FIRST MASS SUICIDE SINCE SAIPAN'S MARPI POINT.

LT. COL. WILLIAM G. ROBB, NAMPA, IDAHO, MARCHED HIS SECOND BATTALION OF THE 29TH REGIMENT ALONG THE COAST ROAD FROM ITOMAN AND WAS BUCKING A STEADY STREAM OF INCOMING CIVILIANS.

"THE JAPS ARE FOLDING FAST," HE SAID, "AND WE ARE HITTING THEM WITH THE WORKS. IT WON'T BE LONG NOW."

COL. ALAN SHAPLEY, SOUTH DETROIT, MICH., FOURTH REGIMENT COMMANDER, HAD HIS FIRST BATTALION UNDER LT. COL. GEORGE B. BELL, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., SPEARHEADING THE ADVANCE.

BEFORE THE BATTALION WAS KIYAMU-GUSUKU RIDGE SURMOUNTED BY A MEDIEVAL CASTLE AND SHAPLEY SAID THAT "WE SHOULD TAKE THE RIDGE AND THE CASTLE IN THE MORNING AND

30.24-27745

PROBABLY REACH THE COAST."

THE LAND IS FLATTER HERE AND IS HARD CORAL. THE JAPANESE CAN'T DIG CAVES AS WELL AS THEY DID ELSEWHERE AND AS A RESULT WERE BEING FLUSHED IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS TODAY AND WERE RUNNING AROUND IN PLAIN SIGHT.

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THE WORST DIFFICULTY FOR THE MARINES WAS NOT THE ENEMY BUT THE HEAT AND THE EXHAUSTION FROM THE LONG MARCH DOWN FROM OROKU PENINSUL

MAJ. GEN. LEMUEL C. SHEPHERD, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, VISITED SHAPLEY ON KUWANGA RIDGE AND PRAISED HIS MEN FOR THEIR RACE FROM THE PENINSULA TO JOIN THE FINAL FIGHT.38).445;.9,.;9

EIGHTH REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS SAID CASUALTIES WERE CONSIDERABLY HEAVIER THAN YESTERDAY, WHEN THE REGIMENT HAD SEVEN KILLED AND 44 WOUNDED.

THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION'S FIFTH REGIMENT TOOK MAKABE, NEAR THE CENTER OF THE FRONT. KOMESU VILLAGE FARTHER EAST ALSO FELL.

EAST OF KUNISHI RIDGE, THE JAPANESE MADE A SUICIDE STAND WHICH DELAYED THE FIFTH REGIMENT AND IS SLOWING THE ARMY'S 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION FARTHER EAST.

CIVILIANS WERE EMERGING IN RECORD-BREAKING NUMBERS AND SEEMINGLY ONE IN THREE OR FOUR SUFFERED BATTLE WOUNDS.

INTERSPERSED WITH THE CIVILIANS WERE MANY MEN, OBVIOUSLY SOLDIERS OR OF MILITARY AGE. SOME WERE STILL IN UNIFORM AND TRYING TO LOOK INCONSPICUOUS IN THE CROWD, SMILING AND BOWING WHEN THEY MET A MARINE.

MANY STRIPPED TO THEIR SHORTS VOLUNTARILY AND CAME FORTH WITH PAPER SURRENDER SLIPS.

XZ1033ACW NM

BY AL DOPKING (380)

ABOARD A U.S. TORPEDO BOMBER OVER SOUTHERN OKINAWA, JUNE 20--(AP)-AMERICAN MARINES AND INFANTRYMEN, REACHING THE SOUTHERN BEACHES OF OKINAWA TO SPLIT SURVIVING JAPANESE FORCES INTO ISOLATED POCKETS, CELEBRATED THEIR DRIVE TO THE SEA BY WASHING THEIR SOCKS AND ACHING FEET IN THE BLUE PACIFIC.

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RIDING WITH MARINE PILOT 1ST LT.ROBERT G.KNECHT, 5806 BEECHWOOD AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., IN HIS TORPEDO BOMBER AS LOW AS 15 FEET OVER THE ONCE THUNDEROUS BATTLEFIELD, I COULD SEE THOUSANDS OF DOUGHBOYS AND LEATHERNECKS SWARMING OVER THE AREA.

AS WE FLEW AT WING TIP LEVEL TO COASTAL CLIFFS WE WATCHED FOR JAPANESE SUICIDAL JUMPS, BUT SAW NONE. THERE WAS LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT THE NIPPONESE WERE MAKING WHOLESALE DEATH LEAPS AS THEY DID AT SAIPAN. WE COUNTED LESS THAN 50 BODIES ON THE REEF.

KNECHT SAID THAT ON AN EARLIER FLIGHT HE SAW ONE JAPANESE JUMP TO HIS DEATH.

SOME OKINAWA CIVILIANS CLIMBED DOWN ROPES TO THE REEF IN FRANTIC EFFORTS TO GET AWAY FROM THE WAR. IT WAS DIFFICULT TO RESCUE THEM FROM THE TREACHEROUS REEF.

AMERICAN TANKS ROLLED ACROSS THE COUNTRYSIDE INTO THE LAST NIPPONESE POCKET OF RESISSTANCE AMONG THE COASTAL RIDGES.

MARINES AND SOLDIERS USED THE PRINCIPAL ROADS NEAR THE SOUTHERN COAST AND IF THE JAPANESE GAVE THEM ANY TROUBLE THEY DIDN'T SHOW IT. THE YANKS WALKED ERECT. I COULD SEE SOME OF THEM SITTING BESIDE TERRACE HEDGES SMOKING AND CHATTING WHILE THEY RESTED BETWEEN ASSAULTS ON NIPPONESE NESTS.

I SPOTTED THREE OR FOUR AMERICAN TANKS WORKING THEIR WAY AROUND THE KIYAMU-GUSUKU RIDGE TOWARD THE VERY LAST RIDGE ALONG THE COAST IN THIS SECTOR.

THREE BUNCHES OF CIVILIANS CAME TROTTING OUT OF THE WOODED RIDGE WITH A FEW BELONGINGS DONE UP IN BUNDLES, WHICH THEY CARRIED ON THEIR HEADS OR UNDER THEIR ARMS. THERE WERE AROUND 100 IN EACH GROUP.

NO RESPONSIBLE SOURCE COULD IMMEDIATELY PRODUCE FIGURES ON

JAPANESE SURRENDERS, BUT THERE WAS NO DOUBT THE NIPPONESE WERE GIVING UP HERE IN BIGGER NUMBERS THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS CAMPAIGN.

IN THE ARMY SEVENTH DIVISION AREA ALONE, 455 PRISONERS AND 6,500 CIVILIANS HAD COME INTO YANK LINES IN A 24-HOUR PERIOD.

AMERICAN LANDING CRAFT EQUIPPED WITH LOUDSPEAKERS ROAMED CLOSE OFF THE OKINAWA SOUTHERN COAST URGING JAPANESE CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS TO ABANDON THEIR SENSELESS RESISTANCE.

JQ918PCW

BY MURLIN SPENCER (190)

COMBAT TRAINING CENTER, OAHU, HAWAII, JUNE 20-(AP)-A LIMITED NUMBER OF CANADIAN VETERANS OF THE EUROPEAN FIGHTING ARE STUDYING AMERICAN JUNGLE TRAINING AND WILL RETURN TO CANADA TO INSTRUCT PACIFIC-BOUND DOMINION TROOPS.

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AFTER COCCLUDING THE INTENSIVE COURSE HERE THE CANADIANS WILL GO ON TO OKINAWA TO STUDY AMERICAN WARFARE AT FIRST HAND.

"MEN FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC MUST BE MORE CONFIDENT OF THEMSELVES AND THEIR WEAPONS THAN IN ANY OTHER THEATER," SAID CAPT. ROBERT CROSS, OF WATROUS, SASKATCHEWAN.

CROSS, LT.COL.PAUL CARNEAU, OF MONTREAL, AND MAJ.ANTHONY CONDI, VERNON, B.C., SAID THAT WEAPONS USED BY AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE PACIFIC VARY GREATLY FROM BRITISH WEAPONS.

THEY SAID A LARGE PART OF THEIR INSTRUCTION WILL REVOLVE AROUND THE USE OF AMERICAN WEAPONS WITH WHICH THE CANADIANS WILL BE SUPPLIED.

ALREADY AT OKINAWA ARE CANADIAN ARMY COMMISSIONED SPECIALISTS WHO WILL ACT AS LIAISON OFFICERS WITH WITH STATES TROOPS. THEY INCLUDE LT.COL.DE LAUNINIERE PANEP, KINGSTON, ONTARIO; MAJORS RONALD REWS. OTTAWA; JOHN B.ROBINSON, ONTARIO AND WILLIAM SHARON, LONDON, ONTARIO, AND CAPTAINS LESLIE CAREN, LONDON, ONTARIO; KENNETH G.MARTIN, KINGSTON, ONTARIO, AND "TORCHY" MILLICKER, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

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JQ/ET1129 PCW

BY ROBERT GEIGER

WITH THE U.S. 96TH DIVISION, OKINAWA, JUNE 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN, 60 DAYS OLD, SEEMED TO BE DRAWING TOWARD QUICK COMPLETION TODAY AS DISORGANIZED JAPANESE BEGAN PLUNGING RECKLESSLY AGAINST AMERICAN LINES TO AVOID YANK ARTILLERY FIRE.

(AMERICAN ARTILLERY CEASED FIRING THE NEXT DAY TO AVOID HITTING ITS OWN MEN IN THE CRAMPED SPACE).

SCORES OF NIPPONESE ATTEMPTED TO INFILTRATE AMERICAN LINES AND 80 WERE KILLED IN THE 381 ST INFANTRY REGIMENT ZONE. MANY CARRIED HEAVY SATCHEL CHARGES FOR HURLING AT TARGETS BEHIND THE YANK FOXHOLES.

AMERICAN ADVANCES WERE SPEARHEADED BY FLAME THROWING TANKS.

LT.B.E.LYLES, KANSAS CITY,MO., A TANK CTMMANDER, SAID THE FIGHTING HAS BECOME "PRETTY RUGGED" BECAUSE MOST OF THE CONFINED JAPANESE ARE ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS OR KNEE MORTARS.

LT.COL.CYRIL STERNER, LINCOLN,NEB., COMMANDER OF THE SECOND BATTALION, 382ND INFANTRY, SAID FLAME THROWERS AND DEMOLITION CHARGES TOSSED INTO CAVES TO BLOW OUT THE JAPANESE ARE ABOUT THE ONLY EFFECTIVE WEAPONS AT THE MOMENT.

PFC.JAMES MARTIN, 112 EAST JACOB ST., LOUISVILLE,KY., DESCRIBED HOW THE YANKS TOOK A HEAVY TOLL AMONG JAPANESE WHO INFILTRATED AMERICAN POSITIONS LAST NIGHT.

"BUT THERE WAS ONE GUY WE COULDN'T GET," MARTIN SAID. "WE MUST HAVE FIRED 40 SHOTS AT HIME, BUT THE FELLOW KEPT ON WALKING.

30.24-27747

AANOTHER GROUP SHOT AT HIM, AND ALSO MISSED. HE MUST HAVE HAD A CHARMED LIFE."

FJ1144PCW

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BY VERN HAUGLAND (27)

KUWANGA, OKINAWA, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE FAMILIAR ROAR OF U.S. 10TH ARMY BOMBS AND ARTILLERY WAS HUSHED IN THIS SOUTHERN OKINAWA AREA TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN TWO MONTHS, BUT RIFLES STILL CRACKLED AS MARINES HUNTED DOWN JAPANESE DIEHARDS.

OCCASIONAL EXPLOSIONS PUNCTUATED THE CLOSING OF CAVES BY LEATHERNECK DEMOLITION CHARGES, SEALING THE FATE OF GROUPS OF NIPPONESE WHO LACKED THE INCLINATION OR WIT TO SURRENDER.

"WE ARE FIGHTING IN SUCH CONSTRICTED AREA NOW WE'VE HAD TO CALL OFF ALL ARTILLERY FIRE AND AERIAL SUPPORT, FOR THE FIRST TIME," MAJ. WILSON E.HUNT, TOLD LT. COL. ROBERT W.RICKERT, OF BUTTE MONT.

HUNT, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT WAYNE, PA., IS EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE THIRD BATTALION, FOURTH MARINE REGIMENT, WHICH IS FIGHTING IN THE SECTOR SOUTH OF MAKABE VILLAGE.

THE MAJOR SAID HE WAS FIDING IT DIFFICULT TO CONCENTRATE ON THE WAR "BECAUSE I WAS SUPPOSED TO BECOME A FATHER JUNE 12 AND I'M WONDERING HOW I MADE OUT."

"ONE OF OUR COMPANIES IS DOWN ON THE COAST THERE ALONGSIDE THE CORRIDOR WHICH THE EIGHTH MARINE REGIMENT PUSHED THROUGH YESTERDAY," HUNT SAID.

"CAPT. ROBERT G. (BUSTER) MC MASTERS, WINNSBORO, S.C., IS WORKING THAT COMPANY WESTWARD AND INLAND A BIT UP A RIDGE WHERE THERE'S SOME ENEMY STRENGTH.

"WE HAVE FIVE KILLED AND 40 WOUNDED YESTERDAY, MOSTLY BY RIFLE FIRE. IT'S A RELIEF FOR OUR DOCTORS TO TREAT THESE COMPARATIVELY SIMPLE RIFLE WOUNDS AFTER TREATING ARTILLERY-INFLICTED INJURIES.

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"THE JAPS OBVIOUSLY HADN'T EXPECTED TO MAKE A DEFENSE OF THIS PART OF THE ISLAND. THE GROUND IS TOO HARD AND THEY COULDN'T DIG INTO THE CORAL AS THEY DID FARTHER NORTH."

XA1039PCW

BY AL HOPKINS

OKINAWA, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE MARINES ARE GIVING THE DISORGANIZED JAPANESE NO CHANCE TO GET SET FOR A NEW DEFENSE ON SOUTHERN OKINAWA.

"WE'VE GOT THEM ON THE RUN AND WE INTEND TO KEEP THEM ON THE RUN," SAID LT.COL.JOHN JOHNSON, WORKING HIS WAY UP FROM THE ENLISTED RANK.

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HIS SECOND BATTALION OF THE 22ND MARINE REGIMENT HAD COME 2,400 YARDS TO KUWANGA RIDGE IN 48 HOURS. IT HAD FOUND RESISTANCE LIGHT ENOUGH TO CAUSE JOHNSON TO FIGURE THAT ONLY A FEW THOUSAND JAPANESE WERE LEFT AND THAT ABOUT HALF OF THOSE MUST BE WOUNDED.

CAPTURED ENEMY WEAPONS WERE IN POOR CONDITION AND HOURLY YESTERDAY THERE WERE NEW SIGNS TO INDICATE THE JAPANESE WERE RUNNING LOW ON BOTH AMMUNITION AND RATIONS.

JOHNSON SAID THAT EVEN AS THE BATTLE EBBED, THE JAPANESE WERE TRYING TO INFILTRATE. FIVE WERE KILLED AND ONE CAPTURED AT HIS COMMAND POST LAST NIGHT.

A SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION RECONNAISSANCE PATROL LED BY LT. EDWARD KEERCINSKY, SOUTH BEND, IND., SHUTTLED BACK AND FORTH ALONG THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND IN AN LCI (LANDING CRAFT,

OKINAWA

BY AL DOPKING

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WITH THE 10TH ARMY, SOUTHERN OKINAWA, JUNE 20(-(AP)-CPL.JOHN C.CORBETT, OF MILWAUKEE,WISC., PICKED UP A ROCK AND TOSSED IT INTO THE PACIFIC OFF THE SOUTH END OF OKINAWA. IT WAS A GREAT HONOR.

IT HAD BEEN PREARRANGED THAT THE FIRST FIGHTING MAN TO REACH THE SOUTH TIP OF OKINAWA SHOULD DO THAT.

CORPORAL CORBETT WAS IN A COMPANY OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM OF SECOND DIVISION MARINES. LED BY LT.DAVID V.CARTER, OF 47 MCHENRY AVE., KENMORE,PA., THE COMPANY PRACTICALLY WALKED THE LAST STRETCH DOWN THE SLOPES TO THE PACIFIC AFTER TAKING IBARU KOMESU RIDGE, THE LAST NATURAL OBSTACLE BETWEEN THEM AND THE SEA.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT MARINES, VETERANS OF GUADALCANAL, TARAWA, SAIPAN AND TINIAN, REACHED THE COAST SOUTH OF KOMESU VILLAGE AT 4:23 P.M. YESTERDAY THUS DRIVING A CORRIDOR BETWEEN JAPANESE FORCES.

THEY WERE FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION. LED BY COL.JOHN H.GRIEBEL, OXFORD,MD., THEY ADVANCED SLOWER AGAINST HEAVY RESISTANCE FROM HILL 81. THEY WORKED THEIR WAY INTO MAKABE AND ATTACKED THE HILL MASS, WITH ITS NUMEROUS CAVE POSITIONS, FROM THE WEST.

THEY ARRIVED AT THE BEACH AT 5:10 P.M.

JUN 21 1945

FJ422ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

NAHA, OKINAWA ISLAND, JUNE 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SKIPPER OF THE FIRST AMERICAN SHIP TO TIE UP ALONGSIDE A CAPTURED JAPANESE DOCK AT NAHA DESCRIBED THE PORT TODAY AS "THE MOST FOULED HARBOR PER SQUARE FOOT I'VE EVER SEEN."

THE FIRST SHIP TO MOVE INTO THE HARBOR WAS A SALVAGE VESSEL, SKIPPERED BY LT.JESSE LEE HILL OF OKLAHOMA CITY, A VETERAN OF 22 YEARS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

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"THIS IS THE FIRST SHIP OF ANY SIZE TO TIE UP AT ANY DOCK OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE SINCE THE WAR BEGAN," HILL SAID.

THE NEWLY WON HARBOR ALREADY IS IN USE BY AMERICAN FORCES WHILE NAVY AND ARMY CREWS ARE BUSY CLEARING OUT THE CHANNEL. SIXTEEN ARMY DIVERS ARE WORKING IN DEEP SEA DIVING GEAR CONVENIENTLY LEFT BEHIND BY THE JAPANESE.

WITHIN A FEW WEEKS NAHA PROBABLY WILL HANDLE MORE SHIPPING THAN THE NIPPONESE EVER SENT THROUGH HERE. THE HARBOR IS SO SMALL AND SHALLOW IT CAN TAKE NOTHING LARGER THAN A DESTROYER.

"THE SKIPPER," SAID LT.FRED BATEMAN, SHIP'S ENGINEER FROM PLYMOUTH,N.C., "HAD TO RICOCHET BETWEEN THE WRECKS TO GET THROUGH THE CHANNEL AT ALL."

LT.CHARLES KNOEBEL, OF ST.PETERSBURG,FLA., AND (409 W.23RD ST.) NEW YORK CITY, SAID NAHA HAD FEWER LARGE WRECKED SHIPS THAN SUCH PORTS AS CASA BLANCA, BIZERTE AND ALGIERS, BUT WAS MORE LITTERED WITH SMALL STUFF.

ABOUT A DOZEN CRAFT 120 FEET LONG OR LESS HAVE BEEN RAISED BUT LTS. (JG) EARL BAILEY, PRAIRIE CREEK,IND., SAID IT WOULD TAKE SEVERAL MONTHS TO REMOVE ALL OF THE WRECKAGE.

THE SPECIALIZED ARMY UNIT WORKING ON THE JOB IS OPERATING UNDER LT.COL.THUMAN MCMULLAN, OF PITTSBURGH,PA., (2013 PALIFOX DRIVE) ATLANTA,GA.

"WHEN THE NAVY PUT OUT A CALL FOR DIVERS WE WERE ABLE TO RESPOND AT ONCE ALTHOUGH OUR REGULAR DIVING GEAR HADN'T YET ARRIVED,"

3024-27749

SAID CAPT.TOMMY HUNTER, VICKSBURG,MISS., EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

1ST LT.EDWARD PIECH, (9788 RENVILLE) DETROIT, MICH., IS IN CHARGE OF THE DIVERS, WHO INCLUDE PVT.PAUL RAAB, BALTIMORE, MD., AND TECHNICAL SERGEANTS EDWARD J.FISHER, BOSTON,MASS.; CONRAD BEAULIEU, CARIBOU,ME.; SAM WILLIAMS, MOBILE,ALA., CHARLES A.GOLEMBIEWSKI, WILKESBARRE,PA.; OTTO H.WALLINGFORD, AUBURN,ME., THEODORE NOVINSKI, WILKESBARRE,PA.; CARL PETERSON, CHICAGO; KEITH R.WHITTAKER, CHICAGO, AND LEO A.BARNER, CHICAGO.

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FJ63BACW

MANILA, THURSDAY, JUNE 21-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY REFUTED PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT HE OPPOSED ASSIGNMENT OF THE THIRD ARMY'S GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON TO THE PACIFIC THEATER.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC SAID:

"I'D BE GLAD TO HAVE ANY OR ALL COMMANDERS WHO SERVED IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS IF THEY ARE AVAILABLE."

THE STATEMENT, MACARTHUR ADDED, INCLUDED PATTON AND THE THIRD ARMY.

DB1038PPW NM

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

ELEVENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SWEEPS OFF THE JAPANESE KURILE ISLANDS BY ELEVENTH AIR FORCE LIBERATORS AND MITCHELLS SUNDAY AND MONDAY SANK THREE SMALL CARGO SHIPS LEFT ANOTHER IN FLAMES AND DAMAGED THREE OTHERS.

TWO B-24S BROKE OFF FROM A FORMATION BOMBING SURIBACHI AIRFIELD, PARAMUSHIRO, AND MINAMI CAPE, SHUMUSHU, SUNDAY, WHEN THEY SIGHTED THREE SMALL SHIPS OFF PARAMUSHIRO AND WENT IN AT 200 FEET TO SINK TWO OF THEM. ONE LIBERATOR WAS SHOT DOWN.

THE FOLLOWING DAY, A MITCHELL FLIGHT LOCATED FOUR CARGO VESSELS OFF PARAMUSHIRO AND SANK ONE, LEFT ANOTHER BURNING AND SEVERELY DAMAGED THE REMAINING TWO.

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FR727ACW

BY BOBBIN COONS

7TH FIGHTER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, IWO,JUNE 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FIRST ARMY AIRFORCE PILOT TO BECOME AN ACE OVER TOKYO WAS AMONG FLIERS DECORATED LAST NIGHT BY FIVE-STAR GENERAL H.H. ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE ARMY AIRFORCE.

THE LEADING AIR ACE OVER JAPAN WAS ANOTHER.

THE CEREMONY AT THE FOOT OF FAMED MT.SURIBACHI HONORED A COMMAND WHICH HAS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED MORE THAN 500 ENEMY PLANES SINCE P-51S BEGAN USING IWO IN MARCH.

GENERAL ARNOLD, WHO RECENTLY DISCLOSED PLANS TO LAMBAST JAPAN FROM THE AIR BY JULY 1 AT A RATE OF MORE THAN 5,000 TONS DAILY, INSPECTED THIS BLOODILY-WON BASE WHICH IS FIGURING IN THE MOUNTING ASSAULT.

MAJ.JAMES B.TAPP, OF EVELETH,MINN., FIRST TO BECOME AN AAF ACE OVER TOKYO, WAS PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AND DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. HE WON THE DSC FOR DESTROYING FOUR ENEMY PLANES OVER TOKYO APRIL 7. HE WON THE DFC FOR LEADERSHIP AND FOR HIS RECORD AS THE FIRST AAF ACE AGAINST EMPIRE TARGETS. HE IS CREDITED WITH DOWNING EIGHT ENEMY PLANES.

THE SILVER STAR AND OAK LEAF CLUSTER WERE AWARDED MAJ.ROBERT W. MOORE, OF ST.MATTHEWS,KY., LEADING AAF ACE OVER JAPAN WITH 11 FIGHTERS TO HIS CREDIT.

A SILVER STAR WENT TO LT.JOSEPH B.COONS, 1295 BADENACHER,

DETROIT.

MAJ.HARRY C.CRIM, 46 NORTH EAST 52ND TERRACE, MIAMI,FLA., RECEIVED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

FJ418ACW

ADD GUAM OK CASUALTIES XXX APRIL

THE 50000TH ATC-EVACUATED CASUALTY WAS ONE OF 30 WOUNDED MEN IN A PLANE PILOTED BY CAPT.GEORGE F.BRITTEN, BISMARCK,N.D.

SGT.MAURICE N. VAN SUSTEREN, MADISON,WIS., WAS MEDICAL TECHNICIAN.

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FJ437ACW

GUAM -- FIRST ADD COONS B-29S (PMS BUDGET, TOP AYE)
X X X THE TARGETS.

LT.LLOYD SPRINGER, OF 30 MACARTHUR ST., SPRINGFIELD,ILL., SAID THE WEATHER FRONT ENROUTE WAS THE WORST HE HAD ENCOUNTERED IN 30 MISSIONS.

LT.CHARLES POUND, 111 RIDGEWOOD, YONKERS,N.Y., DESCRIBED STATIC ELECTRICITY IN THE FRONT AS "WHIRLING OFF THE PROPS LIKE FOURTH OF JULY PINWHEELS AND JUMPING LIKE WILDFIRE ENGINE TO ENGINE."

LT.EDWARD ZCERWINSKY, 1436 WEST MITCHELL ST., MILWAUKEE,WIS., REPORTED THAT ENEMY SEARCH LIGHTS LIT THE WAY INTO FUKUOKA.

"IT WAS ALL LIT UP LIKE A COOK'S TOUR OF KYUSHU," HE ADDED.

WILLIAM F.BASS, 229 WATCHUNG PORK, WESTFIELD,N.J., RECEIVED CAPTAINCY PROMOTION AND PUT ON DOUBLE SILVER BARS JUST BEFORE STARTING THE MISSION AGAINST FUKUOKA.

FJ433ACW

BSIEX (160)

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 21)

(ADVANCE) U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, HONOLULU, JUNE 21-(AP)-A GROUP OF JAPANESE OFFICERS PLOTTED TO KIDNAP AN A

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ERICAN PILOT ON A PACIFIC ISLAND AND FORCE HIM TO FLY THEM TO JAPAN IN HIS PLANE, THIS HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

THE PLOT WAS FRUSTRATED WHEN 147TH INFANTRY TROOPS, IN A SECTOR OF THE NEWLY OCCUPIED ISLAND COMMANDED BY LT.COL.GLEN F. WEINMAN OF LEXINGTON,KY., DISCOVERED AND BLASTED THE JAPANESE HIDEOUT CAVE.

DETAILS OF THE PLOT WERE FOUND WRITTEN IN FAULTY ENGLISH, INCLUDING THE ORDERS INTENDED FOR THE KIDNAPING PILOT; "SILENT; IF YOU TALK WE SHALL KILL YOU. QUICKLY START THIS PLANE AND GO TO JA

AN. IF WE RETURN TO JAPAN, WE SHALL SAVE YOUR LIFE. WE HAVE THREE GROUP IN THIS PLANE. QUICKLY START."

THE DEMOLITION SQUAD WHICH PUT AN END TO PLOT AND PLOTTERS WAS LED BY 1ST LT.ELMER MOODY OF LOS ANGELES,CALIF.; 2ND LT. JOSEPH LERANT OF (1774 EAST 31ST ST.) LORAIN,OHIO, AND T/SGT.CHARLES KISTNER OF (@30 GILBERT AVE.) CINCINNATI,OHIO.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY JUNE 21)

FJ926ACW

3o.24-22751

BY ROBBIN COONS

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20-(AP)-"WE WON'T HAVE TO GO BACK THERE ANY MORE," EXCLAIMED SGT.BILL E.SPARTING, 20, IRONTON, OHIO, AS HE RETURNED FROM YESTERDAY'S GREAT FIRE RAID OVER SHIZUOKA, 85 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO.

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"THAT TOWN REALLY WAS BURNING. WE WERE AMONG THE LAST OVER THE TARGET AND WE SAW A GREAT CLOUD OF SMOKE AND MASS OF FIRE. THE HEAT LIFTED US NEARLY 2,000 FEET FROM OUR BOMBING ALTITUDE OF 9,000 FEET.

"THE PLANE FILLED WITH SMOKE FROM BELOW AND WE COULD SMELL WOOD BURNING. HEAT FROM THE UPDRAFT KNOCKED US AROUND AND I GOT MY KNEES BANGED UP."

SPARLING WAS TAIL GUNNER IN A PLANE COMMANDED BY LT.RALPH JOHNSON, GREEN BAY,WIS.

PLANE COMMANDER LT.RICHARD M.O'NEILL, (3550 LINWOOD GROVE RD.) CINCINNATI,OHIO, ON HIS 13TH MISSION, FOUND IT "QUITE A SIGHT TO SEE A BLACKEDOUT CITY BREAKING OUT WITH OVERLAPPING FIRES.

"THE FIRES WERE MAKING SQUARE LACE PATTERNS IN THE DARKNESS AND FILLING IN THE SQUARES. WE PICKED UP A U-SHAPED DARK SPOT THAT WAS NOT BURNING AND FILLED IT."

SECOND LT.THOMAS F.KELLY, (76 FAXON ST.) EAST BRAINTREE,MASS., CO-PILOT OF O'NEILL'S PLANE, "CITY OF LOUISVILLE,KY." SAID THEY BOMBED VISUALLY. THE BOMBARDIER, LT.THOMAS A.WALSH, (5331 CENTRAL AVE.) INDIANAPOLIS,IND., SAID IT WAS HIS FIST VISUAL BOMBING SINCE THE KOBE-OSAKA RAID MAY 18.

"I REMEMBER THE DATE WELL -- IT WAS MY FIFTH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY."

THE CREW OF THE THIS PLANE REPORTED SMOKE ROSE 15,000 FEET AND FIRES WERE BEING SPREAD OVER THE CITY BY A SURFACE WIND.

THE ROUGHEST PART OF THE MISSION WAS HEAT TURBULENCE. SAID 2ND LT.GAGE C.TALAMO, (153 MAIN ST.) HAMBURG,N.Y., A CO-PILOT. "IT KNOCKED US UP 2,000 FEET, KNOCKED OFF MY FLAK HELMET AND SCRAMBLED ALL LOOSE STUFF IN THE PLANE."

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FJ4OSACU

(ADVANCE)..ABOARD ADMIRAL STRUBLE'S FLAGSHIP, DEC.13-(AP)-A SHATTERING EXPLOSION STAGGERS THE CRUISER NASHVILLE AS THOUGH IT HAD BEEN HIT WITH A GIANT HAMMER AND FLAMES LEAP SKYWARD TRAILING A DENSE CLOUD OF BLACK SMOKE. FOR A SECOND THERE IS COMPLETE SILENCE AND THEN THE FIRST CRIES OF THE WOUNDED BREAK THE STILLNESS. THAT IS WHAT IT IS LIKE WHEN A GREAT SHIP IS HIT.

OUT OF THE SMOKE AND FLAME A MAN COMES RUNNING, SHOCK AND TERROR SHOWING IN HIS EYES. A SAILOR GRABS HIM, THROWS HIM TO THE DECK AND BEATS THE FLAMES FROM HIS SHIRT AND DUNGAREES. THE TERROR SUBSIDES AND THE MAN LIES QUIET.

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THERE IS AN AWFUL MOMENT WHEN EVERYONE ASKS HIMSELF, "IS SHE GOING TO SINK?" AND THEN YOU FORGET THAT BECAUSE THERE IS WORK TO BE DONE.

THE EXPLOSION AMIDSHIPS WAS THE FIRST WARNING I HAD THAT A JAPANESE PLANE WAS WITHIN MILES OF THE NASHVILLE AND THE MINDORO-BOUND CONVOY OF WHICH SHE WAS A PART. I HAD BEEN DOZING UNDER A GUN TURRET IN THE BRIGHT SUN AND THE WAR SEEMED FAR AWAY.

OUT OF NOWHERE COMES A BLACK JAPANESE BOMBER BUT THERE ARE MEN WHO SEE HIM STREAKING IN LOW. EVEN BEFORE A SHOT CAN BE FIRED HE SWERVES SHARPLY AND CRASHES INTO THE NUMBER ONE STACK JUST AFT OF THE BRIDGE. IT IS A SUICIDE CRASH.

THE PILOT FIRES NO SHOT, MAKES NO ATTEMPT TO RELEASE HIS BOMBS, JUST HEADS FOR THE SHIP LIKE A HUMAN PROJECTILE. HE CARRIES BOMBS. THEY EXPLODE AMONG THE MEN WHO ESCAPE THE CRASH. THE PLANE BURSTS

INTO FLAMES AT THE IMPACT. THE FLAMES BURN THE MEN WHO ESCAPE BOTH THE CRASH AND THE EXPLODING BOMBS.

SAILORS RACE BY TO GRAB HOSE PILED NEATLY ON DECK AND HAUL IT BACK TOWARD THE BRIDGE. IN AN INCREDIBLY SHORT TIME THEY THREAD THEIR WAY UP LADDERS TO POINTS OF VANTAGE FROM WHICH TO FIGHT THE FIRE.

AS THEY PLAY WATER ON THE FLAMES THERE COME A SERIES OF SMALLER EXPLOSIONS AND YOU KNOW THE FIRE HAS TOUCHED OFF THE AMMUNITION STACKED BY THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. TRACER SHELLS SCREAM CRAZILY IN EVERY DIRECTION BUT THE FIREMEN STAND THEIR GROUND.

SO DO THE GUNNERS AND THE GUNS STILL IN FIRING CONDITION BARK REVENGEFULLY AT A TWIN-ENGINE BOMBER SEEKING TO BORE IN FROM THE NORTH. THEY DRIVE IT OFF AND YOU FEEL BETTER BECAUSE THERE IS STILL A LOT OF FIGHT LEFT IN THE SHIP AND THE MEN WHO SAIL HER.

B34WX

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AS THE FLAMES SUBSIDE AND THE BLACK SMOKE TURNS TO GRAY MORE WOUNDED COME FORWARD. THEY ARE THE LITTER PATIENTS, THOSE WOUNDED TOO BADLY TO GET OUT BY THEMSELVES.

ONE IS A DOCTOR AND HE HAS MORE COURAGE THAN ANY MAN I EVER SAW. THEY CARRY HIM BACK IN A WIRE LITTER AND HE IS CONSCIOUS AND RATIONAL. HIS BIG BULK FILLS THE UPPER HALF OF THE LITTER, BUT THE DECK SHOWS THROUGH THE WIRE MESH WHERE HIS LEGS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE. ANOTHER DOCTOR HURRIES TO HIM AND THE WOUNDED OFFICER TALKS AS THOUGH HE HAD MUCH TO SAY IN A SHORT TIME.

"THEY WILL BE DEPENDENT--." YOU CATCH THAT PART OF IT. THE BIG MAN RAISES HIMSELF UP AND TAKES ONE LOOK DOWN. THERE IS NO EXPRESSION ON HIS FACE.

HE STOPS A PASSING SAILOR AND ASKS: "ARE WE FIGHTING THEM OFF?" THE SAILOR NODS DUMBLY AND HURRIES OFF.

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LITTLE STREAMS OF BLOOD TRICKLE ALONG THE CRACKS IN THE DECK. THERE ARE MANY MORE WOUNDED NOW AND THE WARDROOM BELOW IS FILLING AS FAST AS THE UNINJURED CAN LOWER THEM DOWN THE STEEP LADDERS.

YOU REMEMBER THE WORDS OF A GUNNER WHO TOLD YOU THE DAY BEFORE: "WE HAVE SIX PURPLE HEARTS ON THIS SHIP." HE SAID IT TO SHOW HIS SHIP HAD BEEN IN ACTION. THERE WILL BE MANY TIMES THAT NUMBER NOW.

BELOW DECKS THE WARDROOM IS STIFLING HOT AND THE WOUNDED ARE LYING ON THE TABLES AND ON THE FLOOR. THE ODOR OF BURNED WOOD IS ALMOST UNNOTICEABLE AGAINST THE ACRID ODOR OF BURNED FLESH.

A MAN IS BROUGHT IN AND ONE DOCTOR LOOKS AT HIM, ADMINISTERS A HYPODERMIC, THEN TURNS TO ANOTHER--ONE THERE IS A CHANCE TO SAVE.

THERE ISN'T THE TIME OR THE IMMEDIATE NEED TO WORRY ABOUT SOME OF THE MEN ABOVE DECK. DEATH CAME FAST TO THEM. THEY AREN'T NICE TO SEE, SPRAWLED AMIDST THE CHARRED WRECKAGE, SMASHED AGAINST THE STEEL SUPERSTRUCTURE NOW BLACKENED AND PUNCHED WITH HOLES. BUT THEY ARE MORE FORTUNATE THAN SOME OF THE MEN BELOW DECKS WHO CLING TO LIFE THAT THEY, AND THE DOCTORS, KNOW WILL LEAVE THEM BEFORE DAWN.

WHO ARE THESE MEN? I TOOK NO NAMES BECAUSE THEY ARE ALL HEROES--THOSE WHO DIED BY THEIR GUNS, THOSE WHO LIVED TO FIGHT THE FIRE AND THE JAPANESE; THOSE WOUNDED WHO DID THEIR JOB AS LONG AS THEY COULD.

JUN 21 1945

THAT IS WHAT IT IS LIKE WHEN A GREAT SHIP IS HIT. REAR ADMIRAL ARTHUR D. STRUBLE AND BRIG. GENERAL WILLIAM C. DUNCKEL STAND BY THE RAIL AS A DESTROYER COMES UP, AND WITH THEIR STAFFS CHANGE FLAG-

30.24-37753

SHIPS.

AS DUSK FALLS THE NASHVILLE MOVES ON. SHE IS STILL A FIGHTING SHIP AND SHE HOLDS HER PLACE IN LINE AND THE WAR GOES ON.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20 -- EDITORS NOTE RELEASE DATE. MOVED JUNE 17)

AB654PEW

JUN 21 1945

MELBOURNE,AUSTRALIA,JUNE 20-(AP)-THE U.S. LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED TODAAY TO LT.JOHN D.SIMMONS, OHIO COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE NAVAL SECTION BASE AT MELBOURNE.

ARCHAEOLOGIST SIMMONS' EXTNSIOVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PHILIPPINES WAS INVALUABLE WHEN U.S. FORCES INVADED THE ISLANDS.

FJ639ACW

MEXICO CITY,JUNE 20 (AP)-PLANS FOR UNION BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND EL SALVADOR "HAVE THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF MY COUNTRY," GUATEMALAN FOREIGN MINISTER GUILLERMO TORIELLO SAID YESTERDAY.

"HOWEVER," HE ADDED, "TO ATTAIN SUCH A NOBLE AIM, THE TWO GOVERNMENTS MUST WORK TOGETHER PROGRESSIVELY TO BRING ABOUT UNDERSTANDING AND HARMONY BETWEEN THEIR PEOPLES."

JUN 21 1945

SPEAKING AT A PRESS CONFERENCE OF GUATEMALA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TORIELLO EMPHASIZED HER FRIENDLY UNDERSTANDING WITH ALL AMERICAN COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY WITH MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

GUATEMALA STILL MAINTAINS CLAIMS TO BRITISH HONDURAS, HE ADDED, "SINCE THAT PART OF AMERICA HAS ALWAYS BEEN CONSIDERED BY US A LEGAL PART OF GUATEMALA."

"GUATEMALA," HE SAID, "IN THE THREE MONTHS WHICH HAVE ELAPSED SINCE SHE ENTERED INTO AN ERA OF LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY, HAS ACCOMPLISHED TRANSCENDENTAL REFORMS, AND NATURALLY HER ENEMIES, DEPRIVED OF THEIR PRIVILEGES, HAVE PROTESTED AND SOWN FALSE RUMORS.

TORIELLO EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IN THE FINAL RESULTS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. HE SAID HE MEANT TO ATTEND THE CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCE, IF HE COULD GET TIME TO DO SO.

TODAY HE WILL CALL UPON PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO.

GG1050ACW

OTTAWA, JUNE 20-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING SAID TONIGHT THAT THE 20TH PARLIAMENT WOULD MEET AUG. 23 AND THAT THE CABINET AS ORGANIZED AT PRESENT WOULD CARRY ON FOR THE TIME BEING.

THE PRIME MINISTER ALSO SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT HE AND JUSTICE MINISTER ST.LAURENT WOULD FLY TO SAN FRANCISCO THIS WEEK TO SIGN THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD SECURITY CHARTER. KING HOPES TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT SAN FRANCISCO AND VISIT HIM AT WASHINGTON D.C., LATER.

THE PRIME MINISTER EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT A BY-ELECTION COULD BE HELD IN TIME FOR HIM TO SEEK A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT. HE WAS DEFEATED IN THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN HIS OWN PRINCE ALBERT CONSTITUENCY, AND NOW MUST RUN AGAIN FROM SOME OTHER COMMUNITY.

JUN 21 1945

SK1042PEW

BY BERYL SHOENFIELD

(250)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20-(AP)-MAXIMO M. KALOW, PHILIPPINES SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION, SAID TODAY HE

LOOKED TO AMERICA FOR AID IN THE "CULTURAL REHABILITATION" OF THE JAPANESE RAVAGED PHILIPPINES.

KALOW IS IN WASHINGTON SEEKING AMERICAN AID IN SECURING BOOKS AND TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT TO REPLACE THOSE DESTROYED.

"THERE ARE A LOT OF AMERICANS WHO TOOK PART IN THE BUILDING OF THE PHILIPPINES SCHOOL SYSTEM WHO WOULD LIKE TO RECONSTRUCT THE WORK OF 45 YEARS DESTROYED BYA RUTHLESS ENEMY," KALOW DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW.

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HE SAID HE HAD GAINED SUPPORT OF NUMEROUS AMERICAN EDUCATORS AND FORMER GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES, INCLUDING DR. DAVID BARROWS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, AND ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FRANK MURPHY.

SENATOR TYDINGS (D-MD), WHO RECENTLY MADE TO THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE PHILIPPINES, SAID TODAY HE WAS "SYMPATHETIC" TO KALOW'S PLAN OF EDUCATIONAL RESTORATION, ADDING "THE PROBLEM DESERVES THE CONSIDERATION OF CONGRESS."

KALOW SAID THE LOSS OF MILLIONS OF VOLUMES FROM PUBLIC AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES WAS AS SEVERE A BLOW TO THE SCHOOL SYSTEM AS ACTUAL DEMOLITION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

"IN THE MANILA AREA ALONE, MORE THAN 1,000,000 VOLUMES IN THREE LIBRARIES WERE LOST," HE SAID.

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HE STATED THAT HE HAD COOPERATED WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR IN OPENING SCHOOLS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

"WE OPENED SCHOOLS IN MANILA WHEN IT WAS ONLY HALF-LIBERATED. THERE WAS VERY LITTLE EQUIPMENT OR BOOKS. BUT IT WAS BETTER THAN HAVING CHILDREN WALKING AROUND IN THE STREETS," HE SAID.

CHARACTERIZING AMERICAN AID IN RECONSTRUCTING THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AS "PART OF THE WAR EFFORT," KALOW DECLARED, "IT WILL RE-ESTABLISH IN THE PHILIPPINES AN AMERICAN CULTURAL OUTPOST IN THE FAR EAST, ESTABLISH THERE AMERICAN IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY, AND ALLY PROMOTE BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE ISLANDS AND THE UNITED STATES."

SU111 4PEW JUN 21 1945

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20-(AP)-THIRTY-FOUR ARMY AND MARINE VETERANS PULLED OUT OF OKINAWA BATTLE LINES ONLY 12 DAYS AGO TOLD TODAY WHAT THE FIGHTING IS LIKE ON THAT JAPANESE ISLAND IN THE ENEMY'S BACK YARD.

ONE, SGT. HARRY R. PETERSON OF PARK FALLS, MINN., WAS PINNED DOWN BY SNIPER FIRE AT THE TIME HE WAS NOTIFIED HE WAS TO JOIN THE PARTY BEING SENT HOME TO TOUR THE COUNTRY AND DESCRIBE THE FIGHTING. HE MADE THE 800 YARDS BACK TO HEADQUARTERS ONLY AFTER A SMOKE SCREEN WAS LAID DOWN TO COVER HIS WITHDRAWAL.

THE VETERANS, APPEARED AT A JOINT NEWS CONFERENCE AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

SGT. GEORGE F. SWAIN, 28 YEAR OLD PLATOON SERGEANT OF RUBY, LA., TOLD THE CONFERENCE THAT THE AMERICAN FORCES LEARNED IMMEDIATELY AFTER LANDING THAT THE JAPANESE HAD PUT UP DEFENSES DIFFERENT FROM THOSE EXPERIENCED ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE PACIFIC. THESE DEFENSES, HE SAID, INCLUDED FORTIFICATION OF THE REARS OF SLOPES AND HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS OF ARTILLERY FIRE--THE WORST, HE SAID, THAT HE HAD SEEN.

"WE WERE HELD UP A LOT OF TIMES ON ONE SIDE OF A SLOPE

WITH THE JAPS ON THE OTHER, JUST 10 YARDS AWAY," PETERSON SAID.

1ST LT. THEODORE BELL OF (3667 PEACHTREE ST.) ATLANTA, GA., ANOTHER INFANTRYMAN WHO RAN INTO THE REVERSE SLOPE DEFENSES, SAID HE ENCOUNTERED ONE EMPLACEMENT THAT WAS THREE STORIES DEEP, AND EQUIPPED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND A MINIATURE RAIL SYSTEM.

THE AMERICAN FORCES SOON FOUND OUT THAT THEY DID NOT DARE TO BY-PASS A SINGLE CAVE, ACCORDING TO LT. ROBERT C. MARVIN OF (THE BONNIE DOONE PLANTATION) NEAR RITTER, S.C. MARVIN REPORTED THAT ONE FULL INFANTRY BATTALION WAS CUT OFF FOR SEVERAL DAY AS A RESULT OF PASSING UP SOME OF THE JAPANESE CAVES AND THEN BEING SURROUNDED.

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THE SENIOR OFFICER OF THE GROUP, MARINE LT. COL. JACK HAWKINS, WHO WAS CAPTURED AT CORREGIDOR BUT ESCAPED FROM THE JAPANESE IN 1943, SAID THE ATTACK ON THE NAHA-SHURI LINE INVOLVED THE TOUGHEST FIGHTING. RAIN FELL FOR 14 OF THE 16 DAYS, HE SAID, ADDING: "THERE WAS A FOOT OR MORE OF MUD AND THE TROOPS HAD TO BE SUPPLIED BY AIR."

HAWKINS, WHO LED GUERILLA FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES AFTER HIS ESCAPE FROM THE JAPANESE, IS A NATIVE OF ROXTON, TEXAS, WHERE HIS MOTHER, MRS. NELLIE HAWKINS, LIVES. HIS WIFE'S HOME IS 1206 20TH ST., DETROIT, MICH.

MR1021PEW

JUN 21 1945

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 20-(AP)-LT.-GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, WHO SIGNED THE GERMAN SURRENDER DOCUMENT AT REIMS, FRANCE, FOR THE ALLIES, CAME BACK HOME TO INDIANA TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 14 YEARS TO BE WELCOMED BY THOUSANDS OF INDIANANS.

THE GENERAL FLEW HERE FROM WASHINGTON AND LED A PARADE THROUGH STREETS LINED WITH SPECTATORS. HE WAS TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON LATER TODAY, BECAUSE "I WANT TO GO FISHING TOMORROW." HE DID NOT SAY WHERE.

GEN. SMITH HAS BEEN SERVING AS CHIEF OF STAFF TO GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. HE BEGAN HIS MILITARY CAREER IN INDIANAPOLIS WITH THE INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

FS/EB1023PCW NM

3024-27755

JUN 21 1945

BELTON, TEX., JUNE 20-(AP)-LT. GEN. WALTON H. WALKER, COMMANDER OF THE 20TH CORPS WHICH SPEARHEADED GENERAL GEORGE PATTON'S DRIVE ACROSS GERMANY, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE TODAY HIS CORPS HAD FOUND EVIDENCE THAT HERMANN GOERING HAD HELPED LAY OUT BUCHENWALD PRISON CAMP.

HE SAID HIS CORPS HAD EVIDENCE THAT GOERING HAD NOT ONLY VISITED THE NOTORIOUS BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP BUT HAD HELPED LAY IT OUT.

HE SAID IF WAR CRIMINALS CAN BE PROVEN RESPONSIBLE FOR ATROCITIES, HE BELIEVED THEY SHOULD BE EXECUTED.

JQ954PCW

A62LA

SANTA MONICA, CALIF., JUNE 20-(AP)-A LARGE, FOUR-ENGINE PLANE FOR THE PERSONAL USE OF GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER HAS BEEN DELIVERED TO THE ARMY BY DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY. THE INTERIOR APPOINTMENTS OF THE PLANE ARE IDENTICAL WITH THOSE OF THE PERSONAL PLANE USED BY THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE PLANE IS OUTFITTED LIKE THE FLYING HEADQUARTERS RECENTLY DELIVERED TO GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, WITH SLEEPING QUARTERS, AN ELECTRICALLY-EQUIPPED GALLEY, CONFERENCE ROOM AND DESK.

EV349APW

A36

NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-ACCOMPANYING MRS. EISENHOWER TO GRAND CENTRAL STATION LATE LAST NIGHT WHERE SHE DEPARTED FOR KANSAS CITY, GEN. EISENHOWER SIGHTED A SOLDIER ON CRUTCHES AND BROKE AWAY FROM HIS PARTY TO SHAKE HANDS WITH THE BOY.

THE SOLDIER WAS PVT. JAMES RANDTKE, 23, OF (55 SYCAMORE STREET) ROCHESTER, N.Y.

GEN. EISENHOWER CHATTED WITH HIM ABOUT HIS INJURY, THEN PATTED HIM ON THE SHOULDER AND SAID, "GOOD LUCK TO YOU. I HOPE YOU GET WELL."

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PVT. RANDTKE, WHO WAS WOUNDED ON LUZON LAST YEAR, TOLD A REPORTER AFTER THE GENERAL LEFT: "THAT WAS THE GREATEST THRILL OF MY LIFE."

M517AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 20-(AP)-A LAST MESSAGE FROM THE LATE GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., TO "SQUARE AWAY" WAS CARRIED TO AMERICAN HOME FRONT WORKERS BY FOUR MARINES FROM OKINAWA.

BROUGHT DIRECTLY OUT OF THE FIRING LINES TO TELL THEIR STORY TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND TO URGE THEM TO STAY ON THE JOB UNTIL THE WAR IS OVER THE FOUR MEN ARE:

CPL. KENNETH LEVERINGTON, 28, OELWEIN, IA., A FLAME THROWER; GUNNERY SGT. HUSTON BRUMMETT, 26, FOREST HILLS, L.I.; CPL. DONALD HANAFEE, 21, JACKSON, TENN., AND CPL. FRED BARBISO, 21, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

THEY LEARNED ENROUTE OF GEN. BUCKNER'S DEATH, THEY SAID.

FJ121 4ACW

OKINAWA: ENEMY'S DEFENSES COLLAPSED. FRESH MARINES CUT JAPANESE SOUTHERN OKINAWA POCKET IN TWO. BATTLESHIPS BOMBARDED REMNANTS. NUMEROUS ENEMY PERSONNEL LEAPED OFF CLIFFS.

JAPAN: 450 SUPERFORTS FIRE-BOMBED THREE SECONDARY JAPANESE CITIES WITH COMBINED 777,000 POPULATION. MUNITIONS CENTER SHIZUOKA SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO, REPORTED ELIMINATED AS MILITARY TARGET.

BORNEO: AUSSIES MOVED TO WITHIN 20 MILES OF BURNING SERIA OIL FIELDS.

PHILIPPINES: THREE YANK COLUMNS FLOWING THROUGH CAGAYAN VALLEY, NORTH LUZON, LIBERATED NAGUILIAN, THREATENED KIANGAN. ISOLATED ENEMY GROUPS ON MINDANAO ELIMINATED.

CHINA: CHINESE TROOPS WITHIN THREE MILES OF RAILHUB LIUCHOW, FORMER AMERICAN AIRFIELD.

BURMA: WEST OF MANDALAY RAILROAD, JAPANESE ATTACKED TAIKKYI AND INDIAN PATROLS FOUGHT AT PEGU YOMAS RANGE.

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U.S. DIVISIONS

OKINAWA

JUN 21 1945

1ST MARINES -- PUSHED TO COAST NEAR KOMESU.

2ND MARINES, 8TH REGIMENT -- REACHED SOUTHERN COAST, 700 YARDS WEST OF KOMESU.

6TH MARINES -- NEARED SOUTHERN COAST.

7TH INFANTRY -- GAINED GROUND TOWARD SOUTHERN COAST.

96TH INFANTRY -- ADVANCED 500 YARDS NEAR ARAGACHI.

PHILIPPINES

1ST (DISMOUNTED) CAVALRY -- KILLED MORE THAN 100 JAPANESE ON LUZON, SUNDAY.

6TH INFANTRY -- KILLED MORE THAN 400, NORTH LUZON.

37TH INFANTRY--LIBERATED NAGUILIAN, LUZON.

38TH INFANTRY-- SQUEEZED ENEMY REMNANTS MARIKINA WATERSHED, LUZON.

WW631APW NM

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED WAR-AT-A-GLANCE (140)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OKINAWA -- 10TH ARMY CUT LAST JAPANESE ON OKINAWA INTO THREE POCKETS SO SMALL ARTILLERY HAD TO CEASE FIRING TO AVOID KILLING YANKS; JAPANESE DEAD TOTAL 87,343 AND PRISONERS 2,565.

PHILIPPINES -- SIXTH ARMY CAPTURED ILAGAN AND ITS GRASS-GROWN AIRSTRIP IN CAGYAN VALLEY OF LUZON.

BORNEO -- AUSSIES LANDED ON NORTH HEAD OF BRUNEI BAY.

CHINA -- CHINESE TROOPS DROVE WITHIN THREE MILES OF LIUCHOW AIRFIELD IN SOUTH CHINA.

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U.S. DIVISIONS

JUN 21 1945

OKINAWA

SIXTH MARINES--POCKETED JAPANESE NEAR ARA CAPE.

FIRST MARINES--ATTACKED POCKET AROUND HILL 81.

SEVENTH INFANTRY--LINKED WITH FIRST MARINES TO SURROUND CENTRAL AREA OF PLATEAU POSITION.

96TH INFANTRY--ADVANCED AGAINST PILLBOX DEFENSES IN AREA OF MEDEERA AND ARAGACHI TOWNS.

PHILIPPINES

37TH INFANTRY--CAPTURED ILAGAN AND ITS AIRSTRIP IN CAGAYAN VALLEY.

SIXTH, 25TH AND 33RD INFANTRY--PROBED RUGGED MOUNTAIN POSITIONS, FORCING ENEMY INTO WILDERNESS.

OKINAWA IS OURS AFTER 82 DAYS; 45,029 U. S. CASUALTIES, FOE'S 94,401; GEN. STILWELL HEADS 10TH ARMY

JAPS SURRENDER IN LARGE GROUPS AS ISLAND FALLS

Enemy Casualties Reach 90,401 with More Than 4,000 Taken Prisoner.

SNIPERS STILL BUSY

Victory Puts Americans Within 325 Miles of Jap Mainland.

ERICSON

GUAM, Friday, June 22—(AP) Okinawa was captured at a cost of 6,990 soldiers and Marines killed or missing and 29,598 wounded through Tuesday, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today several hours after reporting the island was secured at 1 p.m., yesterday, Okinawa time.

Japanese casualties were 90,401 through Wednesday, and more than 4,000 were taken prisoners.

With Okinawa finally secured from a military definition, "Japanese soldiers were surrendering in groups, in some cases led by their officers, and it is estimated that 1,700 were made prisoners during the day" (Thursday) Nimitz said.

Total Set at 45,029

Total announced American casualties for the entire Ryukyus operation, including the carrier plane attack on a Japanese battle force hiding in the inland sea March 18, were 45,029. This included the 36,588 on Okinawa plus 8,441 Navy casualties as of May 24—four weeks ago. The Navy lost 4,270 killed or missing and 4,171 wounded to that date, largely through Japanese aerial attacks by Kamikaze (suicide) pilots. Several American ships have been sunk or damaged in the Okinawa area since.

American ground casualties were 4,417 dead or missing and 17,033 wounded in the four army divisions and 2,573 dead or missing and 12,565 wounded in the two divisions and one regimental combat team of Marines who captured Okinawa.

In a single day, as their Okinawa defense collapsed, the Japanese lost 3,058 killed.

Okinawa cost nearly twice Iwo Jima's casualty toll of 19,938 killed, missing or wounded.

But if American losses at Okinawa were the greatest for any central or far western Pacific campaign, so too were the numbers of Japanese wiped out.

13 to 1 Ratio

Thirteen Japanese were killed for every American killed or missing on Okinawa, where the Yanks faced approximately 100,000 Japanese troops in an 82-day campaign. The Japanese garrison on Iwo was about 22,000 and that island was reported secured on the 26th day of battle.

Since American ground casualties last were reported on May 24, the Yanks lost 1,658 killed or missing and 8,255 wounded in 26 days of fighting.

The conquest put American air power within reach of every part of the Japanese empire and secured the Pacific fleet an operating base only 325 miles from Nippon's mainland.

Soldiers and Marines of the victorious army—organized for its first campaign from half a dozen battle-tempered divisions—stamped at two remaining feeble sparks of resistance. These were Japanese pockets, all that remained of a once powerfully armed, strongly fortified garrison of 90,000.

Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland, reporting from Okinawa, said that while organized resistance was ended it was still dangerous to move around alone or unarmed.

Japanese stragglers were apt to throw grenades from high road banks or from ruins of bleak, shattered, silent villages, the dispatch said.

Drivers of all American vehicles are required to have armed companions. Vehicles are still not allowed to show lights south of Itoman after dark.

By-Pass Many Nips

The conquerors swept down the island's southern end too rapidly to clean out all by-passed Nipponese.

Japanese and Okinawan dead were scattered everywhere. The Americans were too busy with the living, still resisting Japanese and thousands of stunned, ragged, starved Okinawa civilians, to attend burials.

Even while Nimitz was proclaiming the victory in a special Thursday communique, Tokyo radio expressed concern over where the next American thrust would come. The Japanese have reported at least two U. S. task forces already moving through the East China sea southwest of Okinawa, with supply ships and assault boats.

These reports were without American confirmation.

Nimitz' victory communique said only that "after 82 days of fighting, the battle of Okinawa has been won" and that two small Japanese pockets of resistance were being mopped up.

End of the major fighting left the occupation forces free to develop the strategic island's airfields and harbors, some already in use.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Army Air Forces, said in Manila only a few days ago that Okinawa would bring all of Japan and its Asia mainland holdings, including war production of Manchuria, within range of American planes.

The major Japanese cities and the now cut-off "southern regions" of the empire have long been targets of American bombardiers and gunners.

Stilwell Commands 10th

Another hint of future large-scale action came in the announcement that Gen. Joseph W. "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell would take command of the U. S. 10th Army, which conquered Okinawa.

The announcement was made by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Manila, as Commander of Pacific Army Forces, just before Nimitz issued the communique which, in effect, released the victorious Tenth Army for its next job.

It was led in the last three days of Okinawa action by Marine Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, who succeeds Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., after that army veteran was killed by a Japanese shell Monday while observing battle action.

Brig. Gen. Claudius M. Easley, assistant commander of the 96th Infantry Division, was killed less than 24 hours after Buckner.

Their deaths and, no doubt, hundreds of others will be added to the last officially announced toll, through May 24, of 9,602 Americans killed and 25,514 wounded. This included Army, Navy and Marine casualties from March 18, when fleet units started softening up the Ryukyu islands and southern Japan for the Okinawa invasion of April 1.

Nimitz' regular Tuesday communique said Japanese ground casualties on the island through June 19 were estimated at 87,343 killed and that 2,565 prisoners had been taken. Uncounted thousands of other Japanese were killed in sea and air actions connected with the campaign.

In their frantic attempts to save the stepping-stone island to their homeland, the Japanese sent their Kamikaze (suicide) flyers swarming in repeated attacks on the American invading force. Thousands were shot down but others succeeded in sinking at least 31 U. S. Navy units of destroyer size or smaller and damaging 54 other Navy ships.

The last announced total of Japanese planes shot down in connection with the campaign was 4,096.

Fighting for Okinawa drew to its violent finish as Tenth army soldiers and Marines cracked all Japanese lines Monday and then

NIGHT

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30-24-2759

speared to the southern tip of the island.

The two remaining pockets of resistance were Japanese who preferred to die fighting rather than surrender or commit suicide. They were expected to be liquidated quickly.

Associated Press Correspondent Al Dopking reported in a Tuesday dispatch from the Seventh Infantry division front that those veteran soldiers were storming a hill south of Mabuni town believed to conceal the last-stand Japanese army headquarters. They hoped to take the Japanese commander alive or dead.

An indication of the Japanese demoralization was given by Dopking. He reported that two amphibious tank patrols with the Seventh army had captured more Japanese than they killed—153 against 138—in mopping up sea cliff caves Monday afternoon.

In addition to the 96th and Seventh division soldiers, Marines of the First, and Sixth divisions and the Eighth regiment of the Second division participated in the final assaults.

Admiral Nimitz, marking the end of the Okinawa campaign, issued the following message:

"To the officers and men of all United States armed forces of the Pacific Ocean Areas and of the British Fleet who have had their part in achieving this important victory: Well done."

mand of the 10th Army.

Victory was proclaimed only three days after Stilwell's predecessor, Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., was killed by a Japanese shell burst as he watched the final, decisive assault.

It fulfilled Buckner's prediction, made a short time before he was struck down, that it was unlikely the enemy could hold out more than a week longer.

Presumably one of the remaining pockets was near the southeast shore, where the Japanese general commanding the garrison was holed up. The other probably is near the center of the front.

The General's stand cost the Japanese 61,313 killed and 2,565 taken prisoner up until Tuesday, and the few soldiers still beside him were hungry, thirsty and short on ammunition.

9,602 Yanks Killed Up To May 24

United States Army and Navy casualties from March 18—when fleet units bombarded Japan's Inland Sea in preparation for the invasion—to May 24 were 9,602 killed and 25,514 wounded—but they do not include the last four violent weeks of the campaign.

Largest Japanese island captured by Nimitz's forces, Okinawa was invaded Easter Sunday, April 1, with two strategic objectives.

First was the tightening of the blockade of Japan. The second was to provide fields for large numbers of American bombers to hammer Japan into surrender or to soften the home islands for American invasion.

Island Cut In Two In Few Hours

The drive went rapidly at first. Within a few hours Okinawa was cut in two. In a few days Marine units of the 10th Army had secured the northern sections of the 65-mile-long island.

Then soldiers and Marines together struck southward into the main Japanese defense lines across the base of the island's arrowhead-shaped southern quarter.

The enemy was deeply dug into a series of interlocking pillboxes, caves and hill features, easily defended even against the superior American numbers.

Deep, clogging mud from the almost incessant rains hampered the invaders' use of mechanical equipment.

Jap Planes Attack Daily

Japanese planes from the home islands, Formosa and the Southern Ryukyus dealt almost daily blows at the American ground and sea forces.

American carrier-borne planes and uperfortresses repeatedly struck at Japan itself, concentrating on bases of the suicide flyers, and in the Southern Ryukyus group of Sakishima the new British fleet bombed and shelled similar bases.

The suicide-plane menace was reduced daily, and Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of the carrier task force, said near the close only one per cent of the attacks proved effective.

Aground, the Marines and Doughboys took hilltops and lost them, then took them again. The Japanese had to be burned out or individually bayonetted or shot where the guns of the fleet could not reach.

Tombs Of Okinawans Used

Even the queer pillbox-like tombs of the native Okinawans were used as cover.

On the fifth day of the offensive the cabinet of Premier Kuniaki Kioso fell. Kantaro Suzuki, who succeeded him, warned the public that the battle of Okinawa was vital to the defense of Japan.

American planes from Okinawa raided Japan itself. Even while the fighting went on, Okinawa was paying dividends for America.

Fleet air wing forces sank 49,000 tons of Japanese shipping between Japan and the Asiatic mainland.

Naha Taken May 29

On May 29, the Americans captured most of the ruined Okinawan capital of Naha. Next day Marines crossed the Naha canal and launched outflanking attacks on Shuri village, key to the central defenses of the island.

On June 1 the Shuri position was pinched off, and the next day the town fell.

Advances which had been scored in feet or yards through the rainy weeks began to be recorded in hundreds and thousands of yards, and eventually in miles.

On June 4 the Marines landed behind the Japanese lines on the west coast peninsula of Oroku and wiped out a surrounded Japanese garrison there.

Japanese opposition weakened steadily. Admiral Nimitz, on June 5, sent a formal "well-done" message to General Buckner.

The Japanese fled to positions atop the Yaezu escarpment, up which the Americans had to charge in the face of direct fire.

The Tokyo radio, growing gloomier with each successive broadcast, conceded almost unequivocally that Okinawa was lost a good fortnight before organized resistance ended.

The Japs flung Kamikaze (suicide) pilots and planes against the American supply ships crowding the surrounding waters, sinking at least thirty-one and damaging fifty-four most of them light, small vessels. By the last announced count, the enemy lost 4,096 planes but still he could not halt the flow of supplies.

While the Japs had yet to acknowledge the fall of Okinawa, the Tokyo radio admitted that only a "handful" of Japs still fought on. It described the garrison's resistance as an example of what the American forces "can expect in the forthcoming battle of the homeland."

The Japs have been speculating on where the Americans will strike next, whether at the heart of the homeland or on the Chinese mainland, 450 miles west of Okinawa. They have reported at least two Allied task forces are on the loose in waters west of Okinawa with large numbers of supply vessels and assault boats anchored in Okinawan waters.

The text of Nimitz brief communique read:

"After eighty-two days of fighting the battle of Okinawa has been won. Organized resistance ceased June 21. Enemy garrisons in two small pockets are being mopped up."

Japanese fought stubbornly to the last although they were running out of ammunition, food and water. They employed machine guns, rifles and mortars to the fullest while the Yanks relied on flamethrowing tanks, demolition charges and automatic weapons.

Buckner was killed at the front Monday, watching the start of this final, victorious assault.

Only 2 Small Pockets Left On South Tip Of Island

Guam, June 21 (AP)—The end of the Okinawa campaign, after 82 days of savage fighting, was announced by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today, giving American forces a strategic base only 325 miles from Japan.

Costliest of all the Central and Western Pacific campaigns, the battle of Okinawa took a toll of 35,116 Americans killed and wounded up to four weeks ago, and cost the enemy more than 90,000 dead and captured.

While the big guns of the fleet and the artillery battalions fell silent, United States 10th Army forces still hammered with tanks and flame throwers at two small pockets on the southern tip of the island, mopping up a handful of Japanese who refused to surrender.

Admiral Nimitz, in a special communiqué, declared:

"After 82 days of fighting the battle of Okinawa has been won. Organized resistance ceased June 21. Enemy garrisons in two small pockets are being mopped up."

Stilwell Shift Announced

His announcement was made shortly after Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported from Manila that Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, chief of army ground forces, would take over com-

Okinawa Costliest Of Pacific Battles

By The Associated Press.

GUAM, Friday, June 22—The conquest of Okinawa was the longest and costliest of all the campaigns in the central and western Pacific.

With casualty figures still incomplete, the toll of enemy and American killed, captured and wounded all but equals the grand total of casualties in six major campaigns which led up to Okinawa.

The eighty-two days it took to break all organized resistance dwarfs the twenty-six days of Iwo Island. The latter, however, is less than eight square miles in area, and Okinawa is roughly 485 square miles.

The figures for Okinawa, which include Japanese casualties through June 20 and American casualties only through June 19, compared with those of six other campaigns follow:

	Japanese Killed	Captured	American Killed	Wounded
Okinawa	90,401	4,000	11,260	33,769
Iwo	23,244	1,038	4,630	15,308
Saipan	27,586	2,161	3,426	13,099
Guam	17,442	524	1,437	5,648
Palau	13,354	435	1,302	6,115
Tarawa	5,000	150	913	2,037
Tinian	6,939	523	314	1,515

Note: Figures for Americans killed include missing.

7th Division Seeks Jap General

Okinawa, June 21 (AP)—Seventh Division infantry searched Hill 89, south of Mabuni town, today for the Japanese general commanding the Okinawa garrison, whom they want dead or alive.

The hill, 200 yards south of Mabuni on the southeastern coast, is believed by many to have been

Japanese Army headquarters.

It is highly probable the Japanese general was killed by naval gunfire, bombing or artillery. Or he may have committed hara-kiri, a precedent set by other Nipponese commanders elsewhere in the Pacific.

A 32d Regiment company commanded by Lieut. Joseph J. Odenbrett, Melrose, Minn., led the search.

Two Caves Spotted

On one hill northeast of Aragachi, troops spotted two caves reinforced with concrete and heavy steel doors. The Japanese had at least a 150-mm. artillery piece firing point-blank at 1,000 yards into American lines there, but it was silenced.

There was another bad pocket near Ozato, which was so badly infested with mines that the Yanks withdrew from it upon their first entry several days ago.

Three hundred Japanese held out at this Ozato pocket, 1,000 yards behind American lines, for three days before the pocket was cleaned out by troops led by Lieut. Col. Charles W. Johnson, Olympia, Wash., and James F. Doyle, Worcester, Mass.

Gen. Easley's Front-Line Death On Okinawa Told

With United States 96th Division on Okinawa, June 19 [*AP — Delayed*]—In a front line setting of bursting mortars and flying bullets that was his daily background, Brig. Gen. Claudius M. Easley, assistant commander of the 96th Infantry Division, was killed today by a Japanese machine gunner.

Easley was killed less than a day after Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., 10th Army commander, was killed by a shell fragment on the Marine front East of the 96th's sector.

General Easley, a Texan whose home was in Washington, D.C., made personal bravery and excellent marksmanship his code. Almost every day since the start of the Okinawa campaign 80 days ago, he had been in the front lines.

"Deadeye" Division

He had been assistant commander of the 96th since it was activated at Camp Adair, Ore., in August, 1942. The division took its name of "deadeye" from Easley's reputation for marksmanship.

He was the second high ranking 96th Division officer to die in battle this month as Col. Edwin T. May, commanding the 383d Infantry Regiment, was killed June 5 by machine-gun fire.

Only three days ago, Easley while autographing a shortsnorter bill and being chided for his perpetual frontline meanderings said that a general in his post was the eyes and ears for a division general and that he could prefer no better death than at enemy hands.

Killed By Machine Gunner

Easley was killed after another staff officer was struck by rock splinters chipped off by a Japanese machine-gun bullet.

Easley crawled to the summit of the hillock trying to outflank the Japanese and direct the fire against him. Another Japanese machine gunner shot him through the head.

He was wounded and hospitalized for three weeks on Leyte. He held the Legion of Merit for work with the 96th Infantry and the Silver Star for gallantry on Okinawa.

Easley has been in the army since 1917 after graduating from Texas A. and M. He was on the War Department general staff prior to 1941 when he was given an infantry regiment of the 82d Division.

His widow and one son, Maj. C. M. Easley, Jr., survive. He will be buried tomorrow in Okinawa Army cemetery overlooking the sea.

STILWELL NAMED NEW COMMANDER OF TENTH ARMY

MANILA, June 21 — (AP) Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, who took a beating from the Japanese in 1942 in Burma and returned to thrash them in 1944, is the new commander of the U. S. 10th Army, conqueror of Okinawa, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

MacArthur, commander of all army forces in the Pacific, appointed the 63-year-old general famed as "Vinegar Joe," to the 10th army post in succession to Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., who was killed in action on Okinawa last Monday.

Stilwell has been conferring with various Pacific commanders the past few weeks in his capacity as Chief of Army Ground Forces. He visited Okinawa before Buckner's death and recently came to Manila.

It was believed that Stilwell would assume his new command soon, relieving Marine Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger who is temporarily directing the 10th in Okinawa mopup operations.

(Undersecretary of War Patterson in Washington expressed approval at the return to action of Stilwell, a commander with vast experience fighting the Japanese. He said there was no immediate announcement as to Stilwell's successor as Chief of Army Ground Forces.)

With a small command, Stilwell faced the Japanese in Burma in 1942, when the Nipponese were sweeping away all opposition. The peppery American officer frankly admitted that "we took a Hell of a beating."

But he went back later with Yanks and American-trained Chinese to clean the enemy out of northern Burma wilds and win back territory through which the Stilwell road was cut to bring supplies to China.

Stilwell was commander in chief of American Ground Forces in China and military adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek at the time he was recalled home by President Roosevelt. Subsequently he was appointed Chief of U. S. Ground Forces.

After viewing the fighting on Okinawa Stilwell praised the morale and fighting ability of American forces. But he reiterated his opinion that the Japanese were far from beaten and would have to be conquered on the China mainland as well as on Nippon's home islands.

Stilwell Named To Command 10th Army

Manila, June 21 (AP)—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, switched from his post as chief of army ground forces to the Pacific, has been selected by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to command the United States 10th Army, whose victory on Okinawa was announced today.

The veteran Japanese fighter's transfer to the Pacific Ocean area theater and his appointment to the command vaeated by the death in action on Okinawa of Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., was announced from MacArthur's headquarters.

The assignment culminated a series of conferences among Stilwell, MacArthur and other field commanders in the Pacific area recently, and it is assumed he will take over the 10th Army as soon as he can get there.

In Pacific Area Now

Stilwell left headquarters several days ago but still is in the Pacific area.

MacArthur, as commander of the army forces in the Pacific, has overall jurisdiction of the 10th Army, but the Okinawa campaign was under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and under the operational control of the joint chiefs of staff. Lieut. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, a Marine general, was named as a stop-gap commander of the 10th Army.

The 63-year-old Stilwell, known as "Vinegar Joe," knows the enemy as do few other field commanders.

Anxious For Crack At Japs

After his long and distinguished service in the Burma-China theater, he was known to have been anxious to take another crack at the Japanese as a field commander.

He has served as United States commander of army ground forces in Washington since his return from Chungking.

Stilwell was commander in chief of American ground forces in China and military adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek before his recall to Washington.

Beaten In Burma

It was Stilwell who fought the Japanese when they invaded Burma, and with his slim command was chased out of the country.

"I claim we took a hell of a beating," he said as he came out of the Burman wilds at the head of his forces, and he promptly set about organizing to fight back into the country.

This he did with the ultimate result that the road which bears his name was cut through northern Burma, re-establishing a ground supply route to China.

Stilwell said recently at his conference with MacArthur in Manila that he was convinced there was no crackup of Japanese morale and that the enemy would have to be beaten on the Chinese mainland as well as in the home islands before giving up invaded possessions.

Stilwell's Successor Not Named.

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of War Patterson, at a news conference today, said there is no announcement yet on a successor for Stilwell as commander of Army Ground Forces. The vacancy created in that post by the assignment of Stilwell to the Tenth Army might be filled by any one of a number of generals who have seen service in Europe. They include Gen. Jacob L. Devers, who commanded the Sixth Army Group during the western front campaigns; Gen. Courtney H. Hodges of the First Army; Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson of the Ninth Army; Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch of the Seventh Army and others. None of these officers has been mentioned so far for Pacific assignments.

CHURCHILL TELLS VOTERS HE IS FIT

London, June 21 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill told the voters of his election district today that his "faculties are as good as they ever have been" and asked them to re-elect him to Parliament so that he may continue to serve the nation in peace as he has in war.

In a statement thanking the Woodford constituency for unswerving support, Churchill said: "At my age, having already passed the allotted span, I might well have claimed relief from the burden which victory has not lightened. I feel, however, that my faculties and energies are as good as they ever have been. Therefore, unless relieved by the nation, I cannot shrink from the tasks which devolved upon me.

"The war itself is not finished. The causes for which we drew the sword not yet fully won, are not yet safe. I still hope to take my share in a place which shall be both world wide and lasting, out of which will come victories in social progress not less than those in battle for which we are already well spoken of throughout the world."

NEW CRIMES LAID TO AXIS

Yugoslavs Describe Stripping And Execution Of Girls

London, June 21 (AP) — Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Government charged formally today that young Yugoslav girls, men and women were stripped and then driven with hand bound to their places of execution by Axis war criminals.

A 26-page report by Dr. Radomir Zivkovic, Yugoslav representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, said Yugoslavia had finished investigations of 10,000 "Fascist crimes." Between 200 and 300 names are being added daily to the war-criminal list, the report added.

Dilly-Dallying Assailed

The report contended that "high priority" Italian war criminals had not been arrested, but in fact were in state positions in Italy, and asserted:

"This dilly-dallying causes grave disquiet in Yugoslavia, and is destructive of inter-Allied confidence."

In discussing the occupation of Yugoslavia by Germans, Italians and "also Hungarian and Bulgarian assistants," the report said:

"An unbelievably large proportion of the crimes committed by the invader, by proven deliberate policy, reached a degree of bestiality which . . . freezes the imagination."

"The story of the bearing of the men and women, including young girls, makes a moving epic. It was the practice of the executioners to drive them naked to the place of execution, their hands bound with wire."

Mihailovic Accused

They went to their deaths, the report continued, "defiantly and with full scorn of the momentary triumph of the Fascist and German invader."

Zivkovic's report said Giuseppe Bastianini, former Italian Ambassador to Britain, was now accused of being directly responsible for shooting hostages and other civilians without trial, and that his name was now on the United Nations war crimes list.

It declared the Yugoslav war crimes commission possesses an actual operational order from the headquarters of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, former war, navy and air minister of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile, that Mihailovic's men were to link up with German and Italian units for combined operations against Tito's forces.

It accused units of Mihailovic's forces of killing captured members of Tito's national liberation army.

Mr. Churchill On Mr. Laski

London, June 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill said tonight that Britain's participation in the forthcoming Big Three conference has been "complicated and darkened by repeated interventions" by Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the British Labor party.

And at almost the same time Laborite Herbert Morrison, home secretary in Churchill's former wartime coalition government, asserted that Churchill's Conservative party was trying to turn Britain's July 5 election into "a plebiscite for or against Mr. Laski."

Churchill, in a broadcast appeal for Conservative support in the election, said Laski had "reminded us all" that the Labor party wants the final voice on all questions of foreign policy.

'A New Figure'

Laborite Clement Attlee was invited to the Big Three conference, Churchill said, on the assumption that what he "said and agreed to he would naturally stand by."

"I did not expect there would arise in foreign affairs a single issue which could not be reconciled in an agreeable manner," the Prime Minister declared. "In accepting the invitation, Attlee showed he shared in this hopeful opinion.

"However, a new figure has jumped into notoriety. The situation now has been complicated and darkened by the repeated intervention of Prof. Harold Laski.

"He has reminded us all, including Attlee, that the final determination of all questions of foreign policy rests, so far as the Socialist (Labor) party is concerned, with this dominating Socialist executive."

'How Bankrupt'

Morrison, in a campaign address, asserted that the Conservatives were attempting to make Professor Laski an election issue.

"It's all very flattering to Laski," he said, "but I'm sure he, no less than discerning electors, is somewhat surprised at the fame he has suddenly achieved."

"It all goes to show how far the bankrupt Conservative party are from the point of view of constructive economic policy," Morrison said, adding that the issues were "how best are the British people to get good and secure living? How best can Britain use its influence among the nations for world peace, progress and prosperity?"

Venereal Disease Rate Soars Among Troops

London, June 21 (AP)—The Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* said today that venereal disease among Allied troops in the European theater of operations had increased by about 50 per cent since V-E day.

The newspaper in a Paris dispatch by Robert Donovan, a staff writer, said the venereal disease rate among United States Army ground forces had risen more than 300 per cent between the first part of April and the week ended May 25, the last period for which comprehensive figures were available.

In Germany alone, where nonfraternization has been ruled, *Stars and Stripes* said newly reported cases jumped from 77 during the week ended April 20 to 957 during the week ended May 25.

In all cases, the newspaper said, the source of infection was determined through questioning of infected soldiers.

British Foreign Office Silent

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—The British Foreign Office volunteered no comment today, either official or unofficial, on the result of the Moscow trial, and there was no reaction in British newspapers.

The Soviet Embassy here, in making public a summary of the trial, called the convicted Poles leaders of "murderers, traitors,

spies and diversionists."

Referring to Brigadier General Leopold B. Okulicki, who received a ten-year sentence, the heaviest handed out by the Russian court, the Soviet summary said he was a "leader indeed worthy of his gang," and declared that the "democratic mask won't fit him."

Quoting the Moscow newspaper "Pravda," the Russian summary continued: "We now discover that Okulicki's subordinates conducted negotiations with the Germans and Hungarians even before Hungary quit the war, for their combined forces to spy and sabotage in the rear of the Red Army. In the dock they lost the haughtiness of the Polish gentry. Like cowards they repudiated their ideological fellows, the Polish Fascist in London."

Allies' Envoys See Regent

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—Prince Regent Charles received today the American Ambassador, Charles Sawyer, and the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, the Brussels radio said.

Teschen Mediation Approved

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—Britain has no protest over an offer of the Russians to mediate in the Polish-Czechoslovak dispute over possession of the industrial city of Ciesyn (Teschen), a Foreign Office commentator said today. However, he indorsed the Czechoslovak stipulation that the matter be submitted to the peace table for ratification.

Colonel Depuy Finishes Task

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—Colonel Ernest Dupuy, head of the press information branch of the public relations department at Supreme Headquarters since before D-Day, completed his job today and was ordered to the United States for an undisclosed re-assignment.

R. A. F. Bombers Lost 47,000 of 100,000 Men

ROUSDON, England, June 21 (AP).—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur T. Harris said today that 47,000 men of the total of 100,000 who passed through the Royal Air Force Bomber Command were killed during the war, but that this loss held down the army's casualties.

Speaking at his alma mater, All Hallows School, he said: "In modern warfare, rather than put the whole youth of the nation into the fray, you send out selected champions to take the edge off the enemy first. That was the task of the boys in my crews."

Nazis Guessed Invasion Spot, But Feared Second in North

PARIS, June 21 — (AP) The Germans guessed the place, strength and approximate time of the Allied invasion of Normandy, but were fooled in their expectation that a second, stronger thrust would come farther north, a Supreme headquarters intelligence officer disclosed today after questioning Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl of the Nazi high command.

This officer said questioning of Jodl and Field Marshals Wilhelm Keitel and Albert Kesselring also disclosed that:

Orders for German invasion of Britain were issued July 2, 1940, but were cancelled Oct. 6, three months later, because of the hazards and lack of training;

Hitler alone did not make the decision to invade Russia, but the German high command shared in that decision, and Jodl claimed the Russians had been strengthening their forces facing Germany;

North Africa Surprise

The Allied invasion of North Africa scored a complete surprise; and

The Germans were amazed by the failure of their attempt to smash the American corridor out of Normandy at Avranches last August.

Jodl was quoted as saying that although the German high command guessed the general area and approximate strength of the D-day invasion, the Germans had expected it several weeks earlier.

The Nazis were certain, Jodl said, that the Allies would make a second, even stronger assault farther north in the Pas de Calais area, and for this reason hesitated to shift 14 divisions of the German 15th army concentrated there to Normandy to reinforce the German Seventh army.

Determined to hold the Pas de Calais area and its V-weapon sites, the Germans did not transfer troops from there until they had determined that the Allied divisions which they believed were being held for a landing at Pas de Calais were fighting in Normandy.

Jodl's account as given by the intelligence officer continued:

Ten days after the Normandy landings, the Germans realized they couldn't shove the Allies back into the sea without more mobile reserves, and it was then that they rushed the Second SS corps, consisting of the Ninth and Tenth SS Panzer divisions, to the west despite the sore need for them still on the Eastern front.

Sure of Invasion

All members of the German high command had thought the invasion could be repulsed, but Jodl personally was not satisfied with the number of reserve German divisions in France. Jodl, who spent 10 1-2 years in the high command, was the chief planner in that organization, the Allied officer said, and was a close adviser to Hitler on wartime strategic and tactical problems.

Jodl said the British invasion orders finally were cancelled because the weather and lack of training and equipment made it too hazardous. The German army was not trained in amphibious operations. Jodl insisted he personally opposed an invasion because it would have meant landing 10 divisions in 10 days, and because the Germans did not have the air power to whip both the British air force and Royal Navy.

Jodl also said it had been hoped that Britain would not continue fighting after France fell. He and other Nazi officers said the Germans tried to keep up the threat of an invasion even after the orders for the venture were cancelled.

As for Russia, Jodl said nobody had considered an attack on the Soviet as either desirable or probable, but that late in 1940 and early in 1941 he reported to Hitler that the Russians were building up their forces against Germany. Hitler, Jodl continued, felt that if he did not attack, he soon would be faced with Russia's entry into "weaker states" of Europe.

Thus, Hitler and the high command agreed to attack Russia, Jodl said. He declared the invading Germans found the Russians fully prepared for war.

Jodl said the North African invasion gave the Nazi high command its first complete surprise, that the Germans had no idea such a blow was contemplated until Allied convoys were seen moving through Gibraltar. Even then, the Germans didn't know where the landings would come.

Opposed Mussolini

The German command, he continued, disapproved of Hitler's friendship with Mussolini, and didn't want Italy to join in the war. Jodl, Kesselring and Keitel all said Italy was considered a liability rather than an asset, the intelligence officer reported.

Jodl said the German failure to break through at Avranches — the corridor through which American armor raced to Brittany and then fanned out to form the Falaise trap and sweep over France—put the Germans in such a position that when the American breakthrough came, the Nazis could not form their lines again. He also declared the Germans were astonished at the audacity of American tactics.

JODL REVEALS NAZIS GUESSED D DAY SCHEME

Had Time, Place, Strength Figured Out but Could Not Repel Invasion.

EXPLAINS ATTACK ON RUSSIA

General Says the High Command Shared Responsibility With Hitler for This Assault.

Paris, June 21 (A. P.).—An intelligence officer of Supreme Headquarters who questioned Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl and other high German officers said today that for three months after the fall of France the Nazi armies were under orders to invade Great Britain. The plans finally were canceled as too hazardous.

The interrogation of Jodl, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Field Marshal Albert Kesselring brought out these additional points, the officer said:

The German High Command had guessed the place, strength and approximate date of the invasion of France, but could not press Gen. Eisenhower's forces back into the sea.

The responsibility for Hitler's decision to invade Russia—previously believed to have been solely that of Der Fuehrer—was shared in by the High Command, since there had been a progressive build-up of Russian forces arrayed opposite the German forces in the east.

Not Trained for Landings.

Jodl, who spent ten years in the High Command, told his questioners that orders for the invasion of Britain were issued on July 2, 1940, and canceled October 6, 1940 because the weather and lack of proper training and equipment made the undertaking too hazardous. Jodl admitted that the German Army was not trained in amphibious operations, and said the Nazis attempted to maintain the threat of invasion even after the orders were canceled. His statements were borne out by Keitel and others who were questioned separately.

Jodl insisted that he personally was against invading Britain because it would have meant landing ten divisions in ten days and because the Germans lacked air strength to overcome both the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy.

Had No Use for Italy.

Germany did not attempt the invasion of Britain before completing the conquest of France because she hoped that Britain would not continue to fight once France was beaten, he said.

The German High Command disapproved of Hitler's friendship with Mussolini, and Jodl, Keitel and Kesselring all told their captors that they never wanted Italy to come into the war.

The North African invasion furnished the first complete surprise for the German High Command, which had no idea that such an attack was even contemplated until the Allied convoys were seen passing through Gibraltar. Even then the Germans had no idea where the blow was about to fall, Jodl said.

PETAIN CITES LOST LETTER

Blames Misunderstandings On Unread Half Of Note

Paris, June 21 (AP)—A preliminary deposition received today in the defense of Marshal Henri Pétain ascribed the wartime "misunderstanding" between Britain and the Vichy Government to former Premier Paul Reynaud's failure to read all of a letter sent him by Prime Minister Churchill on the eve of the French-German armistice in 1940.

Pétain, who was chief of state in the Vichy regime, faces trial for treason next month.

A Supreme Court official said the deposition was given to the French consul in Washington by Prof. Louis Rougier, who said he was Pétain's representative in London during the fateful days when the French Army was collapsing.

Chautemps Explanation

The official said Rougier's deposition stated that a "gentlemen's agreement" existed between Churchill and Reynaud on the question of permitting France to sign a separate armistice.

Rougier appended a letter from Camille Chautemps — a former French Premier who had served in Reynaud's Government and briefly in Pétain's first Government—which gave this explanation:

When Churchill was informed that France intended to conclude an armistice, he sent a note to Reynaud in two parts. The first part rejected the French armistice plan on legal grounds. But the second part said Churchill would not oppose the signing of an armistice if he were assured that the French fleet would not be handed over to the Germans. Reynaud never read this half, the letter in the deposition said.

Reason For Clashes

Thus when Reynaud resigned Churchill interpreted this to mean that his successors had consented to turn the French fleet over to Hitler, the letter said. This "misunderstanding" subsequently brought about clashes between the British and French navies and embittered London-Vichy relations, the letter added.

General de Gaulle, in a recent interview in the Paris newspaper, *Ce Soir*, gave this version of the events between June 10 and June 17, 1940, when the armistice was signed:

Pétain and Generalissimo Maxine Weygand left Churchill in no doubt that they intended to surrender to Hitler. When Italy attacked France June 10, Weygand urged Reynaud to ask for an armistice. The next day Weygand, without informing Reynaud, asked Churchill to come to France.

Petain's Comment

Infuriated, Reynaud told de Gaulle he wanted to replace Weygand. De Gaulle said he recommended the late Gen. Charles Huntziger, and personally received Huntziger's assurance he would continue the war if he were given the supreme command.

The same night de Gaulle said he found Weygand telling Churchill that it was impossible for France to continue fighting.

Pétain was present at a dinner that night, de Gaulle continued, and Churchill, refusing to permit pessimism, leaned over to Pétain and said:

"We had some difficult times in 1918, but we came through them. We will come through these, too."

Pétain replied dryly: "In '18 I gave you 40 divisions to save the British Army. Where are your 10 divisions that we need to save us now?"

12 U.S. Divisions Assigned To Continuing Duty in Europe

Paris, June 21 (A. P.).—The assignments of twenty-three of the sixty-one American divisions under Gen. Eisenhower's command at the close of the war in Europe have been decided on, leaving thirty-eight with their future still unannounced, Supreme Headquarters said today.

Nine divisions have been assigned to occupational roles. Eleven have been selected for return to the United States (in the movement of combat forces for the Pacific war). Three are to do rear echelon chores.

Two other divisions, the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Infantry, have at least temporary tasks in Europe. The Twenty-eighth is staffing a German zone that may go to French control later and the Twenty-ninth is on duty at port facilities of Bremen, in the British-occupied area, through which American supplies will pass.

The latest to be earmarked for occupation duty are the Forty-second and Sixty-fifth Infantry divisions, which will take over northwestern Austria as long as military control there is necessary, it was learned at headquarters. The American zone in Austria presumably will be under Gen. Mark W. Clark's command.

Assignments to Germany.

In Germany the United States Third and Seventh armies, which are ultimately to control the American zone of occupation, will have at least six divisions apportioned evenly between them. They will operate directly under Army Headquarters, with no corps organizations.

Gen. Patton's Third Army, under present plans, will have the First and Ninth Infantry and Fourth Armored divisions.

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Lieut.-Gen. Wade H. Haislip's Seventh Army will have the Third and Thirty-sixth Infantry and the First Armored divisions. The First Armored Division fought in Italy.

The Eighty-second Airborne Division is expected to garrison the American zone in Berlin. The Twenty-ninth Infantry Division will remain in its present location, the Bremen port area. The Twenty-eighth Infantry Division is in the Rhenish Palatinate, which may be assigned to French control. In that case the Twenty-eighth would be redeployed.

Ordered Home to U. S.

The Sixty-sixth Division has been assigned to operate the Marseille staging area from which some troops will be shipped directly to the Pacific. The Seventy-fifth division will operate an assembly area command where troops are processed for redeployment. The 106th Division, perhaps the worst mauled in the Ardennes offensive, will guard German prisoners remaining in American hands.

Divisions being returned to the United States for transfer to the Pacific are the Second, Fifth, Forty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-seventh and 104th Infantry and the Thirteenth Armored. The Fourth and Eighth Infantry divisions also are returning home, but whether they will go to the Pacific has not been announced.

The personnel of all divisions, regardless of their future assignments, is subject to change under the Army's discharge point system, modified by military necessity and the availability of replacements.

All American divisions slated for occupation duty are now in the tentative United States occupation zone. There are still a dozen American divisions in the zone to be occupied by the Russians, however. Two other divisions are in the British zone.

Those in territory indicated for Russian control are the Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-ninth, Ninety-fourth and 102d infantry, and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Sixteenth Armored. Since these have not been assigned places in the occupation setup, they are scheduled presumably, for redeployment.

The Thirty-fifth Infantry and Second Armored divisions will be deployed from the British zone. The Thirty-fifth is now west of the Rhine and the Second Armored, originally scheduled to go to Berlin, is in the Brunswick area. Other divisions whose status have not been announced are the Forty-fifth, Sixty-third, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-eighth, Eightieth, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-ninth, 100th, and 103d Infantry; the Third, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Twentieth Armored; and the Thirteenth, Seventeenth and 101st Airborne.

Patton Slapped By 'Dead GI' For 'Next War' Talk To Tots

JUN 22 1945

Paris, *Friday*, June 22 (AP)—This imaginary letter to Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., written by a captain who signed only the initials J. C. B., appeared today in *Stars and Stripes*, United States Army newspaper:

"*Dear General Patton*—I am one of 30,000 men who died under your command on our march across Europe. Last week you told a Sunday-school class:

"'You children are the soldiers and nurses of the next war.'

"Another war—not a hundred years from now but right around the corner! I don't know what the other 29,999 boys did, but I turned over in my grave, General, and the dirt above me moved because it isn't packed hard yet.

'Not Just Now'

"Please don't tell us that, General—now just now. And don't say it again to our families. It's too soon for them to understand. And don't say it to the world at a time when all the decent nations in it are working to build a peace of some kind.

"Couldn't you just sort of hold your tongue at least until after that San Francisco conference? A lot of people—smart people, too—are pretty hopeful about the way things are going out there.

"On the night before you spoke to that Sunday-school class you cried on the platform before thousands of people. You said:

"'It's no fun to say to men you love, "Go out and die."'

"We know that was no fun for you. It's no fun to die either. It's particularly no fun when the general you followed turns right around to your homefolks a few weeks later and tells them you died in vain.

"Yes, we died when you told us to die. We tried to do everything you asked of us because we thought of you as a great soldier. We still do. But may we now with all due respect ask one little favor in return?

"Just stay a soldier. Leave the peace up to those who are working their hearts out to make it stick. Leave them alone—for a little while anyway. And for God's sake stay out of my little brother's Sunday-school class. He still thinks I died to make a better world for him.

"Signed, Private 'X.'"

What Patton Said

To Sunday school children in San Gabriel, Cal., June 10, Patton said:

"You children here, whether you like it or not, are the soldiers and nurses of the next war. There will be war again, in my opinion, because there have always been such things."

Goering a Drug Fiend.

Paris, June 21 (A. P.).—A high officer of Gen. Eisenhower's intelligence staff said today it was his personal belief that Adolf Hitler is dead but the evidence is inconclusive.

The officer, whose name can not be used, told a press conference that the situation is this: "There is very good evidence that he is dead—but there is no conclusive evidence he is not still alive."

He told of the frequent injections given Hitler.

The correspondents were told that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering also proved to be "something of a drug fiend." The name of the drug was not disclosed but Goering took so much that "if it had been taken away from him suddenly he would have become a raving maniac in twenty-four hours." His captors are cutting down the amount he takes.

DEVERS REACHES PARIS

PARIS, June 21 — (AP) Gen. Jacob Devers, commander of the U. S. Sixth army group arrived in Paris tonight with a party which included Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy commander in chief of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean theater of operations under Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, and Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the U. S. Ninth army. Devers, McNarney and Simpson are on their way to the United States to take part in a celebration in Pittsburgh. The party plans to leave for the United States on Saturday June 23.

J. W. Gallagher Awarded Certificate Of Merit

Paris, June 21 (AP)—J. W. Gallagher, 33, Associated Press war correspondent, was awarded a Certificate of Merit today by Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson for "exceptionally meritorious service" in reporting campaigns of the United Sttaes 9th Army.

The citation said that Gallagher, "while serving as a correspondent accredited to the 9th United States Army, distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service in reporting activities of the 9th Army in France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland and Germany from November 17, 1944, to May 8, 1945."

"Gallagher's sound and mature judgment, intelligence and wisdom, together with his intimate familiarity with and understanding of military operations, made a contribution of the greatest importance to successful news coverage of the 9th United States Army's campaigns," the citation declared.

Troop Carrier Command Lauded By Eisenhower

Paris, June 21 (AP)—General Eisenhower has commended the 9th Troop Carrier Command for its "remarkable job" in flying more than 250,000 Allied repatriates out of Germany in two months without a casualty.

The commendation from the supreme commander was received today in a letter to Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, commanding officer of the 9th, who used nearly 2,000 transport planes to effect the removal.

Declaring that the job "has given me personal satisfaction of the highest order," General Eisenhower directed that the staff and crews be given his thanks and praise "for this achievement you have written in air force history and in Allied co-operation that will live forever."

U.S. Returns French Hospitals

Paris, June 21 (AP)—The United States Army has started returning to France thirteen 1,000-bed hospitals and 15,000 hotel rooms requisitioned in the Paris area since last September, officials said today. Rent will be settled through reverse lend-lease.

U.S., FRENCH CLASHES IN PARIS REPORTED

NEW YORK, June 21—(AP) NBC Correspondent Roy Porter said in a broadcast from Paris tonight that clashes between American and French soldiers in Paris had been occurring since Monday as a result of the clubbing of an American WAC during France's celebration of the fifth anniversary of the resistance movement.

Porter said the trouble started when the WAC sought to cross a street in the Montmartre section during the parade and was clubbed by a French soldier.

He said American soldiers set out to "correct" the situation, and that the "trouble hasn't even died down yet."

7,617,794 Nazi Prisoners

That Is Total Held by Western Allies; 3,400,000 in Final Surrender

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, June 21 (AP).—German prisoners of war and disarmed military personnel on the western front at the end of the war totaled 7,617,794, of whom 4,209,000 were in prison camps when the Germans surrendered, supreme headquarters said today.

Headquarters estimated that 1,400,000 Germans were killed or severely wounded on the western front.

Communications zone headquarters announced that 63,000 German prisoners of war will be turned over to the French by the United States Army in the Rennes area June 25. The Army will eventually transfer 230,000 prisoners to the French for use in rebuilding towns and roads.

'MONTY' SEES LONG STAY IN GERMANY

JUN 22 1945

Says He Expects Occupation To Last 6 To 10 Years

Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, Germany, June 21 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery declared today that Germany's general staff must be broken up and isolated in camps outside the Reich and the nation watched closely in the critical two or three months ahead for any attempt by Nazi factions to prepare a third world war.

He asserted the army of occupation would have to remain in the Reich for an estimated six to ten years because Nazism, he said, was not dead.

Montgomery said German general staff officers would be exiled in small groups until the Allies were convinced they would not plot another war and that German SS troops might have to be kept in prison camps for twenty years.

"Down On Its Knees"

"I don't agree," the marshal said in an interview, "with people who say Germany is down and out. The country is down on its knees and needs watching."

The British commander asserted that among 2,000,000 Germans to be demobilized in the British zone are young officers who are annoyed that Germany lost the war and want a chance to start another one.

Also mixed in with these are hundreds of German women of the army and air force auxiliary corps. These girls, most of them between 18 and 21, were described by Montgomery as having "red-hot" anti-British beliefs, and he said it would be impossible to screen out these Nazis in the demobilization.

Realization By Autumn

Their potential danger lies in rekindling Nazi ideals, he said, and for that reason Montgomery termed the next few months as the critical time in which "Germany must be watched."

By autumn, the British commander said, Germans in many parts of the British zone will realize there is going to be a severe food shortage bordering on famine. There are prospects of a good harvest and enough workers to harvest it, he said, but at best some 8,000,000 tons of food can be produced in an area which normally consumed 12,000,000 tons.

Montgomery estimated that it would be necessary to import 1,500,000 tons of wheat into the British zone by next winter to raise the average daily calory count per person to 2,000—only half that of the British soldier.

[The Allied military government previously set 1,150 calories daily as the standard diet it expected the German people to provide for themselves.]

No Reply From U.S.

Montgomery said the British had asked the United States to provide this extra food for German civilians, but that no reply had yet been received. There also is involved a great transportation problem in getting the food produced in the British zone to the cities within the zone, he said.

Railways are being repaired, but for the most part they must be used to transport coal, Montgomery pointed out. Priority on Ruhr valley coal, which is being mined at the rate of 40,000 tons a day, is given to France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and England. The production rate will be increased to 100,000 daily tons by fall.

WARNS OF NAZIS

Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, Germany, June 21 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Montgomery said today that Germany must be watched closely in the next two or three months for any outbreak of a Nazi faction preparing for another war.

Germany has only been forced to her knees and not knocked out, the British commander declared in an interview. He said that the Allies might have to keep German SS. troops in prison cages for twenty years.

A Reuters dispatch to London reporting the interview said: "Members of the German General Staff will be taken out of Germany and isolated in small colonies to prevent them from hatching plots. They will be kept in prison communities for an indefinite time."

Hitler Is Rumored in Hamburg

People There Skeptical of Fuehrer's Death—Stories Grow More Confusing.

JUN 22 1945

Hamburg, June 21 (A. P.).—Rumors that Hitler is in the Hamburg area and talk of his possible capture within the city itself are increasing among German civilians once Joachim von Ribbentrop was picked up here.

Residents to whom one correspondent talked in Germany's second largest city, where many other Nazi bigwigs have been arrested, do not believe the story of Hitler's death in Berlin. They are more disinclined than ever to lend credence to it since conflicting reports have been given as to how Hitler allegedly met death by men who contend they were on the scene.

British security officers still are investigating the Ribbentrop case amid a high degree of secrecy. He may have had many interesting visitors during his seven weeks' stay in an apartment house room, which he presumably rented from an attractive 35-year-old blonde divorcee. The divorcee insists the only caller on Ribbentrop that she saw was a "tall, slender man with black hair." However, she admits, her roomer may have had many visitors when she was absent.

"He always asked me the exact time I would return when I left," she said.

GERMANS FLEE AREA RUSSIANS WILL ENTER

LOCHNER

JENA, Germany, June 21 (AP)—The residents of Thuringia are in panic today over reports that Russia will occupy their State in cen-

ral Germany.

[A Paris dispatch June 18 said ten American divisions were awaiting orders to fall back along a 125-mile front from territory assigned to the Russians.]

A constant stream of German refugees is pouring in from the east to this university city, site of the Zeiss optical works. They are pushing on down the superhighway, which extends to Frankfort on the Main. Pushcarts, baby buggies, wheelbarrows, horse vehicles, bicycles and even threshing machines are loaded to capacity with women, children and baggage as the Germans attempt to clear out before the Russians come.

The same situation prevails at Weimar, birthplace of the German republic. A stream of Germans called at the press camp to ask: "Is it true that the Russians are coming?"

American military governments throughout Thuringia are trying to stem the tide, but while road guards talk with, say, half a dozen persons while examining their credentials, others sneak by quickly. Whenever trains stop, German refugees climb aboard coal cars and box cars—anything to get away. American forces are hard pressed to cope with the situation.

Nonfraternization Order Is Relaxed

Ingolstadt, Germany, June 21 (AP)—The United States Army's nonfraternization order, which kept troops away from the opposite sex since Germany was invaded, officially was relaxed today in the 9th Infantry Division area.

The new order permits friendly associations with displaced persons, but Germans, Austrians, Romans, Hungarians and Finns remain on the forbidden list.

Lieut. Col. Charles Tingley, military government officer for the division, said the order was relaxed on the authority of 3d Army headquarters and permits these troops in Germany to associate with displaced persons from seventeen countries.

35 FASCISTS SLAIN IN ITALIAN PRISONS

Machine-Gunners Break Into Northern Jails — Crowds Demand Bread, Jobs

FRANK BENITO

MILAN, June 21 (AP) — Crowds asking bread and work and a more severe purge of Fascists paraded before the Allied Military Government's offices today as it was learned that anti-Fascists had broken into two northern Italian jails and machine-gunned imprisoned Fascists.

Thirty-five Fascists, thirty of them in jails in Ferrara and Modena, have been slain. Twenty-eight have been wounded, some of them fatally. Earlier this week, when crowds began to shoot and whistle at Italian police guards in the Milan suburb of Sesto San Giovanni, where 1,000 Fascists are held, the Allies' tanks intervened.

Today's demonstration was held before the Monte Cantini Building in Milan, where the AMG's offices are housed. Yesterday demonstrations occurred in Turin, Pavia, Brescia, Novara and Cangrate. Women were among the paraders.

Prefect Gets 20 Years

The wave of northern Italian killings began after a twenty-year sentence had been imposed by an Italian tribunal on a former Fascist prefect, Basile, of Genoa. He was accused of sending 6,000 Italians to Germany and causing the deaths of some 600 others by denouncing them.

In Modena a few days ago, ten unidentified persons dressed in Allied uniforms invaded the jail, herded Fascists into a single cell and turned machine guns on them, killing thirteen and wounding thirteen more. The same thing happened in Ferrara, where seventeen were killed and fifteen were wounded.

The Christian Democratic paper, Popolo, said that "there is fear of a red revolution." The Socialist publication, Avanti, said that "profiteers who made millions with the Germans are free and trying to do the same with the Allies." The Communist paper, l'Unità, declared that "the situation is grave and will certainly grow worse unless the masses are given to feel that liberation is not a vain word."

ANGLO-U.S. CONTROL SET UP IN TRIESTE

JUN 22 1945

Trieste, June 21 (A. P.).—The disputed city of Trieste will remain entirely under British and American control pending the final peace settlement, according to an agreement signed by the British, American and Yugoslav authorities partitioning for occupation purposes the Venezia Giulia area of pre-war Northeast Italy. The agreement establishes a "blue line" to separate the American and British troops in the west from the Yugoslav troops to the east.

The blue line extends northward from Punta Grossa, prominent headland about 40 miles south of Trieste. It encloses a ten-mile wide belt and extends through Erpella, Cosina and San Daniel just east of Rifenbergo; thence to Montespino; eastward to Gorizia, St. Lucia, Caporetto, Plezzo and Mangari to Ratece on the Italian-Austrian-Yugoslav Border.

The Anglo-American authorities will administer the city of Gorizia, and will occupy the port of Pola on the southern tip of the Istrian Peninsula, 100 miles south of Trieste.

The occupation forces for the Allied-administered area will include 2,000 Yugoslav troops, but these will not participate in the occupation either of Trieste or Gorizia, and will be under Allied headquarters. The Yugoslavs on the Allied side of the line will be concentrated in an area twelve miles northwest of Trieste, near Montfalcone.

"Unaffected" By Frisco Ban, Spanish Assert

Madrid, June 21 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry of Spain asserted today that the action taken at the San Francisco conference excluding from any world security organization governments created with Axis aid "does not affect our country in any way."

The ministry declared that the present Spanish Government was proclaimed October 1, 1936, when no foreigner fought for Spain. Foreign combatants, also, the Foreign Ministry said, one after the Government was formed, were withdrawn before the Spanish Civil War ended, a statement said.

The statement described as "inexact and slanderous" statements made by a delegate of the Mexican Government at the conference in regard to Spain's position, and said his remarks constitute a "falsification of reality."

[The Foreign Ministry's statement apparently referred to remarks made at the San Francisco conference by Louis Quintanilla, former Mexican Ambassador to Russia, who led a list of several speakers in declaring the Franco Government had no right to United Nations fellowship because of the help it got from Hitler and Mussolini in coming to power.]

LAVAL EXPECTED TO YIELD

Madrid Sources Say the French Traitor Will Go Home

MADRID, June 21 (AP)—Pierre Laval, former Vichy Chief of Government, who fled to Spain shortly before the German collapse, has now promised to surrender voluntarily to French justice when he completes preparations for his defense, it was learned on good authority today. Laval's offer was said to have been made in a letter to the Spanish Government.

The French Government has requested that Laval be delivered to France to stand trial for treason, but the Spanish Government has refused under terms of an old French-Spanish extradition treaty whereby prisoners are exempt from extradition if it is against their will. The Spanish have hinted that France is sheltering a number of Spanish leftists whom the Madrid crime would like to have rened.

SPAIN HITS FRENCH FOOD

Closes Border to Freight—Act Linked to Train Attack

IRUN, Spain, June 21 (AP)—Spanish authorities, under instructions from Madrid, closed the frontier into France today to all freight traffic except goods already in transit from other countries.

Officials on the Spanish side of the international bridge between Irun and Hendaye even refused to allow persons crossing the frontier to carry supplies and foods.

The frontier was open to travelers.

Officials said they presumed the orders barring the export of food and other supplies for France was a result of French-Spanish tension arising from the attack on the train carrying Spanish repatriates at Chambery last Saturday.

BELGIANS TRY CONCILIATION

Both Factions Adopt More Pacific Attitudes

PUSH MOORE

Brussels, June 21 (AP)—Political factions in Brussels as well as King Leopold III in exile appeared tonight to be adopting a more conciliatory attitude in the imbroglio involving the monarch's possible return to the throne.

First, it was announced that Leopold, whose plans probably are destined to receive rough handling from certain parliamentary factions, had summoned the presidents of the Belgian Chamber and Senate to Salzburg in Austria.

Then Prime Minister Achille van Acker, whose Socialist party demands Leopold's abdication, received a delegation from the strongly royalist Catholic party.

Explanations Of Haziness

Later, van Acker said:

"We have examined the political situation together. Explanations were given to me on some hazy points in the order of the day recently voted by the parliamentary right wing. It is the best way to avoid misunderstanding."

Van Acker presumably referred to the recent Catholic declaration which, though seemingly ambiguous in spots, promised full support to a new government to be formed by Leopold. The explanations he referred to could have pertained to the fact that the Catholic declaration did not mention Leopold by name.

Liberal Robert Gillon, president of the Senate, and Catholic Frans Cauwelaert, president of the Chamber of Deputies, planned to fly to Salzburg tomorrow with the King's two emmissaries, Leon Frederic and Jacques Pirenne.

To Avoid Break

It was assumed that Leopold's summons to the Parliament leaders was in line with his attempts to avoid an open break with that body. Gillion's Liberal party has taken stand against Leopold's return, while Cauwelaert's Catholic party is supporting the monarch.

Paul van Zeeland, former Premier, still was regarded as the King's most logical choice for Prime Minister to succeed van Acker. Gillon declared, however, there was but a slight chance of succeeding in forming a new government this week. Van Zeeland long has held the view that Leopold must remain in power. Van Acker's government has resigned in protest against Leopold's return, but the resignation has not yet been accepted.

Meanwhile, the Socialist-Communist trade union threatened to call a strike the moment Leopold stepped on Belgian soil.

Van Zeeland Held Leopold's Choice

Brussels, June 21 (AP)—Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister and a stanch royalist, appeared today to be King Leopold's most likely choice to attempt to form a new government.

But with Liberal, Socialist and Communist parties still hostile to the monarch's return, the immediate chances of success on van Zeeland's part seemed slight.

Negotiations to form a new government which would support Leopold's return have proceeded in an atmosphere of secrecy, with only Catholics and Conservatives considered in the running. Van Zeeland is a Catholic, although he is not directly affiliated with any political party.

Gillon's Prediction

Robert Gillon, Liberal president of the Senate, predicted the week would pass without any new government being formed.

Entirely unconfirmed rumors were heard that Leopold had summoned the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies to Salzburg in an attempt to avert an open conflict with Parliament. Gillon and Frans van Cauwelaert, president of the Chamber of Deputies, were to fly from Brussels today to Salzburg to see Leopold, it was announced officially. Two emissaries whom the King sent to Brussels will go with them.

Reds Refuse Poles Right Of Appeal

GLOBE

Moscow, June 21 (AP)—Twelve of sixteen Poles accused of subversive activities behind Red Army lines were convicted by a Soviet court early today and given sentences of four months to ten years in prison. Three were acquitted and the trial of another was postponed.

The heaviest sentence—10 years—was imposed upon Maj. Gen. L. Bronislaw Okulicki, commander of the underground home army after the ill-fated Warsaw uprising.

Jan Jankowski, Deputy Prime Minister of the Polish Government in exile in London and leader of the Polish underground movement, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

No Appeals Permitted

The sentences will date from the day of arrest, March 27.

[The Moscow radio, heard in London, said no appeal from the sentences would be permitted.]

General Okulicki received his sentence stoically. His only show of emotion was a tightening of the lips as the verdict and sentence was read.

Those acquitted were Stanislaw F. Mikhailowski, J. H. Stember-Dombrowski and K. S. Kobylyanski.

One defendant, Anton Paidak, had been too ill to attend the trial and he will face the court later.

Bien Given Five Years

The other sentences:

Adam Bien, president of the Peasant party and assistant to the chief of the underground council of ministers, five years.

Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, president of the National Democrats and minister in the underground government, five years.

Kazimir Puzhak, general secretary of the Socialist party, one and one half years.

Alexander Zweczwiersky, journalist and chairman of the National Democrats, a year and eight months.

Kazimir S. Baginski, a journalist and vice president of the Peasant party, one year.

Eugene Czarnowski, chairman of the Union Democrats, six months.

Stanislaw Mierzuva, secretary of the Peasant party, four months.

F. A. Urbanski, vice chairman of the Workers' party, four months.

J. A. Khratsinski, chairman of the Workers' party, four months.

Z. Stupulowski, young Warsaw lawyer and Peasant party member, the only one of the sixteen to plead innocent, four months.

POLISH DISPUTE PARLEY REPORTED PROGRESSING

MOSCOW, June 21 — (AP) A foreign diplomatic source said tonight there have been "highly gratifying" developments in discussions among rival Polish factions on the reorganization of the Polish provisional government.

This source said the question was "very much advanced" and predicted that a solution of the Polish problem satisfactory to all the Allies would be forthcoming shortly.

Representatives of the Soviet-sponsored Polish government in Warsaw and other Polish groups from inside and outside Poland have been conferring here for several days.

Berlin-Moscow Trains to Resume

Moscow, June 21 (A. P.).—The Russians announced today that twice-weekly express train service will be resumed between Moscow and Berlin next Monday.

The trip will require three days. The trains will have restaurant and buffet club cars with movies, baths and barber shops.

2 CHINESE ARMIES UNITED FOR DRIVE AGAINST LIUCHOW

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, June 21 — (AP) Chinese forces pressed near the suburbs of the former American air base city of Liuchow tonight after two armies joined southwest of the rail and highway center, while other troops pushing from the west advanced to a point 10 1-2 miles away on the Kweichow-Kwangsi railroad, the Chinese High command said.

The Chinese said the two columns effected a juncture six miles southwest of Liuchow and were continuing to advance. Forces from the west are moving along the railway which runs through Ishan, 46

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miles west of Liuchow.

An announcement yesterday said Chinese forces were within three miles of Liuchow airfield, the U. S. 14th airforce bomber base which was wrecked and abandoned to the Japanese seven months ago.

The juncture of Chinese troops southwest of Liuchow, in Kwangsi province, 400 miles southeast of Chungking, was made Tuesday. Some observers believed the Japanese planned to abandon Liuchow.

Jap Attack Repulsed

The Chinese High command also reported that Japanese troops, striking north and northeast from Linkong in the neck of the Hoisong (Liuchow) peninsula, about 200 miles southeast of Liuchow, had been repulsed. This Japanese move was thought intended to safeguard their communications with Hainan island to the south. The Chinese said, however, that Japanese striking northeast had gone beyond their first objective of Shekkio, 20 miles northeast of Linkong.

Chinese troops pressed attacks in Chekiang province against enemy troops withdrawing northward along the coastal highway from the abandoned port of Wenchow, 200 miles south of Shanghai.

One Chinese force reached the village of Panshilei, 13 miles from Wenchow, pursuing withdrawing Japanese. Another pushed onto the highway about 30 miles from Wenchow, trying to sever the enemy's escape route.

The Chinese reported further fighting in the southwestern corner of Kiangsi province, where the Japanese were seeking control of key communications hubs as part of a general plan to strengthen the approaches to Hongkong and Canton. They also sought to bolster their east flank in the vital Hongkong-Canton-Hankow corridor leading from occupied areas of Kwangtung province and Hainan island.

Road Hut Captured

The Chinese reported recapture on June 17 of an unnamed communications center 12½ miles northwest of Gingman, situated 135 miles northeast of Canton. Simultaneously, reinforced Japanese who pushed to west of Anyuan, a focal point for five highways 165 miles northeast of Canton, were reported repulsed. Anyuan, along with Lungnan and Tingnan, is a highway link with the Kiangsi and Kwangtung provinces.

The juncture of Chinese columns southwest of Liuchow, the high command said, was achieved by forces which had driven along the Ishan-Liuchow and Nanning-Liuchow highways. Apparently the latter column bypassed Tating, 21 miles southwest of Liuchow, where the two roads converge, and joined the Ishan column 6 miles from Liuchow.

Chinese Units Join Near Liuchow

Chungking, June 21 (AP)—Chinese troops converging on the former American airbase city of Liuchow have joined forces six miles southwest of the rail and road junction and another force from the west has reached a point 10½ miles away on the Kweichow-Kwangsi railroad, the Chinese high command announced today.

The linked Chinese forces, pressing toward the suburbs of Liuchow, were engaged in bitter battles, although some observers believed the Japanese planned to abandon Liuchow.

Close To Airfield

Chinese forces have advanced to within 3 miles of Liuchow airfield, United States 14th Air Force bomber base wrecked and abandoned to the Japanese seven months ago.

Meanwhile, the high command announced Japanese forces striking northward from Limkong, at the neck of the Hoihong (Luichow) peninsula about 200 miles southeast of Liuchow, possibly to safeguard their communications with Hainan Island to the south, were repulsed.

It was admitted, however, that the enemy had advanced beyond Shekkio, his first objective, about 20 miles northeast of Limkong.

Pursue Foe From Wenchow

In Chekiang province, the Chinese lashed at the enemy withdrawing northward along the coastal highway from the abandoned port of Wenchow, 220 miles south of Shanghai.

As one Chinese force reached the village of Panshilei, 13 miles from Wenchow, another force drove a wedge into the highway about 30 miles from Wenchow in an attempt to cut the enemy's escape route.

of the sentence by Garrison Headquarters at Chengtu.

One victim was a prostitute who had learned of the murders and was blackmailing the pair. The murders began in April and continued in rapid succession with what Chinese officials said was a ruthlessness unequaled in the annals of crime in Szechwan province.

An anonymous letter to the Changshou police led to the arrest of the two killers. Police said they were planning to dispose of a student who had placed $90,000 (Chinese) with the innkeeper for safekeeping.

India Congress Leaders Urged To Attend Parley

Bombay, June 21 (AP)—Hope for an end to the Indian political deadlock increased tonight with the release of a significant telegram from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, All-India Congress president, to former Congress provincial premiers and others urging them to attend the Simla conference on June 25.

It was the first official intimation that Congress would recognize the meeting called by Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, to seek an agreement among Indian factions so that nearly all functions of the central government may be taken over by Indians.

In the telegram Azad not only asked that former premiers attend but added "if possible meet me here June 24 for further instructions."

British Take Burma Village

Calcutta, June 21 (AP)—British 14th Army troops have occupied the village of Paukkaung, 22 miles east of Prome, and fighter planes of the air command started several fires in an area believed to contain Japanese forces south of the village, Southeast Asia headquarters reported today.

In other air activities, heavy bombers dropped 32 tons on troops in a wooded area south of Nokalin on the Pegu-Martaban railroad.

Shangri-La Rescuers Make A Trial Swoop

Hollandia, New Guinea, June 19 [AP—Delayed]—Aerial rescuers scanned the valley of "Shangri-La" today in preparation for bringing out three survivors of an army plane crash.

The pilots of both the glider and the tow plane that will attempt the rescue tomorrow in the mountain-locked valley swooped down within 20 feet of the valley floor.

Below them, WAC Corporal Margaret Hastings, Oswego, N.Y.; Lieut. John B. McCollom, Trenton, Mo., and Sergt Kenneth Decker, Kelso, Wash., the only survivors of last month's accident, and their parachuted rescue party ate pork chops from a pig bought from native tribesmen.

Alexander Carp, a Sydney (Nova Scotia) cameraman representing the Netherlands Department of Information, was parachuted to the valley yesterday and is making movies of the strange land.

As the rescue planes sped away, Capt. Cecil E. Walters, head of the party, dropped into the valley, quipped over the walkie-talkie: "The valley is going Hollywood—and fast."

Rescue Pilots Inspect 'Shangri-La' Airstrip

Hollandia, New Guinea, June 19 [AP—Delayed]—The rescue team is about set for the risky job of jerking a glider aloft from the floor of isolated "Shangri-La" valley, then circling in an area 20 miles long and 4 miles wide to get above the towering Oranje mountains.

That is the way a WAC and two army airmen survivors of a sightseeing plane crash which killed twenty others last May 13, are to be removed after spending more than a month as next door neighbors to strange, tall, spear-carrying tribesmen.

The glider hasn't been sent in yet but its pilots, Lieut. Henry Palmer, Baton Rouge, La., and Capt. George R. Allen, Salem, Ore., flew within 20 feet today of the landing strip built by paratroopers. They were convinced the 100-by-400-yard strip could handle the glider.

GUERRILLAS SPLIT NIP LUZON FORCES

Capital of Cagayan, Good Airport Seized; Jap Attacks Repulsed.

MANILA, Friday, June 22—(AP) Filipino guerrillas, brilliantly led by Col. Russell W. Volckmann, have split in two the major Japanese forces on northern Luzon by crossing the Cagayan river and capturing the Cagayan province capital of Tuguegarao and its good airport, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today.

The daring guerrilla blow, supported by U. S. Army artillery and Fifth Air force planes, was struck 35 miles north of Ilagan, Isabela province capital taken the day before by the U. S. 37 Infantry division.

The desperate Japanese, having shown little fight for the past week, flung in two armor-led counter-attacks against the 37th division southeast of Ilagan, but both were broken when the Buckeye infantrymen knocked out nine enemy tanks, eight of them flame-throwers.

While the enemy was putting his strength into these vain blows, the guerrillas, slicing eastward out of the northern Luzon hills, crossed the river and seized Tuguegarao and large stocks of food and munitions, meeting scanty opposition.

The scene is 50 miles airline and 65 by road south of the north Luzon port of Aparri, towards which the estimated thousands of Japanese in the valley have been withdrawing.

The Tuguegarao airport has two 5,000-foot runways and two 3,000-foot strips suitable for fighters.

Seeing the trap being fashioned for them, the Japanese struck back at the 37th division the night of June 16 and morning of June 17, but were knocked back with loss of one tank.

They tried again June 19, four miles southeast of Ilagan on the trail leading towards remote Palanan bay in eastern Luzon. Again they were repulsed, with loss of eight tanks.

A spokesman at Manila headquarters said the armor undoubtedly was remnants of the Japanese second armored division which had been defeated originally on Luzon's central plains shortly after the Americans landed in January.

Australians Score

Meanwhile the Australians who invaded the big island of Borneo on June 10 accomplished another unopposed amphibious hop, going ashore two days ago at Lutong, 80 miles down the coast southwest of their original landing site on Brunei bay.

The landing, after extensive bombardment preparation, placed units of the Australian Ninth division in the heart of the still-flaming Miri and Seria oil fields, for which Lutong is an outlet. The Japanese put the wells and storage facilities to the torch last week.

Allied planes operating from Labuan air field on the island of Labuan, in the mouth of Brunei bay, damaged a number of grounded Japanese planes at Keningau, Borneo, and attacked personnel areas elsewhere.

Nips In Cagayan Valley Pushed Northward

Manila, June 21 (AP)—A force of possibly 30,000 Japanese was herded north up the Cagayan Valley today by onrushing columns of the 37th Ohio Infantry Division—toward fierce Igorots bent on adding them to the more than 400,000 enemy casualties on Luzon.

The Nipponese were falling back on Aparri, a scant 100 miles ahead of the 37th advance patrols, with nowhere to go once they reach that northernmost city on Luzon.

On the west side of the Cagayan River, which splits the valley, the Igorots and other Filipino guerrillas waited in long-prepared positions to frustrate any Nipponese attempt to find refuge among the wild, spiney ridges of the Cordillera Mountains.

Buckeyes Unchecked

Major Robetrt S. Beightler's Buckeyes drove unchecked north of captured Ilagan and its grass-grown airstrip. The backtracking foe was hounded by planes, some flown by Mexican pilots, which are making as many as 300 sorties a day in support of the Luzon operations.

Latest field advices added 336 more Japanese to the daily mounting casualty lists.

On Borneo, Australian forces have made a new landing, this time at the head of Brunei Bay to give them control of "the shores bordering both entrances into the bay," headquarters announced today.

Blocks Japs From North

The Diggers crossed the five-mile strait from previously captured Labuan Island in a move which would block any attempt of the Japanese to attack from Jesselton, 60 miles north.

Headquarters reported another in the daily series of attacks by heavy bombers on the oil center of Balikpapan on Borneo's east coast but still said nothing concerning repeated enemy broadcasts that an Allied fleet is offshore, shelling and minesweeping.

In dozens of small-scale mopping-up operations on Luzon and Mindanao island fronts of the Philippines, ground forces killed more than 350 Japanese Tuesday and captured 160 others.

Calinan Taken

Some of the stiffest fighting was in the Davao Gulf area of southern Mindanao where Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz reported United States 41st Division troops captured Calinan. Veteran Yanks took the road junction in the face of a small arms barrage from rearguard Nipponese, and methodically worked their way through the village and three quarters of a mile up the highway toward Baguio.

Other 8th Army units had established a road block east of Baguio, closing the Nipponese escape route. Japanese attacked the road block all Tuesday night, until the heaviest assault was broken up by artillery at 4 o'clock in the morning.

ROYAL BURIED ON LEYTE

Admiral Halsey, Seventh Fleet Officers Honor Comrade

MANILA, June 21 (AP)—Rear Admiral Forrest Bretton Royal, who died at sea Monday of a coronary thrombosis, was buried in a Leyte cemetery yesterday. A funeral service was held aboard his flagship, with Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the Third Fleet, and high Seventh Fleet officers attending.

Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the Seventh Amphibious Force and acting commander of the Seventh Fleet, paid tribute to Admiral Royal, who had served under him in leading assault groups into Leyte, Lingayen, Zamboanga and Tarakan.

As "Taps" was played and a guard of honor fired a salute, Admiral Barbey said: "The sudden death of Admiral Royal came as a great shock to all of us. This distinguished member of the Seventh Amphibious Force had just completed a most successful landing on northwest Borneo.

"When death overtook him, he was on his way home for a much-needed rest after nine strenuous months of amphibious operations in the Southwest Pacific. The naval service has suffered a great loss."

78 Are Murdered by Innkeeper in China

Chungking, June 21 (A. P.).—A Chinese innkeeper and his accomplice were sentenced to death today for murdering and robbing seventy-eight persons, most of whom were guests at the inn.

The inn is at Changshou, a river port, about sixty miles down the Yangtze from Chungking. Liao Chang-shin, the innkeeper, and a man called Hsui Chang-shan, his accomplice, both admitted the charges during the trial. Execution awaited approval

Egypt Asks Trade Parley

CAIRO, June 21 (AP).—"Al Wafd el Misri," organ of the majority Wafd party, urged editorially today that representatives of the United States, France, Soviet Russia, Britain and Egypt seek to settle what it termed a British "monopoly of the Egyptian market." The publication said the monopoly was a result of the British debt of £350,000,000 ($1,400,000,000) to Egypt since the start of the war.

JUN 22 1945

Jap Masquerade Trick Fatal

Miami Beach, Fla., June 21 (AP)—Neither their American uniforms nor their marching song, "Deep in the Heart of Texas," saved 300 slightly sakied Japs from annihilation by a small patrol of American soldiers during a fierce six-day battle on Leyte landing strip.

The fight against the masquerading Nips was reported by Corporal Taylor D. Jones, 23, of St. Petersburg, Fla., who arrived here for reassignment.

His unit landed on Leyte seven days after D-Day to take over an important landing strip fourteen miles inland.

Six Days Of Fighting

Almost immediately the Japs landed 51 plane-loads of paratroopers in an effort to recapture the strip. For six days the Americans fought them off. While waiting for reinforcements the Yanks lost seventeen men, while accounting for 972 Jap soldiers.

Jones said he was a member of the patrol which spotted 300 men in GI uniforms heading for the landing strip. They were singing the Texas tune and at first were mistaken for Yank reinforcements. As the column neared they were recognized to be Japs. An ambush was laid and, in a surprise attack, all but four of the Japs were killed.

From the survivors it was learned that the Japs had obtained the uniforms in ransacking an American PX, and, after downing a few draughts of non-American saki, had set off to capture the airfield, Jones said.

1942 Situation Reversed

MANILA, June 21 (AP)—Situations have a way of reversing themselves in the Philippines. Today Japanese in northern Luzon are being forced to seek the same mountain hideouts used by guerrillas and Americans in 1942.

If the Japanese attempt to flee east from the Cagayan Valley, they must penetrate the wild, unexplored jungle country where Emilio Aguinaldo, Filipino insurrection leader, eluded American patrols for two years some forty-five years ago.

PHILIPPINE HOUSE FAVORS U. S. BASES

JUN 22 1945

Manila, June 21 (AP)—The Philippine House of Representatives today passed a joint resolution authorizing President Osmena to negotiate for the establishment of air, naval and military bases for occupancy by the armed forces of the United States. The measure is expected to pass the Senate tomorrow.

Its passage by the House coincides with the arrival today of an American congressional committee, presumably to discuss naval affairs in the Philippines. Headed by Representative Sheppard of California, the group includes Representatives Johnson of Indiana, Whitten of Mississippi, Ploeser of Missouri, Jarman of Alabama and Grant of Indiana. Accompanied by Rear Admiral Ezra G. Allen, Director of the Navy Budget and Reports, they are meeting with President Osmena this afternoon.

BOMBERS BATTER FORMOSA PORT

JUN 22 1945

MANILA, Friday, June 22—(AP)—For the fourth consecutive day U. S. Fifth Air force Liberators, escorted by Mustang fighters, pounded northern Formosa's port of Keelung on Thursday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today. The 50 Liberators encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire.

On the same day 40 Lightnings and a squadron of Mitchell medium bombers hit the Shoka railway yards on Formosa, and a Black Widow fighter piloted by Lt. Roy E. Oaks of San Francisco, Calif., shot down a Japanese transport plane as it was preparing to land on Kukutsus airfield the night of June 18.

Oaks' success was singled out because it was the first time Fifth Air force fighters have yet caught an enemy plane over Formosa.

SIX WAR CENTERS IN JAPAN BLASTED

JUN 22 1945

450 B-29s Pound Industrial Areas on Honshu in Daylight

GUAM, Friday, June 22—(AP) Japan's best remaining naval arsenal and five big aircraft factories on Honshu island were attacked with high-explosive bombs by 450 American Superfortresses in daylight today in the third blow against the enemy homeland in five days.

Fly Without Escort

The B-29s, flying in clear weather without fighter escort, dropped high explosives in visual-bombing attacks on objectives which included:

The Kure naval arsenal at Kure; the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki aircraft plants at Kamamigahara, 20 miles north of Nagoya, the Kawanishi aircraft plant at Himeji, and the Kwasaki aircraft plant at Akashi, both in the Kobe area; and the Mitsubishi Nakajima aircraft factory at Tamashima, 90 miles west of Kobe.

Damage Toll Grows

Marking further intensification of demolition raids on specific strategic targets feeding Japan's war-making potential, today's strikes added to damage inflicted Monday on four fire-bombed towns and Wednesday on three more.

The Superforts separated into several attack formations and bombed from medium altitude.

Many of the Superforts concentrated on the Kure arsenal, one of the enemy navy's principal supply sources.

The Hiro arsenal already had been virtually demolished in a Superfort attack May 5. That left Kure the only good arsenal remaining. It covers an area of 3,600 by 33,000 feet and is two miles west of Kure port on the peninsula forming the south side of Kure harbor.

Guns up to 16 inches, projectiles, fuses, propellants and torpedoes are among its products.

The Mitsubishi and Kawasaki aircraft plants at Kagamigahara are only 1,300 feet apart. Mitsumishi is devoted to aircraft assembly and the larger Kawasaki assembles "Tonys" and twin-engine "Lily" bombers.

Jap Cities Too Large, Tokyo Says; B-29's Fixing That

San Francisco, June 21 (AP)—The Japanese Home Affairs Ministry has decided that Nippon hauled off and built its cities too large and henceforth there shall be none on the islands with more than 3,000,000 population.

[*Editor's Note*—This project has the earnest co-operation of United States Superfortresses, which for some time have been laboring with might, main and fire bombs to get Tokyo's population down to more seemly proportions, also Osaka's, which likewise is over 3,000,000.]

Quick Action Hoped For

A Tokyo radio commentator said it was to be hoped that the program for reducing the population of cities would be accomplished in the "not-too-distant future."

[In view of what American air generals have promised the Japanese in the way of bigger and better air-raids, it may be assumed that the commentator said a mouthful.]

Unfortunately, said Tokyo radio, most houses still have to be made of wood when Japan gets around to rebuilding because wood happens to be the most plentiful material available.

[Superfortress bombardiers have no quarrel with wood. They say it makes far more adequate fires than reinforced concrete.]

More Space Desired

Moreover, said the commentator in a broadcast heard here, houses ought to be farther apart, say from 30 to 60 feet. To this end he suggested that families wanting more space "ask the landowners for the rent of the land."

[The landowners will have plenty of land to rent right smack in the middle of Tokyo, about 50 square miles' worth, according to the last reconnaissance photographs. All the landowners need to do is exhume their lots from under the ashes and debris.]

Japs Raided Along 1,500-Mile Path

Guam, June 21 (AP)—American army and navy planes, in operations reported today, struck at Japanese bases and shipping over a stretch of 1,500 miles, from Hong Kong to Japan.

A few of the attacks were made in fair strength, such as the 200-plane blow that destroyed the supply base of Kari on Formosa's southwest coast. Many others were only search and patrol actions but highly effective, nonetheless, on a cumulative basis.

Hong Kong Bases Strafed

From south to north, as disclosed by today's communiqués of Admiral Nimitz in Guam and General MacArthur in Manila, this was the picture:

HONG KONG—Motor vehicles destroyed and bases strafed.

CANTON—[illegible] front raided.

FORMOSA—[illegible] tons of explosives dropped by more than 50 Liberators on the north port of Keelung; 200 Lightnings and Mustangs rained 72 tons of jellied gasoline bombs on Kari, completing its destruction.

Sakishima Pounded

SAKISHIMA, Southern Ryukyus—Pounded by carrier planes of the United States 3d Fleet.

AMAMI, Northern Ryukyus—Raided by the tactical air force based on Okinawa.

SHANGHAI—Harassed by patrol planes.

EAST CHINA SEA—Freighter-transport sunk by search Mariner.

TSUSHIMA STRAITS, between Korea and Japan—Coastal steamer and small cargo ship sunk by search Privateers that fought off six Jap fighters, probably downing one and damaging another.

HONSHU, main island of Japan—Search Privateers shot down one Jap fighter and damaged two off south coast.

THREE AIRFORCES TO POUND JAPAN

WASHINGTON, June 21—(AP) At least three major airforces in the Pacific, two of them using superbombers, are to operate in the accelerated air war against Japan.

This came to light today in an announcement by Lt. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle that his Eighth airforce will be given strategical directives by the joint chiefs of staff at Washington.

Doolittle's disclosure at a news conference made it obvious that the Eighth, being redeployed from Europe, will operate independently of the overall Pacific command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester Nimitz—as does the 20th airforce.

Under the general command of MacArthur is the Far Eastern airforce of Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney. That force uses a variety of planes, including B-24s, medium bombers and fighters. So far as is known, the Far Eastern airforce does not employ the very heavy bombardment types like the B-29.

Praises Superforts

The general, who made his first flight in a B-29 recently after years of work in B-27s in Europe, said the superfortress is "a marvelous ship, the last word." Then he added, with reference to the constant development of aircraft, that the B-29 "will never remain the last word."

The 20th airforce presently is conducting the strategic attack on Japan, with the 21st bomber command and the 58th bombardment wing of that command both based in the Marianas. Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, chief of the 21st command, said earlier this week that the 20th airforce alone has the power to devastate Japan. Doolittle, asked about this today, laughed and replied that with the Eighth in the picture he should think the devastation would be twice as fast.

The Eighth airforce that [illegible]s to the Pacific will be changed considerably from the organization which helped destroy Germany's industries and transport. Doolittle said that some personnel from the Eighth will go along to give the benefit of their experience. Other men will be from the 20th airforce (to help with their experience in the superfortresses) and still others will be men with no previous combat experience. Personnel who had combat in Europe but who are not destined for the Pacific will be returned to the United States to become a strategic reserve, Doolittle said.

20th, 8th Forces To Bomb Japan

Washington, June 21 (AP)—The strategic bombing of Japan will be carried out by two separate heavy bombardment forces, the 20th and the 8th.

This was disclosed today in a news conference with Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, chief of the 8th Air Force, which now is being redeployed from Europe to the Pacific area.

In answer to a question about the general setup, Doolittle said:

"The 8th will be under my command; the directives will come from the joint chiefs of staff."

To Parallel 20th's Work

This will parallel operations of the 20th Air Force, commanded by H. H. Arnold, with Lieut. Gen. Barney Giles the deputy commander in the Pacific.

The 21st Bomber Command (a part of the 20th Air Force), based on Saipan, has been conducting the attacks on the Japanese home islands. The 20th is directed from Washington and the strategy is determined by the joint chiefs of staff here.

Retraining In Colorado

Doolittle said that Colorado Springs, Col., will be the headquarters of the 8th Air Force while it is retraining in this country.

Asked whether the 8th would use only the Superfortresses used by the 20th, Doolittle said that the "decision to date is to have B'29's and such other ships as are needed." He was unable to say whether the B-17's, used alon with the B-24's in the bombardment of Germany, would be part of the 8th Air Force in the Pacific.

He said the 8th hoped to have lon-rane fihters as part of its Pacific organization.

While Doolittle gave no further details on the Pacific air organization, he said there would be an announcement on the strategic command in that area soon.

Compared To Germany

He said he believed Japan would be easier to destroy industrially than Germany because:

1. There is a greater concentration of Japanese industry than was found in Germany.

2. The targets in Japan are more inflammable.

3. The Japanese war economy and industry do not have the recuperative power which Germany had.

4. The Japanese, he said, have not had time to put their factories underground, as the Germans were doing in the closing months of the European war.

Won't Go Over Tokyo Again

The General, who led the first bombing raid on Tokyo in 1942 by flying medium bombers from an aircraft carrier, was asked if he expected to go over Tokyo this time.

"I don't think it would be expedient for me to go over Tokyo unil the job there is done," he replied. "I should not like to fall into Japanese hands."

He then explained that there is a standing order against any officer who has knowledge of future strategic plans allowing himself to get into a position where he might fall into the enemy's hands.

Going To Pacific Soon

Doolittle said he expected to go to the Pacific in the "very near future."

Explaining the organization of the 8th Air Force in the Pacific, the General said it would be made up of three types of personnel. It will include some flyers from the old European 8th Air Force so that

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their experience can be used in the Pacific.

Some B-29 personnel will be included to get the benefit of their experience with the Superfortresses. The remainder of the force will be made up of men who have not yet had combat experience so that the "load will be distributed" among those in service and so that the young officers can have a chance at combat.

Japs Report Wake Raid By Carriers

San Francisco, June 21 (AP)—An unconfirmed report that about 300 "enemy" carrier-based planes on Wednesday raided Japanese-held Wake Island, far in the rear of action in the Pacific war, was made by the Tokyo radio today.

Wake was captured by the Japanese early in the war after a heroic stand by a little band of American Marines. The island, 2,300 miles west of Pearl Harbor, is bombed several times monthly by land-based navy planes.

Today's Tokyo report, recorded by the FCC, said the attacking planes "are supposed to have taken off from more than two enemy carriers." A Domei news agency broadcast said the raiders attacked in "several waves" and were "successfully hurled back."

Another broadcast reported an air fleet of 56 planes scouted southern Japan for two hours early today, apparently in preparation for new attacks on that area of the homeland.

YANKS BOMB WAKE, DECLARES JAP REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21—(AP) An unconfirmed report that about 300 "enemy" carrier-based planes on Wednesday raided Japanese-held Wake island, far in the rear of action in the Pacific war, was made by the Tokyo radio today.

Wake was captured by the Japanese early in the war after a heroic stand by a little band of American Marines. The island, 2,300 miles west of Pearl Harbor, is bombed several times monthly by land-based U. S. Navy search planes or Privateers. It has not been officially reported raided by American carrier aircraft, however, since last Sept. 3.

Yank Planes Scout Japs, Tokyo Says

San Francisco, June 21 (AP)—Tokyo radio reported that southern Japan was scouted for two hours today by 56 assorted American aircraft—Grumman fighters, Liberator bombers, naval patrol planes and a Superfortress—gathering data for further bombing attacks.

Report of the strange reconnoitering expeditions over most of Kyushu Island and the southern tip of Honshu came at the end of a series of Tokyo broadcasts telling of American carrier strikes, invasion preparations, Superfort successes and Okinawa fighting.

These broadcasts said:

Wake Island was raided yesterday by 300 Allied carrier planes.

"Complicated Preparations"

The United States already has started long and complicated preparations to invade Japan.

B-29's yesterday cut rail traffic for many hours between two firebombed cities southwest of Tokyo.

Allied mine sweepers swept mines out of waters of Balikpapan, eastern Borneo, for the second day. [An English language version of the broadcast, in which the Japanese translator apparently stumbled over the languages, said they were laying mines.]

"Hard Fight" On Okinawa

What's left of Japan's garrison on Okinawa is putting up a "hard fight."

Among these reports, the one speculating on the next United States move after Okinawa pointedly was for American consumption.

Beamed in English, the Domei news agency account quoted Tokyo "informed quarters" as saying that invasion of Japan was next in the cards. Then it sprinkled in liberally talk about the "task of building bases," the "vastness" of the supply problem and America's "geographic disadvantages."

The Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* said "preliminary operations for landing on Japan proper are perceived" in newly inaugurated Superfort raids on smaller industrial cities.

Reference To Wake Island

Tokyo's unconfirmed report on the raid on Wake Island, former American base north of the Marshalls, said "more than two enemy carriers" were in action.

Enemy admission of rail disruption between fire-ravaged Shizuoka and Toyohashi, southwest of Tokyo, came in left-handed fashion. The broadcast informed civilians that traffic had been restored only in limited fashion and the military needed all accommodations available.

Alternates Bring B-29 Home

Seventy-third Bombardment Wing, Saipan, Marianas, June 21 (AP)—A bombardier, an engineer and a gunner alternated in helping fly a crippled Superfortress back from Kobe on Monday after a Japanese fighter's explosive bullets wounded the copilot and slightly wounded and dazed the pilot.

The fragment holes made the piloting compartment a sieve.

The copilot, Lieut. Jack C. Handley, of Bell, Cal., was hospitalized with head and arm injuries at Iwo Jima, where the crippled plane landed.

The three "quick-change" crewmen taking over the copilot's job were the bombardier, Lieut. Seymour Halpern, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Gunner Sergeant Samuel J. Bolinsky, of the Bronx, N. Y., and Flight Engineer Lieutenant Hans M. Bischoff, of Chardon, Ohio.

"When the dozens of shells smashed into our piloting compartment the place became a madhouse for a few seconds," said Lieut. Arthur E. Austin, of Oklahoma City pilot and plane commander.

"We were all dazed by the lack of oxygen, but somehow we managed to keep the plane in the formation. Until we were able to repair the oxygen system, we had to take turns piloting the plane while other fellows went to the rear to take a few whiffs of oxygen and then return."

When the plane landed at Iwo the No. 1 engine was afire and the No. 4 was cutting out because the fuel was gone.

Return To Meat Rationing Seen In Canada

MONTGOMERY

Ottawa, June 21 (AP)—The Canadian Cabinet, studying their country's relatively bountiful meat supply against the background of a world-wide food crisis, probably will order rationing in the near future, it was learned today.

Canadian meat production, which has made the dominion a principal provider for Allied armies and the United Nations, is now running tighter. Rationing would be aimed at distributing civilian supplies more equitably and making more available for export.

Although the official Canadian position has been that meat rationing has been unnecessary since it was abandoned fifteen months ago, there has been a growing agitation for the step within Canada.

Would End Criticism

Proponents declare rationing is now necessary to ease increasing domestic shortages which are creating black markets, to provide more meat for starving Europeans and to end United States criticism of Canada's non-rationed status.

There are strong forces within the Government still opposed to rationing, however, and there is an outside chance their views may prevail. Much depends on studies of the world food shortage now being made, both here and in Washington, by members of the combined food board, on which the United States, Canada and Britain are represented.

Americans ask why the Canadian "surplus" is not made available to the United States or in greater amounts to Britain and other United Nations.

Reply Summarized

Here is a summary of the official Canadian reply:

1. Rationing has been unnecessary since March, 1944, because of limited shipping space, limited processing and storage facilities, and because Canada was meeting record commitments abroad.

2. The "surplus" is more apparent than real. For some time all meats except beef have been difficult to obtain and now beef is growing scarce.

3. All meat shipments to the United States are regulated in cooperation with the combined food board which makes the major allocations. Canada has done more than has been asked of her.

Since last September, when a joint Canadian-American embargo was lifted, Canada has shipped 50 per cent of her total lamb production—between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 pounds—to the United States.

Practically all of Canada's better-grade poultry goes to the United States, chiefly for American armed forces.

4. Official American and Canadian figures show that consumption of fresh meat in the United States in 1944 was 147 pounds per person, and in Canada 138.8. With tightening of American rations in March, American consumption is down to about 115 pounds. Tightening supply in Canada already is knocking the Canadian figure down toward the American level.

5. Under mutual aid (lend-lease), Canada's meat exports have risen from 204,000,000 pounds in 1939 to 869,000,000 pounds in 1944.

JUN 22 1945

Miss Perkins Addresses I. L. O.

Quebec, June 21 (AP)—The United States will seek full employment "with a minimum amount of control and with complete liberty of choice, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the opening session of the governing body of the International Labor Organization today.

"We intend," she said, "that it shall never be necessary in time of peace to tell a man or woman where and under what circumstances he must work.

"Nor do we mean to tell an employer that he must hire a given worker. We do not intend to tell any business man that he must enter a given line of production or that he may not start any business that he thinks may be profitable."

To Have Safeguards

The Secretary added that "obviously, there will be safeguards to protect public health and safety and to protect individuals against exploitation."

Miss Perkins delivered the main address before the opening meeting of the I.L.O.'s governing body, a group of 32 men representing a score of countries. Of these sixteen represent governments, eight employers' groups and eight are spokesmen of labor.

High tribute was paid Franklin D. Roosevelt by Edward J. Phelan, of Great Britain, acting director of the I.L.O., and the entire body stood for a moment of silence in the late President's honor.

U.S. Support Assured

In assuring the I.L.O. of continued American support, Miss Perkins said:

"President Truman has asked me to say to you that the Government of the United States will continue to take full part in the work of the International Labor Organization and will continue to look to the I.L.O. for leadership on the international plane in the improvement of labor standards and the development of measures to combat poverty everywhere."

I.L.O. In World Security

Concerning the position of the I.L.O. in the proposed world security organization, Miss Perkins said:

"The President hopes that the I.L.O. will be able to pursue its activities in co-operative relationship with the proposed general organization of the United Nations under arrangements providing sufficient autonomy to permit of its putting forth its greatest effort."

At a press conference preceding the meeting, Miss Perkins declared she is "not a candidate" for the $20,000-a-year office of director of the I.L.O. Miss Perkins's resignation from the United States Cabinet is effective July 1.

2 BALLOONS SIGHTED, BELIEVED OF NIP ORIGIN

A WESTERN CANADIAN CITY, June 21—(AP) Two balloons, believed to be of Japanese origin, floated over this city today, attracting the attention of many citizens.

It was estimated they were 15,000 feet in the air. Planes took off from a RCAF station, and patrolled around the balloons, but took no destructive action before they drifted out of sight.

TRUMAN PLEDGES IMPROVEMENT IN MEAT SITUATION

JUN 22 1945

President Forecasts Single Control Over Prices and Food.

PRAISES EISENHOWER

Leaves on Fishing Trip after Press Conference in Olympia.

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 21.—(AP) President Truman promised improvement in the meat situation and forecast a single control over prices and food at a press conference today, his first outside the White House, after the conferences he embarked on a salmon fishing trip.

At the press conference—attended by his host, Gov. Mon C. Wallgren and by U. S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Seattle—the President also:

Expressed confidence the Senate would ratify the Bretton Woods world monetary agreements and gratification over its approval of legislation to extend the reciprocal trade program;

Lauds Eisenhower

Termed General Eisenhower a grand gentleman who is entitled to anything he wants, and asserted the President would see that he gets it;

Endorsed a measure calling for creation of a Columbia Valley authority;

Told reporters the San Francisco United Nations conference seems to have accomplished its purpose and that he would leave by plane Monday to address its closing session Tuesday, after stopping off in Portland, Ore.;

Assured questioners he had no plans for lowering the age for discharging soldiers, adding that it is a matter strictly for the military;

And the President came out flatly in favor of postwar completion of the Alaska highway in cooperation with Canada and British Columbia governments.

The President said he had no cabinet changes immediately in mind and denied reports he was getting rid of Interior Secretary Ickes. In response to a question he said he had nothing on reports of a change in the State department, headed by Secretary Stettinius.

Dons Indian Sweater

Mr. Truman embarked with Senator Magnuson and Governor Wallgren, from whom he borrowed the gaudy Indian sweater, on a Bureau of Fisheries boat the "Brant," for an afternoon outing on upper Puget sound. He disclaimed any expertness as an angler but expressed his pleasure at the opportunity.

At his press conference, the President spoke reassuringly of the food situation and said the administration was at work on a plan under which the meat shortage would automatically be straightened out as soon as Rep. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. Mex.) takes office as his new secretary of agriculture and war food administrator. Mr. Truman added that it would have been straightened out under the contemplated program under Marvin Jones, retiring food administrator, as well.

He told a questioner he had not seen a statement of former President Hoover that food controls over meat distribution had broken down. He added that Mr. Hoover had been very helpful in his recent White House talk on the subject.

Commenting on the reciprocal trade legislation, he said—permitting direct quotation — that it "places the United States squarely behind the principles of international trade cooperation. Trade cooperation however, must go hand in hand with monetary and financial cooperation."

Road Project Essential

He said he had talked with Senator Magnuson and with Alaska's Governor Ernest Gruening about the Alaska highway, of which there is a 600-mile gap to be finished. He was referring to the valley or "trench" route northward through British Columbia, considerably west of the present Alaska military highway. Mr. Truman said it was absolutely essential that it be considered a part of a postwar program.

that it is a good project and he will support it.

President Truman did not elaborate on the remark about General Eisenhower's desserts. The general's first job, the President said, is to go back to Germany and finish his work there. How long Eisenhower will be there, the President did not know. He said that was one of the things to be settled at the Big Three conference with Churchill and Stalin.

Boating And Fishing Give Truman Chance To Rest

Olympia, Wash, June 21 (AP)—President Truman, the uncertainty over the adjournment of the San Francisco Security Conference removed, settled down today to the enjoyment of his first vacation from the White House.

While disappointed that he had to alter his original plans to bring the meeting to a close with a speech Saturday, the President was represented as pleased that the way has been cleared for final action Tuesday.

News Conference Slated

He scheduled his first news conference outside of the White House, at which time he is expected to discuss developments at San Francisco and possibly talk about his forthcoming Big Three meeting in Berlin.

A note of sadness was injected into his holiday by the death of Clarence Hickey, State of Washington Director of Highways, and husband of Gov. Mon C. Wallgren's only sister.

Governor Wallgren said the bereavement would not be allowed to interfere with plans for a boat-ride this afternoon during which the President would have an opportunity to do a little fishing if he so desires.

Goes To Frisco Monday

Mr. Truman will fly into San Francisco on Monday, arriving about 2.30 P.M., witness the signing of the projected peace charter, hold a reception for the delegates and address the closing session at 4 P.M. Tuesday.

He will leave early Wednesday for Kansas City, Mo., in his C-54 transport plane and drive from there to near-by Independence, his home town, for a celebration that afternoon. Another homecoming celebration will be staged at Kansas City on Thursday.

The President will take the charter with him from San Francisco and fly it into Washington from Kansas City for immediate submission to the Senate in the hope of its ratification in advance of his meeting with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill in mid-July.

If the Senate is in session Friday, June 29, the President will fly to Washington to submit the charter that day. Otherwise he may remain over in Missouri until the following Sunday and submit the charter the next day.

JUN 22 1945

Truman Lauds Press Mission For World Tour

Letter to Forrest Says Freedom of Press Can Help Build World Unity

By The Associated Press

President Truman expressed the hope yesterday that "freedom of the press may become a vehicle of more sympathetic understanding and therefore closer friendship among the nations of the world."

In a letter to Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune and chairman of a committee that recently completed a 40,000-mile world tour in the interest of press freedom, the President said:

"The unhappy conflict of principles and policies which had sundered the world and threatened civilization through six tragic years emphasizes the need of continued co-operation among the governments and peoples of the United Nations. I hope your mission will contribute to that happy consummation."

The letter, along with the committee's full report to the American Society of Newspaper Editors' Board of Directors, is contained in a supplement to "Editor & Publisher," newspaper trade journal.

This supplement, which "Editor & Publisher" is sending to newspaper editors and government officials throughout the world, also contained letters from Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr., and other government and military leaders.

Mr. Stettinius said he and other members of the United States delegation to the San Francisco Conference regarded freedom of the press as "one of the fundamental freedoms" that the developing United Nations organization is committed by its charter to promote.

The secretary added that when the economic and social council sets up a commission on rights and freedom, the United States "will urge that it should promptly study the means of promoting freedom of the press, freedom of communication, and fuller flow of knowledge and of information between all peoples."

The President's Letter

President Truman's letter, dated June 14, follows:

"It was good to see you and your associates, Mr. Ralph McGill, editor of 'The Atlanta Constitution,' and Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the School of Journalism at Columbia University, comprising the freedom of the press committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. I desire to thank you heartily for sending me a copy of the report which you make to the A. S. N. E. and which you outlined to me in the course of a very interesting conference.

"Just as my lamented predecessor wished you and your colleagues godspeed when you started on your arcund the world mission in the interest of freer and better dissemination of news, so I was glad to welcome you home from an itinerary which I understand included the principal capitals of Europe, the Orient, Australia and South America.

"I sincerely hope that the laudable purpose of your mission will be realized to the end that freedom of the press may become a vehicle of more sympathetic understanding and therefore closer friendship among the nations of the world.

"The unhappy conflict of principles and policies which has sundered the world and threatened civilization through six tragic years emphasizes the need of continued co-operation among the governments and peoples of the United Nations. I hope your mission will contribute to that happy consummation. I shall look forward with keen anticipation to the study of your report."

The committee did not visit South America, as the President's letter mentioned. A proposed trip to that continent was postponed, the members explained, when the "good news" came that representatives of twenty American republics, meeting in Mexico City, had pledged lifting of war-time controls and peace-time interchange of information.

The editors' committee said in its report that "the spark of press freedom is alight" and that most newspapers everywhere will "insist that there be included in the peace treaties the elimination of peace-time censorship by governments, the elimination of press control by governments, and the establishment of a free flow of news between nations."

They quoted President Benes of Czechoslovakia as saying that "without freedom of the press, democracy is impossible," and attributed similar sentiments to T. V. Soong, Premier of China; Prime Minister Saracouglu of Turkey and King Farouk of Egypt.

"Your committee is also led to believe that a more liberal press policy is in the making in Russia," the report added.

Referring to a statement by "one Russian writer" that "newspaper trusts" dominate the thought of the United States and poison the minds of the people," the committee said:

"This, in the opinion of your committee, is due to books and literature—some of it hoary with age—of the extreme Left Wing variety which, widely circulated, has long remained unchallenged.

"We believe that the American system of informing the public truthfully and objectively is not subject to serious challenge anywhere in the world, and while no system is perfect in every respect, the American system stands high in progressive journalism."

The committee recommended that the A. S. N. E. support a plan of Australian newspaper and government officials to hold the first of a series of world newspaper conferences in Australia "in the not distant future."

The Stettinius Letter

Mr. Stettinius's letter to Mr. Forrest follows:

"Thank you for your courtesy in sending me an advance copy of the report by the special free press committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

"The support which this government has given to the principle of freedom of information and to its promotion throughout the world is a matter of record.

"Here at the San Francisco Conference on International Organization, the United States has taken the leadership in insuring that the new world organization shall promote fundamental freedoms. The charter specifically provides that the organization shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex.

"I and my colleagues on the United States delegation regard freedom of speech as one of the fundamental freedoms referred to in this charter. It is our further understanding that freedom of speech includes freedom of the press, freedom of communication and freedom of exchange of information.

"Not only will the charter give strong and express recognition to these basic principles, it will also contain specific provision for action in these fields.

"The economic and social council is empowered to make recommendations on its own initiative, for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the council is specifically directed to set up a commission for the promotion of human rights.

"We may be sure, I think, that when a commission is established, the United States government will urge that it should promptly study the means of promoting freedom of the press, freedom of communication, and fuller flow of knowledge and of information between all peoples. In the mean time we shall press forward our active efforts to further these objectives in every practicable way.

"The report which your committee has brought back will, I am sure, be of great assistance to all of us. I congratulate you and your associates on the completion of a mission of public service in the best traditions of our democracy."

TRUMAN HAILS OKINAWA

President Says Capture Means 'More of the Same' for Foe

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 21 (AP)—President Truman promised today that the Japanese were in line for more of the same as a result of complete victory on Okinawa.

He said he was very happy over the announcement by the Navy of Okinawa's capture and added that the Americans were in complete control, with mopping-up operations proceeding.

Its possession, he said, grinning, means that the Americans will have a base to make things more "pleasant" for the Japanese in Japan.

Grew Extends Greeting to New Italian Cabinet

Praises Premier Parri as an 'Outstanding Soldier' in Long Fight on Fascism

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—A friendly American greeting was extended today by Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew to the new Italian Cabinet, which is headed by Ferruccio Parri as Premier.

"This government is happy to learn that Italy has succeeded in forming a new government in which the newly liberated North joins hands with the South and all the parties of the Committee of National Liberation participate," Mr. Grew said in a formal statement.

"This union of forces," he declared, "under the Presidency of Signor Ferruccio Parri, a leader of the resistance movement—an outstanding soldier in the long fight for Italian freedom from the early days of Fascism to the last days of German invasion—is a good augury for the new government as it faces the many problems ahead."

"Not least among these is the historic task of preparing the machinery whereby the people of Italy can at long last freely and fully express their political will," Mr. Grew noted.

"Upon the successful functioning of that machinery will depend the reality of Italian democracy. The people of the United States will therefore follow its progress with interest and sympathy," he concluded.

HOUSE INQUIRY INTO OPA RADIO SKITS PUT OFF

JUN 22 1945

Investigation Is Suspended Temporarily as Democrats Say Time Is Wasted.

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—A congressional investigation of OPA radio programs was suspended temporarily today after Democratic members of the investigating committee had complained on a waste of time. Following a brief morning session at which an OPA official acknowledged that he had sought to have the inquiry postponed, Representative Hart (D.-N. J.), the chairman, announced that further hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities would be deferred until next Wednesday.

The committee started its inquiry yesterday into radio programs broadcast by the New York regional office of the Office of Price Administration. Ernie Adamson, committee counsel, said that there had been numerous complaints about the programs and promised eventually to submit evidence showing that they had a subversive undertone.

An attempt by several Democratic committee members to halt the hearings before they started yesterday was blocked at that time. Representative Robinson (D.-Utah), who moved for a postponement, said that he did not believe the hearings should be in progress while legislation extending the life of OPA was being debated in the House.

Thomas Is Embarrassed.

Zenas Potter, assistant to Chester Bowles, OPA Director, told the committee today, in response to a question by Representative Thomas (R.-N. J.), that he had conferred with Hart, Robinson and Representatives Peterson (D.-Fla.) and Bonner (D.-N. C.) in an effort to have the public hearings postponed until the OPA legislation was out of the way. Asked by Representative Mundt (R.-S. D.) why he had not conferred with Republican members of the committee, Potter replied that he had talked only with those whose voting records on OPA legislation indicated that they might be favorable to a postponement.

When Thomas displayed embarrassment because his original question to Potter brought an answer involving members of the committee, Hart declared: "I have nothing to apologize for."

The chairman then expressed the hope that the committee would "get down to the heart of the subject," which, he explained, was to determine if there was anything subversive about the OPA radio programs. Before hearing Potter, the committee questioned Daniel P. Woolley, head of the New York regional OPA office, which has jurisdiction over New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and the District of Columbia.

Civil Service Records.

The former vice-president of Standard Brands, Inc., which finances the talent and the time for the OPA broadcast known as "Soldiers With Coupons," said that he did not know Tex Weiner before Weiner was employed, through civil service, as radio director for the New York office. Asked if he would take steps to remove Weiner if it were shown that the information given to civil service before it employed Weiner was deliverately erroneous, Woolley said that he would, but, he added, we had no such knowledge.

Adamson said that he had been

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informed, but did not know how the information was, that there was erroneous information in the civil service files on Weiner, a former OWI employee. Woolley told the committee that radio scripts prepared by Weiner are cleared by the OWI in Washington and that no policy changes are made after the script is returned to New York office for broadcast.

There are occasions, he added, when New York officials might disagree with the OWI and seek to persuade the latter to change its mind, but, in the final analysis, he said, "we go ahead and do what they tell us to do." Asked if he would seek Weiner's dismissal if it were shown that Weiner substituted the word "Fascism" for "inflation" in censored scripts, Woolley said that he would not, for the first offense, but probably would if Weiner made a habit of doing that. He did not know of any such substitutions, he added.

OPA AND FOOD LINK OPPOSED

GOP Would Give Farm Chief Price And Ration Powers

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Republicans moved today to strip OPA of all authority over food, as their House leader, Representative Martin, of Massachusetts, declared "bungling and inefficiency" have brought America "to the brink of want."

Broadening a recommendation by Herbert Hoover, Representative Jenkins (R., Ohio) proposed an OPA amendment to transfer food pricing and rationing powers from Chester Bowles to Clinton P. Anderson, who becomes Agriculture Secretary July 1.

Democratic leaders marshaled their forces to beat back the Jenkins amendment. Representative Spence (D., Ky.), chairman of the Banking Committee, said it would lead to confusion in wartime economic controls because one agency would have control of food prices and rationing while another, OPA, would have jurisdiction over other products.

Showdown Near On Issue

The issue will come to a showdown when the House votes tomorrow on legislation to extend wartime price contral for one year.

In a denunciation of OPA administration, Martin told the House:

"The American people are learning you cannot eat either statistics or ceiling prices. These are poor substitutes for meat and sugar. . . .

"Right from the very beginning this agency has been run by crackpot theorists, and I am not referring to the head man. . . . If we continue to allow these crack-pot experimenters to bungle the job, the whole purpose of rationing and price control may be defeated in a wave of public indignation."

Other Republican Proposals

Martin said wartime rationing and price controls are necessary but declared "I have a right to demand that we put into its administration men who are practical enough to make it work."

He did not specifically say whether he would support numerous amendments various Republican members will offer to revise the price control law.

Former President Hoover proposed yesterday "an administrative revolution" to deal with meat and fat shortages.

He suggested transfer from OPA to the Secretary of Agriculture of "all the price and other powers and staff of OPA which are concerned in any way with animals and animal products including feed, except the mechanical job of rationing." Jenkins broadened the proposal to include all foods.

In addition to the Jenkins amendment, Republicans prepared numerous other proposals for revision of the OPA law.

House Debate Completed

One, by Representative Wolcott (R., Mich.), would give price control only a six-month new lease on life, with an understanding that another study of OPA would be made next fall before any further extension is granted.

Another, by Representative Crawford, (R., Mich.), would require OPA to set ceilings allowing a reasonable profit for the "average" producer in each line of industry.

Representative Spence said the administration will seek to defeat all amendments and continue the OPA law in its present form for one year. He acknowledged OPA mistakes but said they can be corrected administratively.

The House completed two days of general debate, preparatory to voting tomorrow. Some Republicans blamed OPA for food shortages and charged that many small businesses are being "guillotined." Some Democrats pleaded that price control be prolonged "without crippling amendments" as the only means of combating destructive inflation.

Says OPA Helps Scarcities

Representative Harness (R., Ind.) accused OPA of promoting scarcities to "keep OPA alive." He declared:

"Deep behind the scenes of OPA, and throughout the rest of this administration, in fact, is a group, a force, a school of thought that assiduously works to remodel the whole American system."

Representative Monroney (D., Okla.), member of the Banking Committee, said some of the amendments being proposed are supported by "propaganda agencies and pressure groups" for the purpose of "sabotaging" price control.

Representatives Woodhouse (D., Conn.) and Riley (D., S.C.) told the House that business profits under OPA controls have been substantial and that business failures are at a record low.

MRS. WOODHOUSE CALLS OPA VITAL

JUN 22 1945

WASHINGTON, June 21.—(AP) Declaring that "the inflationary potential is staggering," Rep. Woodhouse (D-Conn.) urged Congress today to extend the price control and stabiliaztion acts for one year without changes.

"From now until production is in volume great enough to balance demand, price control will be our chief protection against inflationary pressure," the congresswoman and former economics professor asserted.

In urging retention of the OPA in a House speech, Mrs. Woodhouse paid tribute to Price Administrator Chester Bowles, a resident of her state. "I marvel at his patience, tolerance, and continued good will under the barrage of unthinking, and often uniformed abuse heaped upon him," she said.

"It was at this comparable period in the last war that we took off control with the results you all know. During the two subsequent years, 453,000 farmers lost their farms through foreclosure; there were 106,000 business failures; corporation profits fell from a net gain of six billion dollars to a net loss of 55 million dollars. And it would happen again."

She contested assertions that the OPA has regulated profits, and attempted to change our economic system, created shortages, and hindered reconversion by its pricing policies.

Over-all profits of business, she declared, are higher than ever before in our history. Industrial production has more than doubled, she asserted, increasing 116 per cent, and farm production has gone up 25 per cent.

"There has been some lack of understanding of OPA price policies which accounts for the fear that OPA will hinder reconversion," Mrs. Woodhouse said, but added this fear is not justified. "It is in fact not so much a fear of actual OPA pricing policies as a fear of the future, the fear of the unknown."

Tighter Fuel-Oil Situation Is Hinted By PAW

Washington, June 21 (AP)—As long as the Pacific war lasts the fuel oil situation will remain as tight as it was last year, and possibly tighter, the Petroleum Administration for War said today.

With this situation in mind, the PAW stated in a report to Representative Adams (R., N.H.), that it will have to deny all requests from persons who wish to convert their heating equipment from coal to oil.

"With the cessation of hostilities in Europe, many people have assumed that the need for fuel oil conservation has passed, but actually the exact opposite is true," PAW said.

Navy Powered By Oil

"As we shift our war emphasis to the Pacific, the fuel oil requirements of the military increase tremendously. We have the largest navy this world has ever seen, and every ship in that great navy—battleship, cruiser, carrier, landing barge and all others—is powered by fuel oil."

The PAW asserted that the war now is many miles further away, with distances increasing every day "so more and more fuel oil is needed to support our military actfvities."

Okinawa An Example

"Just as an example of what this means to the home owner," the report said, "It has been estimated that 600,000,000 gallons of fuel oil were required to bring up the men and materials to start and carry out the Okinawa campaign. That amount of fuel oil, if divided among home heating oil burners in the rationed area of this country, would have given to each one an additional 300 gallons—an average of about an 18 per cent increase in rations for this coming winter."

Third-War Plans Of Nazis Given To Senators

JUN 22 1945

Washington, June 21 (AP)—A Senate committee said today it has obtained secret German documents showing how the Nazis intend to "hide" in strategic industries while planning "a third attempt at world conquest."

The announcement was made by Chairman Kilgore (D., W.Va.) of the War Mobilization Subcommittee of the Senate military group.

Kilgore said his committee will open hearings on Monday "on the economic base for German aggression" and that additional facts will be brought out.

Report On Industrialists

The announcement contained a report on a meeting of German industrialists at Strasbourg August 10, 1944, to make postwar plans.

This document, Kilgore said, "is evidence of how German industry worked hand in hand with the Nazi party to unloose against the world a war of aggression.

"Documentary material of this type shows that with the defeat of the German army and the discrediting of the Nazi party the German cartelists are attempting to disassociate themselves from their co-conspirators.

"Vicious Plans Conceived"

"Masquerading as 'neutral business men' without political allegiance they have already conceived vicious plans for a third attempt at world conquest."

The committee apparently obtained some of its information on a recent trip to Europe, although it has conducted a continuing inquiry into the broad economy of Germany.

The document on the secret meeting quoted a Dr. Scheid, SS Obergruppenführer of the Hermandorff and Schonburg Company, as saying that at that moment "German industry must realize that the war cannot be won and that it must take steps in preparation for a postwar commercial campaign."

"Individual Contacts"

"Each industrialist must make contacts and alliances with foreign firms, but this must be done individually and without attracting suspicion."

At another meeting, Kilgore said, the Nazis told the industrialists that the war was lost and "they must prepare themselves to finance the Nazi party which would be forced to go underground."

From that point on, the document went on, the Nazi Government would allocate large sums to industrialists so that each could establish a secure postwar foundation in foreign countries.

Research Units

It was suggested further that the big firms set up small research units not connected with their factories, adding:

"These bureaus will receive plans and drawings of new weapons as well as documents which they need to continue their research and which must not be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy."

One of the pretenses would be that the "bureaus" ostensibly would be studying water resources, and the document went on:

Placing Funds Abroad

"As soon as the party becomes strong enough to re-establish its control over Germany the industrialists will be paid for their effort and co-operation."

Said Kilgore:

"The German industrialists are not only buying agricultural property in Germany but are placing their funds abroad, particularly in neutral countries.

"After the defeat of Germany, the Nazi party recognizes that certain of its best-known leaders will be condemned as war criminals. However, in co-operation with the industrials, it is arranging to place its less conspicuous but most important members in positions with various German factories as technical experts or members of its research and designing offices."

Strike In Akron Keeping Tires From Navy

JUN 22 1945

[By the Associated Press]

Labor disputes kept some 50,000 employés on the side lines along the nation's labor front today.

The strikes and work stoppages curtailed production in war plants; hampered transportation of some 60,000 passengers in a nine-State area and slowed truck movement of foods and war materials in parts of the mid-West.

The biggest single strike was in Akron, Ohio, where 16,700 CIO United Rubber Workers at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company stayed away from their jobs. Hopes faded for a prompt settlement as union members voted to defy a War Labor Board back-to-work order and there was a possibility the Government would take possession.

Cuts Navy Tire Output

The strike was in its sixth day and Navy Lieutenant J. J. Ewing said it has halted shipments of tires for almost all types of navy vehicles and aircraft. Agreement has been reached on most of the 30 issues involved in the dispute, but C. V. Wheeler, local head of the Union in Akron, said the strikers would not be sent back to work "under present working conditions."

Lieutenant Ewing read what he termed "the most serious statement I ever had to bring to the attention of this board." Then he said:

"Because of the shortage of certain types of tires made at Goodyear, the Navy has been forced to rush to Pacific bases second-hand, retread and damaged tires—even including tires that have cracked sidewalls.

"Continuation of the shutdown will mean that naval aircraft scheduled to leave the ground within the next few days will not be able to fly. . . ."

1,000 Strike At Packard

A jurisdictional row between CIO-affiliated maintenance men and AFL construction men flared anew today in Detroit when 1,000 members of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) left their jobs at the Packard Motor Car Company.

The action occurred as more than 7,500 other UAW-CIO maintenance men returned to work at four other automotive plants affected yesterday. The number who returned included 7,500 at three Budd Wheel Company plants and 25 at the Ford Motor Company.

Production workers at the Packard plant attributed the walkout to the continued employment of AFL workers on reconversion construction jobs.

The United Automobile Workers are demanding that no AFL men be called in on automotive reconversion jobs until all UAW-CIO manpower in the plants is utilized. Cutbacks idling many UAW-CIO workers prompted the union's demands.

6,000 Glass Workers Out

The WLB sought to halt the spread of a glassworkers' strike to eight plants as some 6,000 remained out at two Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plants in Ford City and Creighton, Pa.

In Chicago, more soldiers were called to help restore normal trucking operations as thousands of drivers remained away from work for the sixth day. The Government seized 1,700 lines and the Army was to have 14,200 soldiers in the city today, available to the Office of Defense Transportation. This number exceeds the 14,000 members of the two unions involved in the work stoppage, which stemmed from a WLB wage-hour decision.

Two other striking groups in Chicago were given WLB directives to return to work. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 CIO United Farm Equipment Workers on strike at an International Harvester Company plant over differences of interpretation of piecework wage schedules.

Printers' Strike Deadlocked

The other WLB directive in Chicago ordered 1,100 employés of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Printing

Company to terminate their seventeen-day-old work stoppage. The company and union officials are deadlocked over the company's insistence that the 40-year-old open-shop policy stand.

Other disputes kept idle 2,500 CIO steelworkers at the Armco Works, in Ashland, Ky., as they rejected a WLB back-to-work order; 700 CIO United Auto Workers at the Universal Cooler Company, in Marion, Ohio, who also ignored a similar WLB directive; 600 CIO United Automobile Workers at Acklin Stamping Company and Mather Spring Company at Toledo and 500 AFL United Auto Workers at the Oakes division of Houdaille-Hershey Corporation at Decatur, Ill., making navy shells.

A strike of more than 400 bus drivers and mechanics of the Tri-State Company, which started in Jackson, Miss., June 9 and spread to eight States, hampered transportation of 60,000 passengers.

Total on Strike Passes 60,000; Packard Is Hit

Plane and PT Engine Unit Shut in Union Dispute; W.L.B. Acts at Goodyear

By The Associated Press

The nation-wide total of workers idle in strikes went above the 60,000 mark yesterday as the main plant of the Packard Motor Car Company in Detroit closed.

A further increase in the number away from work was expected to result from a threatened extension of a glass industry strike in which 6,000 Pennsylvania workers have been involved for days.

George W. Taylor, National War Labor Board chairman, called upon strikers at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, where 16,700 were out, to resume their production of essential war goods immediately.

Twenty thousand Packard employees were idle because of a strike of 1,000 Congress of Industrial Organizations maintenance men in a showdown battle with American Federation of Labor construction workers on reconversion employment. The main Packard plant, producing Rolls-Royce aircraft engines and marine engines for PT boats, was closed tight, but other units were not affected.

The W. L. B. demanded an immediate end of the work stoppage of the C. I. O. United Rubber Workers at the Goodyear plant. Mr. Taylor termed the interruption of production of rubber products "a direct interference" with the war effort in the Pacific. The strike began Saturday after two weeks of negotiation on thirty-two grievances involving wages, hours and overtime pay.

In Chicago 2,000 Army drivers and 3,000 military guards moved goods in a truck strike by an independent and an A. F. of L. union over a W. L. B. wage award less than that demanded. Ellis T. Longenecker, Office of Defense Transportation manager of 1,700 seized truck lines, revealed the O. D. T. had withdrawn sponsorship of draft deferments for thirty-seven of the strikers.

Six thousand International Harvester Company employees at the McCormick works, C. I. O. members, in Chicago, were called before the W. L. B. to explain why they should not end their strike over differences of interpretation of piece-work wage schedules.

Eleven hundred employees of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, printers, remained out, deadlocked over the company's stand on the open shop which had been maintained there for forty years.

Other disputes kept thousands of workers idle in half a dozen other industrial centers.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE BILL DRAWS FIRE

WASHINGTON, June 21—(AP) Criticism was heaped upon the proposed postwar labor relations bill of Senators Ball, Burton and Hatch today by the nation's big labor groups—A.F.L., C.I.O. and United Mine Workers.

Seldom has the leadership of the big three labor organizations so quickly taken a stand together in opposition to legislation.

A.F.L. President William Green said in a statement the American Federation of Labor will oppose the measure "with all its strength" and remarked that the American workers "who have served their country so faithfully and so well throughout the war will resent this attempt to infringe upon their fundamental freedoms as their reward for victory."

The bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday by three of the four senators who were original advocates in the Senate of U. S. participation in international peace machinery. They said its aim was to cut labor strife to a minimum in the reconversion period when war restraints on strikes and disputes may be shed.

The bill would create a Federal Labor Relations board of five and an Unfair Labor Practices tribunal to take the conciliation and mediation job for the government. This is now shared by the National Labor Relations board, the U. S. conciliation service in the Labor department, and the War Labor board.

Business to Spend 4 Billions In Next Year, Declares Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 21.—(AP) American business men are planning to spend a record-breaking $4,500,000,000 for plants, equipment, and alterations during the fiscal year starting July 1.

This was estimated by the Commerce department today on the basis of a survey in which nearly 7,000 companies, including all of the 192 largest concerns, outlined their plans.

Results of the survey were given in an article in the department's "Survey of Current Business." It said such a volume of private capital expenditures would be nearly three times the pre-war average—1937 to mid-1940. It would be far above the previous 12-month record for private expenditures of $2,750,000,000, in the calendar year 1929.

The expected total, however, is still below combined public and private outlays during the peak war years.

D. Stevens Wilson of the National Economics unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, writer of the article, made the following points in connection with the survey:

1. The indicated market for construction, for producers' equipment and machinery will be an important influence favoring the transition from war production to a high output of civilian goods."

2. "In some industries the planned outlays are so large as to raise doubts as to whether the supplying industries can produce the desired equipment within the next year."

Wilson made it clear that the survey covers "plans—not commitments." He said the replies to the survey suggest that the $4,500,000,000 estimate is not inflated by including "nebulous plans" but reflect the considered judgment of an adequate cross-section of American industry.

Nearly 30 per cent of the planned expenditures is for new plants.

The article says the largest gains over the pre-war figures, according to the survey, are in the paper and printing group, and the textile, apparel and leather group.

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'All-America Flag Line, Inc.' Bill Beaten By Senate Group

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Prospects of a "chosen instrument" to represent the United States in international aviation virtually disappeared today in a 7-to-2 Senate subcommittee vote against a bill to establish an "All America Flag Line, Inc." in which each of the nation's air carriers could participate.

The bill still must be considered by the full Senate Commerce Committee, headed by Senator Bailey (D., N.C.), who also is chairman of the subcommittee. Bailey said he expected action on it tomorrow afternoon.

Introduced By McCarran

The chosen instrument bill was introduced by Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) and has been the subject of considerable discussion for more than a year.

After throwing out that proposal, the subcommittee voted, 6 to 5, against an alternate suggestion that domestic air carriers be forbidden to fly international routes and that international carriers be forbidden to fly domestic routes.

Administration policy generally has been against a single American flag airline. The heads of the State, War, Navy and Commerce departments have expressed such opposition in letters to Congress.

Juan Trippe Leads Fight

At present there are two United States companies certificated across the Atlantic—Pan American Airways, largest international operator in the world, and American Export Airlines. American Airlines, Inc., largest domestic air carrier, has pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board a request for permission to buy American Export and thus be the first domestic operator with one-company service to Europe.

A number of other domestic carriers want to fly across the oceans, including Transcontinental and Western Air, Northeast, Northwest, Eastern and Pennsylvania Central Airlines.

Juan Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, has been the leader in the fight for a single company. Major opposition has come from an organization of seventeen carriers known as the Airlines Committee for United States Air Policy.

Trade-Pact Bill Ready For Truman To Sign

Washington, June 21 (AP)—The broadened, extended reciprocal trade legislation which President Truman called "of the first order of importance for the success of my administration" is now ready for signing.

The Senate passed it late yesterday by a vote of 54 to 21. First it restored a House-approved provision permitting Mr. Truman to reduce selected tariff rates another 50 per cent. Then it defeated a series of proposed restrictive amendments.

Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee had made good on Tuesday his effort to put back the additional rate-cutting provision which had been eliminated in committee, 10 to 9.

Other Amendments Fail

He and other Administration Democrats, joined by a considerable number of Republicans, followed up the initial victory by defeating yesterday all other attempts to amend the bill and by passing it in the same form in which it cleared the House.

It extends the trade law three more years, and, with the additional rate-cutting authority, gives the President and the State Department fresh bargaining power in working out export-import deals with other nations.

Congressional Approval Beaten

As expected, an amendment offered by Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), proposing that all new trade agreements be made subject to congressional approval, set off the most fireworks. But it went down 49 to 27 on a roll-call vote—exactly the same score as defeated another by Senator Shipstead (R., Minn.) to exempt virtually all farm products from tariff reductions.

O'Mahoney contended that Congress unwisely was delegating away its rightful powers, a charge ridiculed by Senators George and Lucas termed the amendment "a move back toward economic isolationism."

Only seven Democrats—five from Western States— and twenty Republicans supported the O'Mahoney proposal.

In quick order the Senate disposed of several minor amendments and passed the bill, ending seven days' consideration.

Presidency Move Stirs Taunt Of Democrats

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Republicans in Congress said today that President Truman's own party leaders are wary of his presidential succession plan for fear it would put a Republican in the White House.

Mr. Truman has asked Congress to make the House Speaker next in line of succession after the Vice President as the official who "can be most accurately said to stem from the people themselves."

Present law puts the Secretary of State next in line.

Republicans Back Plan

Republicans immediately jumped to help carry out Mr. Truman's recommendations. A few hours after his message reached Congress, Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) introduced a bill closely following the White House suggestions. A similar measure was introduced in the House by Representative Anderson (R., Cal).

"I discovered right away," Bridges told reporters, "that some Democrats immediately began to worry that the Republicans might win the 1946 elections. They're afraid in that event, if anything happened to President Truman, a Republican Speaker would step into the White House."

Bridges's Taunt

"I didn't know," he chuckled "that they thought a Republican Speaker was that imminent."

Meanwhile, Chairman Green (D., R.I.) called the Senate Elections Committee to meet tomorrow to discuss plans for proceedings with Bridges's bill. Green reserved comment on the bill and Mr. Truman's message.

Bridges, with party colleagues nodding assent, said that if his measure fails, it will be because "the New Deal higher-ups don't want it."

SPROUL ATTACKS MONETARY FUND

N. Y. Federal Reserve Head Says Present Bretton Pacts Would Curb Cooperation

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Allen Sproul, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, said today that the Bretton Woods monetary agreements would jeopardize, rather than encourage, international cooperation among nations. He told the Senate Banking Committee that the proposed $8,800,000,000 international fund expressly sanctioned, rather than discouraged, foreign exchange controls and bi-lateral monetary relations depressive to international trade.

Mr. Sproul advocated adoption only of the proposed $9,100,000,000 international bank with possibly expanded short-term lending authority and "a modest increase" in capital. He disputed contentions that alteration of the Bretton Woods agreements to this effect would hazard or delay world economic recovery.

"Congress could suggest modifications and the representatives of the nations quickly convened again to ratify a modified plan," he said. "I consider adoption of the agreements in their present form a disservice to international cooperation in the transition period."

John H. Williams, vice president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, recommended that the United States give Great Britain $3,000,000,000 to stabilize her economy. He termed Britain's economic stabilization essential before the Bretton Woods international monetary agreements could be successful.

"Unless that is done first Bretton Woods will be another international failure," Mr. Williams predicted.

The witness said he had heard of some proposals that the United States extend to Britain grants of $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000, but he estimated that $3,000,000,000 would accomplish the desired purpose.

Senator Taft of Ohio recalled that he had advocated spending the $6,000,000,000 which this nation would be expected to contribute to the proposed interna-

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tional bank and the currency stabilization fund contemplated in the Bretton Woods agreements, in outright grants to needy nations, $3,000,000,000 to Britain.

Mr. Williams agreed with Mr. Sproul that the United States should cancel first World War debts. Both bankers advocated delay in establishing the proposed international monetary fund until a solution of Britain's situation was achieved, meanwhile establishing the proposed international bank for reconstruction and development with expanded powers to make stabilization loans.

Senators Urged To Give Britain 3 Billion Grant

Williams, of Federal Reserve Bank, and Taft Agree on Need for Outright Aid

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—A New York Federal Reserve Bank officer recommended today that the United States give Great Britain $3,000,000,000 to stabilize its economy.

The recommendation was made to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee by John H. Williams, the bank's vice-president and Harvard University professor of economics.

He termed Britain's economic stabilization essential before the Bretton Woods international monetary agreements can be successful.

"Unless that is done first Bretton Woods will be another international failure," Mr. Williams forecast.

The witness said he had heard of some proposals that the United States extend to Britain grants of $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000, but he estimated $3,000,000,000 would accomplish the desired purpose.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, recalled that he had advocated spending the $6,000,000,000 which this nation would be expected to contribute to the proposed international bank and the currency stabilization fund contemplated in the Bretton Woods agreements in outright grants to needy nations, $3,000,000,000 to Britain.

Later Senator Taft told reporters he understood monetary discussions between spokesmen for the United States and Britain had brought out British requests for $7,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 in grants.

Senator Taft and Mr. Williams shared the idea that the Bretton Woods plan for world financial stabilization is foredoomed to failure as long as Britain's economy remains unstable.

Mr. Williams agreed with an earlier witness, Allen Sproul, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, that the United States should cancel world war debts. Mr. Williams said grants given to Britain by this country would enable it to pay out part of its blocked sterling balance, or debt, and refund the balance on a long-term payment basis.

Both bankers advocated delay in establishing the proposed international monetary fund until a solution of Britain's situation is achieved, meanwhile establishing the proposed international bank for reconstruction and development with expanded powers to make stabilization loans.

FARLEY LAUDS TRUMAN FOR SUCCESSION PLAN

NEW YORK, June 21 — (AP) James A. Farley said today President Truman's assertion that power in succession to the presidency should not rest with the chief executive was "a wholesome sign which every real American will cheer."

The one-time Democratic national chairman and postmaster general said in a statement:

"President Truman deserves the gratitude of the nation for his statesman-like message on the question of presidential succession.

"Noting that under the present law 'it now lies within my power to nominate the person who would be my immediate successor,' the President added, 'I do not believe that in a democracy this power should rest with the chief executive.'"

Farley continued: "So far as I know, this is the first time since the last war that a president has sought voluntarily to relinquish a power conferred upon him and that is a wholesome sign which every real American will cheer."

One Navy Plane Blasted 68,395 Tons of Ships

Lt. Elder's Liberator Sank 25,900 Tons Off China and Establishes Record

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—A record of 68,395 tons of enemy shipping sunk or damaged by a single Navy plane has been established by a Liberator search plane piloted by Lieutenant Arthur G. Elder, of Dallas, Tex.

The Navy reported today that the total includes 25,900 tons sent to the bottom and 42,495 tons probably sunk or damaged.

The previous record of 63,850 tons sunk or damaged was held by Commander Norman M. Miller, in his famous Thunder Mug Liberator.

Lieutenant Elder and his five-man crew flew an average of one search every three days during their three-months tour in the Pacific. They have returned home for leave and reassignment. The Liberator ranged over the South China Sea from Sarawak, Borneo, to Tourane on the Indo-China coast, making hops of from 1,600 to 2,000 miles over heavily patrolled enemy waters and over shore installations loaded with anti-aircraft defenses.

The lieutenant and his crew reached the climax of their tour on March 25 when they sank 14,500 tons of shipping and damaged two destroyer escorts, five large merchantmen and ten smaller vessels, and shot down a Japanese seaplane at Saigon, former French naval base.

Members of Lieutenant Elder's crews included: Ensign Earl R. Mellen, of 393 Wyoming Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.; Aviation Machinist's Mate, second class, Edgar F. Elliott, of Oakland, Calif.; Aviation Machinist's Mate, third class, P. T. Gedney, of Washington; Aviation Radio Man, third class, Roger C. Van Kammen, of Kenosha, Wis., and Aviation Radio Man, third class, Alfred L. Gervasi, of Cleveland.

2 Major Generals Advanced

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—Major General Charles C. Chauncey has been appointed Deputy Chief of Air Staff for the Army Air Forces, the War Department announced today. General Chauncey was formerly chief of staff for the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces. Major General Elwood R. Quesada, former chief of the 9th Tactical Air Command, has been named Assistant Chief of the Air Staff Intelligence Section, succeeding Major General James P. Hodges.

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Sinking Of Baltimore Officer's Ship Described

San Pedro, Cal., June 21 (AP)—The mine sweeper YMS-275 is being repaired here after limping back from the South Pacific where a Japanese mine severely damaged her stern.

Washington, June 21 (AP)—The double blow of a Japanese suicide plane and a jet-propelled Baka bomb broke in two and sank the destroyer Mannert L. Abele while she was on picket duty off Okinawa on April 12.

The ship's loss was announced April 20, but the Navy today told additional details of her final action. Casualties were 81 dead and 32 wounded.

Life Raft Bombed

Many of the casualties were trapped in compartments and went down with the ship. Others were killed when their life raft was bombed by a Japanese plane after the ship had been abandoned.

The suicide plane, the Navy report said, was a single-engine "Zeke" fighter which dived through a blazing cone of anti-aircraft fire from the ship's guns to score a hit on the starboard side, penetrating the deck to the after engine room. The plane's bomb exploded inside the ship, breaking the shaft and keel.

Second Explosion

A minute later the Baka bomb came skimming over the water at more than 400 miles an hour to crash into the ship at the water line on the starboard side beneath the forward stack, setting off a second terrific explosion.

The Baka (a Japanese name selected by American officers to ridicule it) is a human-piloted suicide projectile launched from beneath a medium bomber. The bomb, apparently developed from the German robot V-1, but powered with rockets instead of a jet engine, weighs more than 2,000 pounds and carries a 1,000-pound war head. Its wingspan is about fourteen feet. A major fault is lack of maneuverability when in flight. Its speed is estimated at 400 to 450 miles an hour.

The ship first came under attack about 1.45 P.M., when a group of three enemy dive bombers appeared. One made a run on the ship. Hit by ack-ack shells and set afire, it swerved off course, attempting unsuccessfully to crash a near-by landing craft.

Soon others appeared, and by 2 P.M. the Abele was surrounded by enemy planes. Some made feints at the ship but stayed out of gun range. At 2.40, two attacking planes came in low and fast, wing to wing. One was splashed at about 4,000 yards, but the other scored, although hit many times by 40-mm. and 20-mm. guns.

Another Bomb Hits

No sooner had the explosion from that crash died out than observers sighted the Baka bomb bearing down on the ship. Four 20-mm. guns were firing on the "human bomb" when it struck the side of the ship.

The ship, built by the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, and commissioned July 4, 1944, left a western Pacific anchorage for the Okinawa operation March 20, arriving March 25. Under command of Commander A. E. Parker, 2935 North Calvert street, Baltimore, she served as screening ship for heavier units in the preliminary phases of the action and joined in the bombardment of beaches prior to the landing.

Parker Now In Washington

Commander Parker, who is 35, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1932. His wife is the former Virginia Carroll, of Baltimore.

He has been in the Pacific for more than five years and after his return home about a month ago he was assigned to duty in Washington.

Pepper Would Expand G. I. Education Benefits

Bill Raises Allowances for Subsistence While Studying

WASHINGTON, June 21. (AP).—Broad expansion of educational benefits under the G. I. "bill of rights" is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida. He said in a statement that the legislation embodies recommendations of the American Legion and the National Education Association.

It proposes an increase in dependency allowances for veterans obtaining an education under the G. I. bill. They now are allowed $50 a month for subsistence while studying if single, $75 a month if responsible for one or more dependents.

The Pepper amendment would increase this to $100 a month for two dependents, $125 for three, and $150 for four.

Men over twenty-five no longer would have to prove that their education was interrupted when they entered service, but would be entitled to the same benefits as veterans under twenty-five. Veterans would be able to take advantage of the educational provisions later than the two-year deadline, if they wished, giving them a chance to obtain jobs first.

The maximum benefit now is four years of education. The Pepper proposal would grant qualified students in professional courses up to seven years.

WAR CASUALTIES TOTAL 1,023,453

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WASHINGTON, June 21 — (AP) Combat casualties of the armed forces during the war reached 1,023,453 today, an increase of 6,356 in the last week.

The toll, as announced by the Army and Navy, included 234,711 killed; 620,032 wounded; 50,864 missing and 117,846 prisoners.

The Army accounted for 903,701 of the aggregate and the Navy for 119,752. Under Secretary of War Patterson said the Army figure was based on individual names received here through June 14 and reflected battle events through most of May.

WICKARD IS CONFIRMED

JUN 22 1945

WASHINGTON, June 21 — (AP) The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard to a 10-year term as rural electrification administrator. The vote was 56 to 6.

The Senate already has confirmed President Truman's choice of Rep. Clinton Anderson (D-N.M.) to succeed Wickard in the cabinet post.

Bill Seeks to Preserve Women's Post-War Jobs

Senators Pepper and Morse Ask Discrimination Ban

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—Two Senators moved today to preserve the right of women to post-war jobs if they want them.

Legislation barring job discrimination because of sex was proposed by Senators Claude W. Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, and Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon, vesting enforcement powers in the women's bureau of the Labor Department.

"Women in producing weapons of war have, in many industries and occupations, demonstrated their ability to turn out the same day's work as men do," the authors said in a statement. "From now on they should be assured the same pay for the same work."

Their bill would declare it an unfair labor practice for any employer engaged in interstate commerce to discriminate between sexes by (1) paying a different wage to females for the same job, and (2) discharging a female and replacing her with a male employee.

Navy Mail Restrictions Will Save Man Power

1,500 Handling Publications Will Process Letters

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—The Navy said today regulations restricting the mailing of newspapers and magazines to overseas personnel would release about 1,500 men to process letter mail, which has increased more than 100 per cent during the last year.

The new regulations, effective July 1, prohibit postoffices from accepting newspapers and magazines for mailing to overseas personnel except those requested by the addressee in writing.

The Navy said mail handled by the San Francisco Fleet postoffice increased from 49,719,867 pieces in May, 1944, to 100,129,789 in May, 1945. Postal officials expect the quantity to rise still further.

The Navy explained that it would offset the curtailment of individual subscriptions by a bulk shipment plan which for the first time would enable ship stores to stock a wide variety of full-size magazines.

The Navy will buy 8,000 packages weekly of overseas editions now used by the Army, each package supplying a range of reading matter for 150 men.

The Navy also will expand the original selection of magazines Selected on the service men's reading preferences, 295,000 copies monthly of fifty-five other magazines which do not have overseas editions will be purchased for resale on ships and at shore stations.

Kermit Roosevelt Fund For Lectures Approved

Promotes Exchange Between West Point and Sandhurst

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—Congress approved today a proposal by Major Kermit Roosevelt's family to establish a fund in his memory for exchange lectures between West Point and Sandhurst.

the British Royal Military College.

Senate adoption of a House-passed resolution sent it to the White House.

Major Roosevelt, a son of President Theodore Roosevelt, served in both the British and American Armies in both the World War and this war. In each case he entered the British Army on the outbreak of war, then transferred to his own country's forces after United States entry into the conflict. He died June 4, 1943, while serving with the United States Army in Alaska.

The resolution authorizes appointment of a board of Army officers to administer a trust of such funds as Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt may tender for the project.

Plane-Building Program For Peace Time Is Urged

Plan Would Establish Nucleus of Future Air Strength

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—government was urged today to arrange now for an aircraft procurement program, effective V-J Day which would assure maintenance of a nucleus for warplane design development and production.

The recommendation came from the National Planning Association a non-partisan body representin agriculture, business, labor an government, acting on a study b a special thirty-two-member ad visory committee on the aircraf industry.

The N. P. A. said its concer developed from Section 202 of th war mobilization and reconversio act which provides for terminatio of prime war contracts whenev production is not needed for prose cution of the war.

The N. P. A. report made n effort to suggest the size of peace time military air organizations but proposed a useful life of no more than four years be assume for military planes. This would replace one-fourth of the aircraft each year with new models.

Land Bank Loan Bill Passes

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—The Senate passed and sent to the White House toda ylegislation allowing Federal land banks to make loans up to 65 per cent of the appraised value of the land mortgaged. Heretofore, they have been restricted to loans of 50 per cent of the appraised value.

Tarkington Attacks Peacetime Conscription

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Novelist Booth Tarkington has expressed concern over the theory that in order to prevent future wars "we've got to make ourselves strong."

"This present fit of our volatile and emotional thinking can heave us into peacetime conscription, I fear," he said in a letter inserted in the *Congressional Record* by Representative Ludlow (D., Ind.). "In order to have peace, we propose to make ourselves ready to kill any of our present friends whom we frighten into trying to carry as big a gun as ours. This we do, of course, as a measure of self-defense—and so does he. No wonder so many people now believe that another and worse war is inevitable."

He added:

"If Congress votes for peacetime increase of armament, how could it vote to join a League of Nations whose basic requirement is the reduction of such armaments?

Ickes Still Most 'Resigningest'

JUN 22 1945

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Ickes today kicked the resignation ball around again.

At his news conference, more than usually well attended in the wake of diverse published reports variously naming Senators O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) and Downey (D., Cal.) and J. A. Krug, war production board chairman, as possible successors, Ickes deposed as follows:

His resignation has been on President Truman's desk since President Roosevelt's death.

It was "at least his sixth" resignation.

He is "the resigningest man in the Government."

Even "Methuselah had a successor."

And, when it was noted that today one published report predicted O'Mahoney would take over while another named Krug—"they're both right; it takes two men to do this job."

Ickes Denies Plan To Seize Harbors

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Interior Ickes said today that Boston and New York harbors are safe from any designs of his department.

At his news conference he was questioned about assertions that he is seeking to seize State properties in the controversy over whether the Federal Government or the States have rightful claim to tidal lands and those under navigable waters. Boston and New York were mentioned. Ickes has contended that the question should be decided by the courts.

"As far as I'm concerned," he said, "Boston and New York harbors are safe. This department would be the first to protect their interests."

Air Mail to Europe Resumed

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—Immediate resumption of air mail service to Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland was announced by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker today. The postage rate will be 30 cents a half ounce. Letters to Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Norway and Switzerland are limited to two ounces, to the Netherlands one ounce.

American Citizenship For Guam Natives Asked

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Citizenship for natives of Guam was proposed in legislation introduced today by Delegate Farrington of Hawaii.

"It seems to me that Congress should extend this privilege to these people at this time as an act of simple justice," Farrington said in a statement. "They are not only deserving of but have earned in full the right to American citizenship."

Neville Miller Leaves UNRRA For New Post

Washington, June 21 (AP) — Appointment of Neville Miller, former president of the National Association of Broadcasters, as special assistant to Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner Thomas B. McCabe was announced today.

Miller, a native and former mayor of Louisville, Ky., will be assigned to the disposal of surplus army-navy property in the Mediterranean, Africa-Middle East and India-Burma theaters and the Persian Gulf command. For the last year he has been senior deputy chief of UNRRA's Balkan mission, with headquarters in Cairo.

Negro Colonel Gets Command Of Air Group

JUN 22 1945

Eaker Puts Davis in Charge of 477th; Replaces Selway, Center of Racial Dispute

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—Colonel Benjamin O. Davis jr., crack Negro flyer, today took command of the 477th Composite Group at Godman Field, Ky., replacing Colonel Robert R. Selway jr., who was the center of a recent racial controversy at Freeman Field, Ind.

While the War Department said that Colonel Selway retains command of Godman Field, it was expected that Colonel Davis also eventually will take over that post, too.

The racial dispute in which Colonel Selway was involved flared up at Freeman Field in April after Negro officer students sought to visit a club which Colonel Selway had set aside for the use of the post's white instructors and administrative personnel. A separate club was maintained for the Negro officers.

A War Department spokesman said at the time of the disturbance that separate clubs for instructors and for trainees is customary in the training command whether or not there is any racial difference between the two groups. The idea, he said, is to discourage social contacts between instructors and trainees and prevent any possible favoritism toward students.

As the result of the dispute, which spread over several days, 101 officers were confined to quarters, but all were released, with the exception of three. These were charged with jostling a military policeman at the door of the instructors' club.

Colonel Selway and the 477th, formerly known as the 477th Bombardment Group, subsequently were transferred from Freeman Field to Godman. Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, who announced Colonel Davis's appointment today, said the disturbance still is under investigation.

The thirty-three-year-old Colonel Davis, son of Brigadier General B. O. Davis, highest ranking Negro in the Army, formerly commanded the 332d Fighter Group in Italy. Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker, deputy chief of the Army Air Forces and former commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, was at Godman Field today to install Colonel Davis in his new command. The 477th, as reconstituted, will include two medium bomber squadrons and one fighter squadron.

In an address to the men of the 477th, General Eaker told them that Colonel Davis will choose his own staff and therefore "those among you who are ambitious can go as far as your ability and performance will take you."

Gen. Chauncey Made Air Staff Deputy Chief

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Charles C. Chauncey has been appointed deputy chief of air staff for the Army Air Forces, the War Department announced today.

Chauncey, former chief of staff for the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, is a native of Joshua, Texas.

Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada, former chief of the 9th Tactical Air Command, has been named assistant chief of the Air Staff Intelligence Section, succeeding Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges, whose new assignment has not been announced.Quesada's home is Washington, District of Columbia.

So, Can't Something Be Done About This Corporal?

JUN 22 1945

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Want o know how a private feels about iis corporal?

The following letter, received by New York congressman, should give you a rough idea. Exactly as ent, except for deletion of identies, it reads:

"Dear Sir—My name is Private Z' and right now I have a problem.

"Sir, I'll tell you about my problem. Sir, three weeks ago myself nd my buddys were on K.P. This happened about 2.30 A. M. A corpo'al by the name of 'X' came to my hut to wake us up for K.P. The first ime he came in my hit, I raised rom my bed, and somehow I went ack to sleep. I must have been in daze because I went back to sleep.

And Then!—

"Well, he came in my hut a sec-nd time and started to yell and urned my bed over. As my bed vent over, I hit my leg on the rail o fthe next bed and hurt my leg pretty bad. It's still sore. It hasn't healed yet and I still have a lump on my leg. It's like a rock.

"Sir, I'm not the only one he threw out of bed. He threw two buddys of mine out of bed also. I don't think that's right to do a thing like that.

"Sir, I would like to know from you if something can be done about this Corporal X.

Furthermore—

"Sir, I forgot to mention, when ever he has to get one man out of bed he wakes up the whole hut to get the man he wants. The whole company is tired of him.

"Sir, I would like to have some one do something about him."

The Congressman, who was a private in World War I, was not unsympathetic to the plea. He has written Corporal X's commanding officer to see if "something" can be done.

Liberator Sets New Record For Sinkings

Washington, June 21 (AP)—A record of 68,395 tons of enemy shipping sunk or damaged by a single navy plane has been established by a Liberator search plane piloted by Lieut. Arthur G. Elder, Dallas.

The Navy reported today that the total includes 25,900 tons sent to the bottom and 42,495 tons probably sunk or damaged.

The previous record of 63,850 tons sunk or damaged was held by Commander Norman M. (Bus) Miller, in his famous "Thunder Mug" Liberator.

HOMETOWN HAILS GEN. EISENHOWER

Entire Abilene, Kan., Population at Station to Greet Hero.

ABILENE, Kans., June 21—(AP) General Ike Eisenhower came home tonight after blazing a 150-mile trail of glory across eastern Kansas—and the entire population of Abilene and persons from miles around crowded around the little station to give him a heart-warming home-coming.

"Boy, I'm glad to be back here," the General said as he rushed off the train to receive the official greeting, the key to the town where he grew up, and the greeting he has traveled thousands of miles to receive.

"Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," was struck up by a gaily decorated cowboy band as the General and his wife left the train, wreathed in smiles and surrounded by thousands.

General Eisenhower arrived at 9:30 p.m. C.W.T. aboard a ten-car special train that brought him from Kansas City after a great celebration there.

Greets Old Friends

He shook hands joyously with Joner Callahan, drug store proprietor where he used to hang out nearly forty years ago, C. M. Harger, editor and old-time friend, Bud Huffman, mail carrier; Orin Snyder, his old football coach now farming here, C. A. Case, a retired merchant, and Paul Royer, local attorney.

The key to the city where he grew up was an ornate gilded wooden key wrapped in ribbons. It took Ike ten minutes to free himself from the greeters and board a car with his 83-year-old mother to drive to their old home, five blocks distant.

Eisenhower rushed from the rear car of the train as it pulled in, in order to draw the crowd away from the special car. He said his mother was "played out" after her great day of glory in Kansas City where she greeted her illustrious son, Supreme commander of the Allies, who defeated Germany.

Makes Three Stops

Eisenhower's train halted briefly at Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, Fort Riley and Junction City before reaching here four and a half hours out of Kansas City. In each he made a victorious rear platform appearance and spoke briefly, the most seriously at Junction City.

"Any Kansan always is happy to be home," he said there. "I'm particularly happy to stop here where my brother, Roy, lived for so long.

"He was the only one of us who lived to maturity who now is gone. I know what you've been doing for so long and on behalf of every soldier in this war, I want to thank you a lot," he said.

Eisenhower's four living brothers were with him on the train. They were Milton, Arthur, Earl and Edgar. Roy died in 1942.

At Fort Riley where he once served, Eisenhower said, "Let me tell you something, I'm coming home and I'm glad to be here. When I get out of this uniform, this is the country I'm coming back to."

Mid-West Gives Wild Welcome To Eisenhower

General Is Home in Abilene; Had Greeted Mother at Kansas City Ceremonies

ABILENE, Kan., June 21 (AP).—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower came home tonight after blazing a 150-mile trail of glory across eastern Kansas—and the entire population of Abilene and persons from miles around crowded around the little station to give him a heart-warming home-coming.

"Boy, I'm glad to be back here," the general said as he rushed off

the train to receive the official greeting, the key to the town where he grew up, and the greeting he has traveled thousands of miles to receive.

Earlier in the day, General Eisenhower had flown in from the East to Kansas City, Mo., for an uproarious welcome back to his Middle West.

There, he greeted his mother and four brothers, who had gone there to meet him, and also his wife, who had come West by train.

There also he told the nation through his welcomers that America must give its youth adequate military training if it is to uphold its position in the world.

General Eisenhower, in his Kansas City address, struck a hard blow at the reputed position of the Middle West as "the heart of isolation." "I do not believe it," he said. "No intelligent man can be an isolationist, and there is no higher level of education anywhere in the world than in the Mid-West."

Met by Cowboy Band

In Abilene, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," was struck up by a gayly decorated cowboy band as the general and his wife left the train, wreathed in smiles and surrounded by thousands.

He shook hands joyously with Joner Callahan, drug store proprietor where he used to hang out nearly forty years ago; C. M. Harger, editor and old-time friend; Bud Huffman, mail carrier; Orin Snyder, his old football coach now farming here; C. A. Case, a retired merchant, and Paul Royer, local attorney.

The key to the city where he grew up was an ornate gilded wooden key wrapped in ribbons. It took the general ten minutes to free himself from the greeters and board a car with his mother to drive to their old home, five blocks distant.

General Eisenhower had rushed from the rear car of the train as it pulled in, in order to draw the crowd away from the special car. He said his mother was "played out" after her great day of glory in Kansas City.

Says He's Coming Back

General Eisenhower's train had halted briefly at Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, Fort Riley and Junction City before reaching here, four and a half hours out of Kansas City. In each he made a victorious rear-platform appearance and spoke briefly, the most seriously at Junction City.

"Any Kansan always is happy to be home," the fifty-four-year-old Texas-born Kansan said there. "I'm particularly happy to stop here, where my brother, Roy, lived for so long. He was the only one of us who lived to maturity who now is gone. I know what you've been doing for so long and on behalf of every soldier in this war, I want to thank you a lot," he said.

At Fort Riley, where he once served, General Eisenhower said, "Let me tell you something. I'm coming home and I'm glad to be here. When I get out of this uniform, this is the country I'm coming back to."

Wearing the broad grin for which he is famous, "Ike," as he is known to the world, swept his proud eighty-three-year-old mother, Mrs. Ida E. Eisenhower, into an embrace and kiss as his plane, the Sunflower, brought him to Kansas City early this afternoon. Then he pumped the hands of his brothers, Milton, Arthur, Earl and Edgar, gathered for the Mid-West's greatest greeting to a native son.

Just as General Eisenhower and his victorious party of fifty-three landed at the Kansas City, Mo., Municipal Airport, President Truman announced in Olympia, Wash., that "Ike" is entitled to anything he wants and that he would see that the general gets it. "That's nice," was the general's comment.

The general, stepping from the Sunflower after a military salute, jerked off his five-star cap and said, "Hello mother, how are you?" as he embraced his corsaged, black-gowned mother, who wore a schoolgirl's broad smile as her eyes glistened with pride. Her voice broke as she said, "Hello, Dwight," then she clung to his arm as he greeted his brothers, and then received the welcome of Governors Phil M. Donnelly of Missouri and Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas.

His Kansas City speech, echoing many of the principles which he enunciated at West Point yesterday and in New York City and Washington the two days before, was delivered at the city's memorial to the first world war soldier dead.

Text of Eisenhower Speech

The complete text of his speech:

"For many months, even years, my associates present with me here today, and myself, have been wandering on foreign lands. We have returned home. We have come back to the great Mid-West, the most fortunate region under God's blue sky.

"We have come back from wrecked cities, both enemy and friendly. You have not been forced to witness those scenes of destruction, much less to experience them. My associates, my soldiers here with me, have had to live in them, but it isn't only in the good fortune of your isolation that I speak of you as the most favored part of the world's surface.

"Neither do I specically or especially mean your record of war accomplishment. I know about your industrial production, your agricultural production, your men in the service and the moral support you have given the war.

"But the very force of circumstances are going to make you take an increasingly important part in world affairs.

Sees Two Basic Needs

"The world today needs two things: moral leadership and food. Because the United States with its great strength and its prosperity is forced, even if unwillingly, into a position of leadership; the State of Missouri through its great son, President Truman, has become a factor in world leadership—call it enlightened statesmanship—that will be of the most tremendous importance to the whole world. His background is here, he is one of you. He will cary into that task the qualities of this great Mid-Western section. I belive he could carry no better equipment.

"Food. Here is the great producing area of the world. Great sections are starving. My associates and I have just left starving areas. We have had to feed them from the day of invasion. Otherwise we would have had riots and disorder in our rear. In spite of floods, in spite of drought, every handicap that can be imagined, this country must produce food. Without it, there will be no peace. At the best there will be an uneasy cessation of hostilities. We cannot stand that. We must have peace and among other things that means we must have food. The eyes of the world, therefore, are going to turn more and more to the great Mid-West of America, with Kansas City at its heart.

"We have returned, my associates and I, to welcomes in the United States beyond anything of which we could have dreamed, but here today as Mayor Gage and the Governors of these two great states were kind enough to say, we are back among our own people. I hope you can know what this welcome means to us. We are standing here on a memorial to soldiers; not far off are two other memorials, one to a pioneer, one to a scout. It seems to me there is something particularly symbolic about the proximity of these monuments and memorials, one to the other.

Scout and Pioneer

"The scout and the pioneer represent the characteristics of the American soldier that fairly set him apart from others. The boldness of the scout, the expediency, the resourcefulness, and the self-dependence of the pioneer: these faculties have made the American soldier the greatest fighting man in the world. Add to that training—and I mean real training—and you have the finest soldier that can be produced.

"In the sixty-one divisions of Americans that we hurled across the Rhine that is exactly what we had, trained scouts and pioneers, fighters all. Because courage and bravery alone are helpless against a skilled enemy, we must always insist upon training. You, here in front of me, are the ones that must do it.

"Your children, all of the coming generations, have a tremendous stake in this thing, and it is your responsibility to see that they get their rightful due, a chance to be trained before it is possible for them to meet any foe.

"And I say this in full faith that an organization will be developed whose purpose will be to minimize the opportunity or the chances for war. But the United States must be strong. Weakness can never co-operate with any one else in this world. No one can co-operate unless he is strong. If he is weak, he can be only pitied or helped.

Assails Isolationism

"The possibility of war in the future is terrifying. What we must see is this: explore every possible direction by which peace can be maintained through our own strength and through agreements with others. To do that we must be considerate, we must understand the other fellow's viewpoint.

"This country here, this section, has also been called the heart of isolation. I do not believe it. No intelligent man can be an isolationist, and there is no higher level of education anywhere in the world than in the Mid-West. Therefore, if there be a few misguided people that believe even you, here on the Missouri River, can separate yourselves from the problems of the world they had better look at the experience of this war. Rockets, before the termination of the hostilities in Europe, were shooting through space 250 miles and carrying two tons of most terrifying explosives. Fly bombs, coming over at the rate of a hundred a day. There is no reason why they couldn't have come over at a thousand.

"In another war, even if it were only five, ten, years to go, are you bold enough or brave enough to say those rockets won't be landing here? And pick your own starting point. You cannot be isolated. So the problems of Europe are yours, ours, whether we like it or not.

"I am merely a simple soldier and I speak only for myself and for the soldiers that I know in general agree with me. They believe, first, that America must be strong and its youth must be trained; second, it must be ready to co-operate in a spirit of mutual tolerance and readiness to see the other fellow live in the world; and, third, it must live by those righteous principles that are imbedded in your country's constitution and which have made you great. To all this throng, and especially to the officials of the states and of the city, I extend on behalf of my comrades here with me our most profound thanks for a wonderful welcome home. Thank you."

EISENHOWER TELLS MIDWEST ITS DUTY

Youth Must Be Trained to Keep America Strong in World Ties, He Says at Kansas City

JUN 22 1945

KANSAS CITY, June 21 (AP)—Back in the Middle West where he began, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, gazing across the statues of the Pioneer Mother and the Scout from Liberty Memorial Hill today, said that America must give its youth adequate and full military training if it is to uphold its position in the world.

"Adequate and strong youth training" was one of three points which the Supreme Commander in the defeate of Germany told his homefolk must become the United States foundation for future peace.

"America must trust and cooperate with others, and live in a spirit of toleration, and we must live by those righteous principles embedded in our Constitution and which made us strong," he told a sweltering audience on the Memorial, dedicated to the memory of soldiers who died in the first World War.

"I'm only a simple soldier," he said, "but I speak the thoughts of many other simple soldiers like myself when I tell you America must be guided by these three things, the first of which is strongly trained youth."

Too Intelligent for Isolation

Looking off across the broad, high hills rising back from the memorial, where the West begins, General Eisenhower called attention to the characters of the pioneer and the scout and said it was their greatness that made American soldiers great.

"But we must understand this in our future conduct with the world," he continued. "The problems of Europe and the world are our problems, whether we like it or not.

"This has been called the heart of isolationism. I don't believe it. No intelligent person can be isolationist, and the ratio of intelligence here is high. If there are a few who believe we can isolate ourselves, they had better face the facts—rockets, robots swarming through the air at great speed and great distances.

"If another war should come, even in only five or ten years, no one can say these can't reach us, no matter from what distance launched."

General Eisenhower spoke from familiar surroundings, close to his home in Abilene, Kan., where he journeyed tonight by special train with his mother and four brothers and many other members of the family for the greatest Eisenhower family reunion in twenty years.

He said that the world's greatest needs today were moral leadership and food. The Middle West, he said, had contributed President Truman as a leader, and must, despite floods and drought and whatever other hazards, contribute food, because without food there could be no peace.

"Myself and my associates" was the term constantly used by General Eisenhower in accepting the homecoming prepared here for the five-star leader and fifty-three Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska heroes from Germany and France.

Family Reunion Is First

Wearing the broad grin for which he is famous, "Ike," as he is known to the world, swept his proud 83-year-old mother, Mrs. Ida E. Eisenhower, into an embrace and kiss as his plane, "The Sunflower," brought him to Kansas City early this afternoon, and then he pumped the hands of his brothers, Milton, Arthur, Earl and Edgar, gathered for the Midwest's greatest greeting to a native son.

As the last shot of the seventeen-gun salute was fired, the general jerked off his five-star cap and said, "Hello, mother, how are you?" as he embraced her. Her eyes glistened with pride and her voice broke as she said, "Hello, Dwight!"

She clung to his arm as he greeted his brothers and then received the welcome of Govs. Phil M. Donnelly of Missouri and Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas.

An hour later Mayor John B. Gage and Mrs. Gage of Kansas City rode with General Eisenhower down broad Grand Avenue as several hundred thousand Kansas Cityans lined the route from downtown to the Liberty Memorial Mall above Union Station, where the General reviewed a two-mile-long parade of military units and gayly dressed horsemen. Military planes, including B-29's, roared overhead by the score.

Just as General Eisenhower and his victorious party landed at Municipal Airport, President Truman announced in Olympia, Wash., that Ike is entitled to anything he wants and that he would see that the general gets it.

The President made it clear that General Eisenhower's first job is to get back to Germany and finish his work there, but after that he can have what he wants.

"That's nice," the general remarked later, "I don't think I should comment further on what the Commander in Chief said."

Governors Donnelly and Schoeppel, and Governor Dwight Griswold of Nebraska greeted the fifty-three members of the general's party, while he spent a quiet half hour with his immediate family before the official greeting got under way.

Franklin Catches Fire As Awards Are Presented

New York, June 21 (AP)—Fire broke out in a forward boiler room of the U.S.S. Franklin at New York Navy Yard today just as a mass presentation of awards was being made to 139 officers and men of the heroic carrier.

Capt. Leslie E. Gehres, commanding officer, stopped reading a citation from the International Junior Benjamin Franklin Society and ordered all engineering and damage control men to break formation and help put out the blaze.

The fire was extinguished quickly and damage was negligible.

CHARTER OF PEACE READY FOR SIGNING

JUN 22 1945

Connally to Take Document to Senate Should Truman Delay Return.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21—(AP) The United Nations conference fitted into place the last details of a charter for a world-peace keeping organization today and Senators Vandenberg (R-Mich) and Connally (D-Tex) arranged to report to the Senate on it next Thursday and Friday.

Secretary of State Stettinius, beaming with pleasure, told a news conference that everything is now ready for the eight-hour signing ceremony to start late Monday.

Truman to Speak

The next day President Truman will make his formal address to the closing session. Present plans are for Mr. Truman to carry the charter back with him to Washington.

But if he does not go directly

back, then Senator Connally will take the charter for unofficial presentation to the Senate on Thursday, at which the Texan plans to make a general report to the Senate.

Senator Vandenberg plans a detailed report on the conference to the Senate on Friday. Senate ratification is necessary for the United States to participate, and Mr. Truman has urged that it come promptly—if possible, before his summer meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

However, blocking the chance of such speedy action is the fact that about two weeks are expected to be needed to compile reports and minutes for consideration by Senate Foreign Relations committee. Connally is head of this committee. Also congress is reported set for a summer vacation.

No Arbitrary Delays

American delegation leaders are reported balancing a determination that there must be no arbitrary delays in Senate consideration of the charter against a conviction that both congress and the country are entitled to a "reasonable time" in which to discuss a matter of such great importance.

Stettinius said that the text of the charter was finally finished at 4 a. m. (PWT) today and that he showed it for the first time to all the other delegation heads at a steering committee meeting late today.

The secretary of state also reported officially—it had long been said unofficially—that the commission which will bridge the gap between the conference and the first meeting of the world organization will meet in London this summer. There will be fourteen members of the interim commission.

Representatives of all 50 United Nations will meet here in a post-conference session on Wednesday, to go over plans for the London session.

Short Talk Scheduled

Stettinius also said that Mr. Truman will be the last person to address the conference, in plenary session late Tuesday. Short talks are scheduled by representatives of China, the United Kingdom, Russia, the United States, France, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia and South Africa.

The final action at the charter-working stage came today in unanimous approval by a conference commission of plans for a world forum. Delegates then settled back to wait for Tuesday.

Then will end nine weeks of intensive effort by statesmen of 50 nations guided by a determination that the world never again shall become embroiled in ruinous war.

Most dangerous occupation for a workingman 15 to 64 years old is that of stablehand, according to statistics.

JUN 22 1945

'Ike' Once Helped Educate Brother

Kansas City, June 21 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower once made a pact to stay home at Abilene and work in order to finance an older brother through college.

A third brother, Arthur Eisenhower, Kansas City banker, told the story today.

"About 1909 Big Ike—that's Edgar—and Little Ike—that was Dwight—made a pact," Arthur Eisenhower recounted. "One of them was to go to college and the other was to stay home and work to help pay the other's way through school.

"Edgar enrolled at Ann Arbor that year and Dwight stayed home. That first year he sent Edgar $200. But the next year Dwight received his West Point appointment. The deal fell through and Edgar had to work his own way through college."

Edgar Eisenhower, now a Tacoma (Wash.) lawyer, was one of four Eisenhower boys here today to greet their famous brother. Arthur is the eldest, Edgar second, Dwight third, Earl Eisenhower, of Charleroi, Pa., fourth, and Milton, president of Kansas State College, the youngest.

Final Technical Tasks Occupy Frisco Men

San Francisco, June 21 (AP)—The views of 50 United Nations were embodied today in a world charter designed to maintain peace.

President Truman, now taking a holiday in Washington State, will bring the United Nations conference to a formal close with a speech on Tuesday afternoon. Until that time the delegates here will be busy with technical problems and speech-making sessions. But the real work of the conference, which began April 25, is done.

Discussion Compromise

That stage was reached last night. A committee approved an Australian-Russian compromise empowering the proposed general assembly of nations to discuss and make recommendations on any question "within the scope of the charter" written here.

Thus ended a long struggle by small nations to make the assembly a "town meeting of the world," potentially capable of exerting the pressure of public opinion on the big-power-controlled security council, even though it could exercise no control over the council directly.

Victor Andrade, of Bolivia, chairman of the committee on assembly powers, attributed leadership in this struggle to Foreign Minister Evatt of Australia.

Signing Set Monday

The last commission session to go over a chapter of the charter was called today to receive the report of Andrade's committee. From the stage of commission action the conference will move through plenary sessions, in which the four commisions will formally report various sections of the charter for approval.

Secretary of State Stettinius announced yesterday that the charter would be signed Monday. A special room, with a huge round table, blue-covered against a background of United Nations flags, has been prepared for that ceremony.

The President will arrive Monday in time for the signing and will remain through the closing session about 24 hours later. When he leaves to fly back to Washington by way of his home town, Independence, Mo., he will take the charter with him to submit to the Senate with a plea for speedy ratification.

Trustee Plan Okayed

Among sections of the charter that won committee approval yesterday and last night was one setting up a system of international trusteeships for the government of internationally held territories and also setting standards for colonial powers in the government of all dependent peoples.

Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, of the Philippines, who had fought for a promise of independence for such peoples, praised the statement of standards. "Here we have a charter for all the colonial peoples and for all peoples," he said. "For it is the charter of human liberty, and it is irrefutable proof that at last we have won the long fight, and that in winning the fight for freedom, we have won this war."

The charter does not specifically mention independence but it promises the development of self-government and free political institutions.

Stassen Praises Charter

Commander Harold E. Stassen, of the United States delegation, told the delegates that this part of the charter "is a great document—an open door to millions of men, women and children throughout the world." But, he said, it is up to the nations represented here to give it life by carrying out its principles of human dignity and freedom.

Lord Cranborne, of the British delegation, said that as now written the charter "does not rule out independence" but "leaves it to the processes of natural evolution in cases where it is appropriate."

Objection To France

Another of the commisions, in approving sections of the charter for setting up the eleven-nation security council ran into an argument from Egypt on including France as one of the council's permanent Big Five members.

Abdel Hamid Pasha Bedawi, of Egypt, recalled the recent fighting between French troops and Syrians in Syria, and said that, had the council been in operation, France as one of the Big Five would have a veto over action to restore peace in Syria.

The provision for council membership, with France included, was approved but Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon abstained from voting.

Dulles Acclaimed For Frisco Work

San Francisco, June 21 (AP)—John Foster Dulles, a Republican, who advised Gov. Thomas E. Dewey during the 1944 presidential campaign, wound up his role today as one of the chief idea men of the United Nations conference.

The 57-year-old Wall Street lawyer plans to return to New York next week, make a report on the conference to the Federal Council of Churches and then catch up on his fishing

Supplied Ideas, Phrases

As a supplier of ideas and phrases for controversial sections of the United Nations charter Dulles probably has no equal in San Francisco. Every time the Big Five got into an argument Dulles was summoned as a trouble shooter. The delegates said that nine times out of ten he came up with the answer.

It was Dulles, for instance, who found the language that finally proved acceptable to the Russians, after Harry Hopkins put in some licks at Moscow, in the battle over the scope of the security council veto.

Settled Last Wrangle

Dulles, too, supplied the original idea incorporated in the compromise proposal offered by Foreign Minister Evatt of Australia, on the breadth of the general assembly's debating rights. Acceptance of this proposal yesterday cleared the way for final signing of the charter.

Throughout the conference, Dulles has jumped from controversy to controversy, coming up with ideas that more often than not found their way into final charter language.

Dulles almost came to San Francisco as mere consultant with no official entry into the Big Five gatherings or into the meetings of the American delegation. But apparently at the insistence of Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), the New Yorker was given the rank of adviser and turned out to be the conference's No. 1 trouble shooter.

No Subs Sighted In 60 Queen Mary Crossings

New York, June 21 (AP)—In 60 wartime Atlantic crossings—59 of them without convoy—the giant liner Queen Mary never sighted a submarine or fired one of its guns at an enemy, Commodore Sir James G. Bisset, the vessel's captain, said today.

Bisset, a ruddy-faced 62-year-old Scotsman, said his ship had carried about 650,000 troops, of which about 500,000 were Americans.

He said all the ship's armament and guns of all calibre had been removed a month ago, and that after the war it would take about six months to prepare it for passenger service.

Prime Minister Churchill was a passenger aboard the Queen Mary three times, the skipper said.

Bisset expressed a fondness for the American GI's his ship had transported and said the 14,000 Americans brought home by the Queen Mary yesterday had "behaved themselves admirably."

Stalin Sincere, Says Standley

New York, June 21 (AP)—Despite past misunderstandings between Russia and her allies, Marshal Stalin wants to co-operate in the postwar world to assure a durable peace, in the opinion of Admiral William H. Standley, former United States Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

Writing in the current *Collier's Magazine*, Standley says that Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill had some "stormy sessions" in 1942, but in the end, as on other occasions, harmony prevailed between Russia, Britain and the United States.

Peace To Soviet's Interest

Standley seeks to show how Russia "emerged from isolation into a position where it sincerely wants to co-operate" and how "it is to the interest of the Soviet Union to work wholeheartedly toward a stable peace."

Stalin's apparent reluctance to accept aid from Britain and the United States at first is explained thus by Standley:

". . . He (Stalin) never makes a decision without consulting the heads of departments and the military chiefs of staff. . . . He had everything to prove about the strength of his system and his country, and may have felt that outside aid would be taken by his people as a sign of weakness."

The Russians, Standley says "are sensitive about their shortcomings and eager to show the world their best side."

How Stalin Eased Tension

On the second-front issue, Standley tells of the Churchill-Stalin meeting, particularly of one session that lasted until 3.30 A.M. "and left nerves frayed on both sides." Stalin indicated that Churchill's visit was over by inviting him to a formal dinner. Churchill accepted and advised his host he was leaving the next morning.

"At this," recounts Standley, "Mr. Stalin burst out laughing. 'What's your hurry?' he said, and that eased the tension, and the meeting went on."

Later that year Stalin issued a statement congratulating the Allies on the African invasion, which he called "a great step forward in the war."

After the Russians held at Stalingrad, Stalin "saw that he had a great army and realized that at last the Soviet Union was in a position to take a leading role in world affairs."

3,201 YANKS LAND IN N.Y.

Wounded Form Large Part Of Personnel On 3 Ships

JUN 22 1945

New York, June 21 (AP)—A 23-year-old Air Corps major, whose claim of 23 enemy planes shot down in the European theater rated him second highest American ace there, was among the 3,201 soldiers who put into this port today aboard three vessels.

The major, Duane W. Beeson, of Boise, Idaho, was one of 341 liberated prisoners of war aboard the troopship Santa Paula which also returned 300 reassigned troops and 749 wounded.

The injured men represented more than half of the passenger list on the Santa Paula and about two thirds of those who arrived on the troopship Santa Rosa, which carried 821 wounded, 38 released PW's and 461 reassigned troops.

Freed By Russians

Later, the S.S. Guhin docked with 338 soldiers slated for redeployment and 53 former prisoners of war, who had been freed by the Russians from a camp near Stettin.

Beeson told reporters that he had been in an airmen's prison camp at Barth, Germany, and that although he had been overseas three and a half years he hoped "to get to the Pacific before all the aircraft are shot out of the sky."

Two arrivals, War Correspondent John Wilhelm, of the Chicago *Sun*, and Lieut. Col. Clifton Batchelder, of Boston, returned as bridegrooms.

Batchelder, a tank battalion commander, and his bride, the former Anne Stuart, of Lake Forest, Ill., were married twice—in Luxembourg and in Germany—to satisfy European state laws and religious views.

Other Correspondents

Wilhelm and the former Margaret Maslin, of Port Chester, N.Y., were wed in Holland in January.

Other correspondents arriving were Clifford Shaw, of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Clifford Epstein, of the Detroit *News*, and Bertram Perkins, of Fairchild Publications.

The returning troops included some members of the 2d Armored Division who had been overseas since the African campaign.

The wounded were taken from the pier to Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, and the others aboard the Santa Rosa and the Santa Paula to Camp Shanks, N.Y. Passengers aboard the Guhin went to Camp Kilmer, N.J.

232 Civilians, Freed From Japs, Reach U.S.

Newport News, Va., June 21 (AP). Two hundred and thirty-two civilian prisoners liberated by United States forces from Japanese concentration camps in the Philippine Islands, many of them still showing signs of their confinement by their emaciated bodies, were debarked at the Hampton Roads port of embarkation here this afternoon. The contingent was said to be the first from the Pacific area to be landed at an East Coast port.

The majority of the group among which were 115 Americans, mostly women and children, bore out the familiar stories of Japanese atrocities and cruelty.

Most of the repatriates landed today gave as their United States addresses towns and cities in California and in other Pacific Coast states. Landed with the Americans were 72 nationals of other Allied and neutral countries, including 31 Filipinos, four Swiss citizens, four Czechs, three Belgians, five French, twelve Britons, four Spaniards, five Russians, three Italians and one native of Iraq.

SAVED 1,000 ALLIED FLIERS

400 of Emergency Rescue Squadron Back in U. S.

CAMP SHANKS, N. Y., June 21 (AP)—The story of an emergency rescue squadron that saved more than 1,000 airmen from the icy waters of the English Channel and the North Sea in less than four months was told today by members of the squadron who returned

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from England aboard the Queen Mary.

Existence of the squadron, organized on Jan. 15, has been secret until now for security reasons, officers said at their first interview today.

Capt. Daniel E. Campbell of Sacramento, Calif., 23-year-old operations officer of the group, said observation planes kept constant watch for planes in trouble over the Channel and North Sea.

"Our greatest enemy was the cold water," he said. "A man could not live in a Mae West in that water more than twenty minutes."

Despite this handicap the squadron maintained a record of 75 per cent successful rescues, he said.

The group's commander is Major Edward L. Larson, 26, of Portland, Ore. Captain Campbell is second in command. Four hundred members of the squadron debarked from the Queen Mary last night and are here awaiting furloughs before reassignment.

Yank Air Force Man, Thought Dead, Returns

Boston, June 21 (AP)—A young Air Force man, who was shot down over Laval, France, on July 4, 1943, and believed dead for ten months, walked off the soldier-laden Coast Guard transport, Mugger, today.

Harry T. Brundidge 3d, 26, formerly of St. Louis, was greeted joyously by his dad, Harry T. Brundidge 2d, assistant editor of the *Cosmopolitan* magazine, whom he had not seen in five years. The family home now is in New York.

Young Brundidge spent two years in prison camps.

He was one of about 5,400 service men who returned today. Young Brundidge was with the RAF for three years before he joined the American air force. He married a Greek girl who now is in Cairo. They have one child.

Knerr Appointed Head Of Air Force Service

Dayton, Ohio, June 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Knerr, former deputy commander of the United States strategic air forces in Europe, has been appointed director of the Air Technical Service Command effective July 1 with headquarters at Wright Field, the ATSC announced today.

He replaces the acting director, Maj. Gen. Lester T. Miller, chief of the ATSC supply division, who took over when Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers left because of illness last May.

General Knerr, a native of Fairfield, Iowa, will be responsible for procurement, engineering, maintenance and supply of all United States Army aircraft.

UNVEILS ULTRA-FAST GUN

Army Says New Weapon Fires 1,200 Bullets in a Minute

DAYTON, Ohio, June 21 (AP)—The Army and the General Motors Corporation disclosed today a new, ultra-speed .50 caliber machine gun perfected by the company's Frigidaire division engineers in collaboration with the Office of the Chief of Ordnance.

The gun, already tested in combat fires bullets at the rate of 1,200 a minute, which is 50 per cent faster than the .50 caliber guns now in use by the Army Air Forces. A company spokesman said that the ultra-rapid fire literally "sprays" bullets from a single gun.

He added that it was "quickly understandable what this increased firing rate will mean in annihilating Japs; destroying their aircraft and damaging rail yards, supply dumps, factories and oil and gasoline storage depots."

Back Home In Indiana

Indianapolis, June 21 (AP)—Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, who signed the German surrender document at Reims, France, for the Allies, came back home to Indiana yesterday for the first time in fourteen years to be welcomed by thousands of Indianans.

The General flew here from Washington and led a parade. He was to return to Washington later today, because "I want to go fishing tomorrow." He did not say where.

Smith has been serving as chief of staff to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. He began his military career in Indianapolis with the Indiana National Guard.

Mary Pickford Entertains Britons

Beverly Hills, Cal., June 21 (AP)—British officers, flyers and seamen were guests at a party given by Mary Pickford on the spacious grounds of Pickfair yesterday.

The party, sponsored by the USO, was attended by scores of seamen stationed at San Diego and Royal Air Force flyers who are training at Tucson, Ariz. The British service men met such notables as Joan Fontaine, C. Aubrey Smith, Dame May Whitty, British Consul Henry Livingston and Miss Pickford's husband, Lieut. Charles (Buddy) Rogers.

RATIONING OF TRAVEL IS HELD POSSIBILITY

LOS ANGELES, June 21—(AP) Rationing of passenger transportation and the placing of priorities on civilian freight are definite possibilities, Col. J. Monroe Johnson, chief of the Office of Defense Transportation, said today.

The job of transporting to the Pacific coast the Army that conquered Germany is "impossible," he said at a luncheon of the Pacific Coast Transportation Advisory board, "but we'll get it done."

"We have got to transport the army from Europe, halfway around the world in 10 months," he said. "It took every transportation facility we had to put the army in Europe in 48 months. The new transportation problem is 100 per cent transcontinental. That of Europe was 25 per cent transcontinental. Besides, every man re-deployed has 30 days' leave. Imagine what that is going to do to passenger transportation."

Colonel Johnson predicted the peak of traffic congestion on the West coast would be reached in August.

MORE SCRAP METAL FOR JAPS

San Francisco, June 21 (A. P.)—Jap Domei Agency said today the Munitions Ministry was rushing construction of mobile electric blast furnaces to convert scrap from bomb-devastated industrial cities into hand grenades and other war materials.

The broadcast, heard by the FCC, said a "special scrap metal reclamation corps" had been organized to tap "huge mines" of scrap in the areas of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe struck by American air raids.

DAY

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MIGHT LEAD POLISH (PRECEDE MOSCOW DAY)

BY E.V.H. JONES

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT AND ALLIED DIPLOMATS IN THIS CAPITAL PRESERVED SILENCE TONIGHT ON THE TOUCHY POLISH PROBLEM, PENDING AN EXPECTED COMMENT TOMORROW BY THE EXILE PREMIER ON THE CONVICTION OF A DOZEN POLISH UNDERGROUND LEADERS IN THE MOSCOW "SABOTAGE" TRIALS.

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THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT A PRESS CONFERENCE WOULD BE HELD BY THE PREMIER AT 4 P.M. TOMORROW, AND IT WAS ASSUMED THE EMIGRE GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO STATE ITS VIEWS ON THE VERDICT AGAINST MAJ.GEN.LEOPOLD OKULICKI AND 11 OTHERS WHO WERE ACCUSED OF DIVERSIONIST ACTIVITIES BEHIND RED ARMY LINES IN POLAND.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE VOLUNTEERED NO COMMENT, EITHER OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL, ON THE RESULT OF THE TRIALS, AND THERE WAS NO REACTION IN BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE, IN MAKING PUBLIC A SUMMARY OF THE TRIAL, CALLED THE CONVICTED POLES LEADERS OF "MURDERERS, TRAITORS, SPIES AND DIVERSIONISTS."

REFERRING TO OKULICKI, WHO RECEIVED A 10-YEAR SENTENCE, THE HEAVIEST HANDED OUT BY THE RUSSIAN COURT, THE SOVIET SUMMARY SAID HE WAS A "LEADER INDEED WORTHY OF HIS GANG," AND DECLARED THAT THE "DEMOCRATIC MASK WON'T FIT HIM."

QUOTING THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, THE RUSSIAN SUMMARY CONTINUED:

"X X X WE NOW DISCOVER THAT OKULICKI'S SUBORDINATES CONDUCTED NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS EVEN BEFORE HUNGARY QUIT THE WAR, FOR THEIR COMBINED FORCES TO SPY AND SABOTAGE IN THE

REAR OF THE RED ARMY.

"IN

(MORE)

RB12PCS

LONDON--FIRST AND EIGHT LEAD POLISH XIX RED ARMYM.

"IN THE DOCK THEY LOST THE HAUGHTINESS OF THE POLISH GENTRY. LIKE COWARDS THEY REPUDIATED THEIR IDEOLOGICAL FELLOWS, THE POLISH FASCISTS IN LONDON."

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PRISON TERMS OF FROM FOUR MONTHS TO 10 YEARS WERE IMPOSED EARLY TODAY BY THE MILITARY COLLEGIUM OF THE SOVIET SUPREME COURT ON 12 OF THE 16 DEFENDANTS, WITH THREE MEN ACQUITTED AND THE TRIAL OF ANTON PAIDAK POSTPONED BECAUSE OF HIS ILLNESS.

ALL THE SENTENCES DATE FROM LAST MARCH 27, WHEN THE POLES WERE ARRESTED.

AN EIGHT-YEAR TERM WAS IMPOSED ON JAN JANKOWSKI, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT AND LEADER OF THE POLISH UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT.

SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS WERE ADAM BIEN, PEASANT PARTY PRESIDENT AND ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF THE UNDERGROUND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, AND STANISLAW JASIUKOWICZ, A MINISTER IN THE UNDERGROUND GOVERNMENT.

ALEXANDER ZWECZIWERSKY, JOURNALIST AND CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS, WAS SENTENCED TO A YEAR AND EIGHT MONTHS; KAZIMIR PUZNAK, SOCIALIST PARTY GENERAL SECRETARY, TO 1 1/2 YEARS; KAZIMIR S. BAGINSKI, PEASANT PARTY VICE-PRESIDENT, TO ONE YEAR; AND EUGENE CZARNOWSKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNION DEMOCRATS, TO SIX MONTHS.

FOUR-MONTH TERMS WERE IMPOSED ON STANISLAW NERZUVA, PEASANT PARTY SECRETARY; F.A.URBANSKI, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE WORKERS PARTY; J.A.KWRATSINSKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE WORKERS PARTY, AND Z.STUPULOWSKI, WARSAW LAWYER AND PEASANT PARTY MEMBER.

ACQUITTED WERE STANISLAW F.MIKHAILOWSKI, J.N.STEMBER-DOMBROWSKI, AND K.S.KOBYLYANSKI.

WD628PEW

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-COMMODORE VIRGIL E.KORNS, CHEVY CHASE, MD., COMMANDER OF U.S. NAVY AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT BASED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, WILL LEAVE SHORTLY FOR A NEW ASSIGNMENT IN THE PACIFIC AREA, NAVAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

KORNS CAME TO ENGLAND IN 1943 AND HAD A LEADING PART IN THE PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF THE NAVAL PHASE OF THE NORMANDY INVASION.

WD307PEW

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-CHURCHES OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN PLAN TO RAISE $9,250,000 FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPEAN CHURCH LIFE, DR. GEORGE K. A. BELL, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, SAID TONIGHT ON HIS RETURN FROM THE UNITED STATES.

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DR. BELL, DR. MARC BOEGNER, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT FEDERATION, AND DR. VISSERT HOOST, NETHERLANDS CHURCHMAN, HELD A SERIES OF CONFERENCES IN NEW YORK WITH PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX CHURCH GROUPS.

DR. BELL SAID AMERICAN CHURCHES PLAN TO RAISE $5,000,000; BRITISH CHURCHES, $4,000,000, AND CANADIAN CHURCHES, $250,000.

JSS 617P CAMPBELLS 02344 APL AND PHONES

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-- A RESPONSIBLE AMERICAN MEDICAL OFFICER SAID TODAY THAT NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP HAD TOLD ALLIED OFFICIALS THAT DESPITE THE POISON FOUND ON HIS PERSON WHEN HE WAS CAPTURED RECENTLY IN HAMBURG HE HAD NOT MADE UP HIS MIND TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

THE AMERICAN OFFICER, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM GERMANY, SAID THAT TWO VIALS OF POISON, INSTEAD OF ONE AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED, HAD BEEN FOUND IN VON RIBBENTROP'S POSSESSION.

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THE OFFICER, WHO DECLINED TO PERMIT USE OF HIS NAME, SAID VON RIBBENTRIP WAS STILL IN GERMANY A FEW DAYS AGO UNDERGOING EXAMINATION

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR SAID TODAY BRITAIN "WARMLY WELCOMED" A RESOLUTION OF THE FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY URGING SPEED IN DRAWING AN ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY TO SERVE WITH THE FRENCH-SOVIET PACT AS A SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN STABILITY.

ME945AEW

BY E.V.W. JONES

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS WHOSE TRAINING AREAS ONCE RANGED OVER MORE THAN 3,000,000 ACRES OF ENGLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND ARE PULLING OUT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND NOW USE ONLY ONE-SIXTIETH OF THE ORIGINAL TERRITORY.

AT THE PEAK OF THE AMERICAN "OCCUPATION," 1,250,000 FIELD FORCE AND SERVICE TROOPS AND 440,000 AIR FORCE PERSONNEL OCCUPIED REQUISITIONED BUILDINGS, 100,000 WERE BILLETED WITH BRITISH FAMILIES, 160,000 WERE IN CAMPS AND BARRACKS, 280,000 LIVED IN TENTS AND THE REMAINDER WERE IN

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HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS.

NOW MOST OF THEM ARE EN ROUTE HOME OR TO THE PACIFIC, AND THE REQUISITIONED FACILITIES RAPIDLY ARE BEING RETURNED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

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IN SOME INSTANCES ENTIRE VILLAGES WERE EVACUATED OF FAMILIES WHO HAD LIVED THERE FOR GENERATIONS.

A REPORT TO BE MADE BY TOP LIQUIDATION EXPERTS NEXT WEEK WILL REVEAL THE EXACT STATUS OF THE AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL. BRIG. GEN. E.F. KOENIG, COMMANDING GENERAL OF UNITED KINGDOM AND NORMANDY BASES, PROBABLY WILL BE PRESENT AT THE MEETING.

KOENIG, ONE OF THE ARMY'S FOREMOST LIQUIDATION EXPERTS, TOOK COMMAND IN NORTH AFRICA WHEN TIME CAME FOR THE ARMY TO CLEAR OUT THERE. WHEN THE WAR MOVED FROM BRITAIN TO THE CONTINENT, HE TOOK COMMAND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BASE AND STARTED CLOSING THE WAR PLANT THERE.

HE HAS NAMED AS HIS DEPUTY COMMANDER COL. DONALD S.MCCONNAUGHY, FORMER CHIEF TRANSPORTATION OFFICER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BASE.

AT SOUTHHAMPTON SHIPS ARE ALREADY LOADING TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HOME OR THE PACIFIC.

SOME PORTS ARE ALREADY CLOSED. AMONG THEM ARE THE TWIN PORTS OF WEYMOUTH AND PORTLAND, LAUNCHING SPOTS FOR 515,459 SOLDIERS AND 143,399 VEHICLES HEADED FOR THE CONTINENT.

THE TOWN OF POOLE, WHICH BECAME AN IMPORTANT U.S. OIL PORT -- WHERE 28,845,000 GALLONS WERE UNLOADED -- IS NOW DEVOID OF AMERICANS.

AS THE AMERICANS PULL OUT, THEY LEAVE, U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT HAS SAID, "AS GUESTS."

"EVERY AMERICAN SOLDIER IN HIS OWN WAY HAS BEEN AN AMBASSADOR," WINANT SAID.

ME952AEW

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, JUNE 2 (AP)- A PEACETIME VERSION OF THE WAR'S "SECURITY" SILENCE CLOAKS THE ACTIVITIES AND DECISIONS OF SEVERAL UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONS, DESPITE NEWSPAPERMEN'S PROTESTS AGAINST THE CONTINUANCE OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS AND CAREFULLY-EDITED HANDOUTS.

HERE IN LONDON, SEAT OF MANY INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES, SOME OF THE COMMISSIONS DEALING WITH POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND REORGANIZATION OF EUROPE HAVE REFUSED TO DISCLOSE THE TREND OF THEIR WORK. OTHERS PASS OUT ONLY NEWS TIDBITS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

SOME ORGANIZATIONS MAINTAIN PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS WHO, EITHER BY PERSONAL INCLINATION, CENSORSHIP HABITS ACQUIRED DURING THE EUROPEAN WAR, OR INSTRUCTIONS FROM SUPERIORS, CANNOT OR WILL NOT SPEAK ON SPECIFIC POLICIES OF AGENCIES THEY SERVE.

OTHERS, NOTABLY THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION AND THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION, NEVER HAVE HAD OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN AND THEIR MEMBERS ARE ADAMANT IN PRESERVING HUSH-HUSH POLICIES WHICH NEWSMEN HERE ACCEPTED WITHOUT QUESTION BEFORE GERMANY'S DEFEAT.

DESPITE REPEATED PROFESSIONS OF SUPPORT FOR A WORLD-WIDE FREE PRESS FROM MOST UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMEN, SOME AGENCIES HAVE GUARDED WITH GRAND JURY ZEAL PLANS WHICH INVOLVE POCKETBOOKS AND THE WAY OF LIVING OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES.

THIS SITUATION HAS GIVEN CORRESPONDENTS THE ALTERNATIVE OF RELYING LARGELY UPON NON-ATTRIBUTABLE "LEAKS" FROM COMMISSION SUBORDINATES, OR DEPENDING UPON INFREQUENT HANDOUTS WHICH, IN MANY CASES, LACK BASICALLY-ESSENTIAL NEWS.

THIS HAS RESULTED IN PROTESTS -- THUS FAR INFORMAL AND INDIVIDUAL, THAT:

1.- REASON FOR SILENCE ON MOST EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES ENDED WITH GERMANY'S DEFEAT.

2.- SILENCE HAS CONCEALED POSSIBLE INEFFICIENCY WITHIN SOME OF THE COMMISSIONS.

3.- THERE'S BEEN A GROWING TENDENCY TO "PASS-THE-BUCK" TO "HIGHER LEVEL" RATHER THAN RISK REPRIMAND FROM SUPERIORS.

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4.- SUPERIORS THEMSELVES ARE HARD TO REACH AND EVEN THEN FREQUENTLY STIPULATE THEY CANNOT BE QUOTED DIRECTLY.

5.- THERE'S BEEN APPARENT LACK OF COORDINATION BETWEEN CIVIL AGENCIES AND SHAEF WITH THE RESULT THERE HAS BEEN VERY LITTLE COORDINATION IN COMMON PROBLEMS OF WHAT NEWS SHOULD BE RELEASED.

TO BE SPECIFIC:

WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.- IT NOW HAD A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER FOR FOUR DAYS. HE LEFT AFTER A COMMISSION ARGUMENT OVER THE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION HE DISCLOSED DURING A RECENT CONFERENCE, SCARCE THOUGH THAT WAS. THE COMMISSION HAS REFUSED TO IDENTIFY ANY OF THOSE ON ITS LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING. IT HAS DECLINED TO DISCLOSE ANY OF ITS PLANS FOR TRIAL. LORD WRIGHT, ITS CHAIRMAN, HAS GRANTED TWO PRESS CONFERENCES, BOTH NEGATIVE IN CONTENT. BRIGADIER LT.-COL. JOSEPH MAN HODGSON, AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE, HAS DECLINED TO BE QUOTED ON GROUNDS HE STILL IS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION-UNRRA - ITS CHIEF PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER DIVIDES TIME BETWEEN THE AGENCY AND BRITISH MINISTRY OF

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ECONOMIC WARFARE. HEADS OF UNRRA HERE WOULD BE QUOTED BY NAME.

ALTHOUGH OFFICIALS HAVE HELD SEVERAL PRESS CONFERENCES, NONE HAS OFFERED ATTRIBUTABLE EXPLANATION OF APPARENT CLASH IN AUTHORITY AND ADMINISTRATION WITH SHAEF. AN ATTEMPT TO SEND AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT TO THE CONTINENT TO REPORT UNRRA ACTIVITIES THUS FAR HAS BEEN BLOCKED BY INABILITY OF SHAEF AND UNRRA TO AGREE ON THE REQUEST.

EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION — THIS FOUR-POWER GROUP WHICH DRAFTED PLANS FOR THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY IS STILL KEEPING THEM SECRET, DESPITE UNOFFICIAL UNDERSTANDING THAT AGREEMENT WAS REACHED AS LONG AGO AS THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE. OBSERVERS HERE CONTEND THAT IF SUCH AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED, THERE SHOULD NO NEED FOR SILENCE EXISTS.

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CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF EDUCATION OF ALLIED GOVERNMENTS — ALL ATTEMPTS TO LEARN PLAN FOR RE-EDUCATION OF GERMANY STYMIED BY OFFICIALS.

PUBLICITY — SHY ATTITUDE OF INTERNATIONAL GROUPS REACHED PEAK — OR DEPTH — DURING LAST WEEK'S EUROPEAN FOOD CONFERENCE. NEWSMEN WERE BARRED FROM MEETINGS JUST AS THEY WERE EARLIER FROM WAR CRIMES COMMISSION'S CONFERENCES. ALL THAT EMERGED FROM FOOD MEETING WERE TERSE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUES ISSUED THROUGH BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, SUMMARIZING DAY'S ACTIVITIES.

-SINGLETONS 1822-1832 10PES

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, JUNE 21-(AP)-NINE SEAGOING TUGS NAMED FOR MEMBER OF THE U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTATION CORPS WHO DIED IN WAR SERVICES WERE CHRISTENED HERE YESTERDAY.

MAJ.DONALD H.BLACK, PORTLAND, ORE., SUB-PORT COMMANDER, SPOKE. RED CROSS GIRLS CHRISTENED THE SHIPS WITH DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

THE MEN FOR WHOM THE TUGS WERE NAMED AND THE GIRLS WHO CHRISTENED EACH SHIP ARE:

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CHIEF ENGINEER BARLEY H.INGRAM, 2733 PINE, NEW ORLEANS, KILLED EN ROUTE TO FRANCE. JEANETTE L. JULIAN, KNOXVILLE, TENN., CHRISTENED THE TUG.

FIRST OFFICER ALBERT H.BARLOW, 343 FLANDERS, MACON, GA. KILLED EN ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT. SPONSOR: BETTY L.STENLER, CINCINNATI.

SGT.THEODORE H.WIESZCHON, NO ADDRESS GIVEN, KILLED IN A TANKER EXPLOSION OFF OSTEND. SPONSOR: MARGARET K.HARKUE, TROY, N.Y.

EDWARD A.WALLACE, 144-61 87TH ROAD, JAMAICA, L.I., KILLED EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND. SPONSOR: WINNIE BREARD, MONROE, LA.

PVT.EVERETT E.HUDSON, HARRISONVILLE, N.J., KILLED IN A MINE EXPLOSION AT CHERBOURG. SPONSOR: MARGARET BUNN, WASHINGTON.

CHIEF ENGINEER MILTON COSTLOW, MALONE, N.Y., KILLED EN ROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO THE CONTINENT. SPONSOR: LOUISE GILLUM, ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

WARRANT OFFICER RICHARD N.KHEDERIAN, 306 S. REID, DETROIT, KILLED IN A MINE EXPLOSION AT CHERBOURG. SPONSOR: PEGGY RICH, CHICAGO.

STEWART L.MCCRABE, 1124 10TH AVE., PORT HURON, MICH., KILLED IN A MINE EXPLOSION AT CHERBOURG. SPONSOR: SALLY L.JACKSON, RICHMOND, VA.

SEAMAN STEPHEN MORAN, 212 W. 11TH ST., NEW YORK. SPONSOR: FLORENCE M. KINSEY, PHILABELPHIA.

W1 02 PEW

BURY ST.EDMUNDS, ENGLAND, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE ARMY DISCLOSED TODAY THE NAMES OF 15 AMERICAN SERVICE MEN KILLED MAY 31 WHEN A FLYING FORTRESS IN WHICH THEY WERE ON AN OFFICIAL TRIP TO VIEW BOMB DAMAGE IN GERMANY CRASHED NEAR HERE SOON AFTER THE TAKEOFF. THERE WERE NO SURVIVORS.

THE FIVE CREWMEN, ALL FROM THE 388TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP, WERE:

LT.WALTER B.METZ, ABSECON, N.J., THE PILOT;

LT. JOHN F.WILLIAMS, ST.MARYS, PA., CO-PILOT;

FLIGHT OFFICER ELDON M.L.CLARK, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO, NAVIGATOR;

SGT.MARIO J.FILIGENZR (CORRECT), ERIE, PA.; AND

CPL.WILLIAM B.RICHARDSON, DETROIT, MICH.

THE TEN PASSENGERS WERE:

CPL.ANDREW T.TOLKER, JR., RICHMOND, VA.

SGT.DOUGLAS I.KELLER, WESTVILLE, ILL.

PFC. MANUEL MATA, CITY CREEK, TEXAS;

PFC.WARREN H.BILLET, WRIGHTSVILLE, PA.;

SGT.JACK F.ANDERSON, HIBBING, MINN.

SGT.MATHEW ZINKOVICH, TITUSVILLE, PA.

SGT.FRANK W.BAKEY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.;

PFC. GLENN A.MCGOWAN, MIDDIELPOINT, OHIO;

PKC.ALLEN L.INGLISH (CORRECT), PADUCAH, KY.

CPL.CHARLES L.LEMONS, OWENSBORO, KY.

WB1058AEW

ADD PARIS - INVASION SPOT (BEALMEAR) XXX TACTICS

IF, JODL SAID, THE GERMANS HAD GIVEN UP THE AVRANCHES ATTACK AND FOUGHT A REARGUARD ACTION ON THE SEINE, THE ALLIES NEVER WOULD HAVE BROKEN THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE BECAUSE THE GERMANS WOULD HAVE HAD TIME TO MAN IT PROPERLY.

QUESTIONED ABOUT THE ARDENNES OFFENSIVE, JODL SAID THE GERMANS REALIZED THE WAR WAS LOST WHEN THAT BLOW FAILED LAST DECEMBER, BUT THAT GERMANY CONTINUED TO FIGHT ON IN HOPES OF A POLITICAL MIRACLE AND A STAND BEHIND THE RHINE. SEIZURE OF THE REMAGEN BRIDGE OVER THE RHINE UPSET THAT SCHEDULE, HE ADDED.

THE GERMAN GENERAL SAID HITLER AND THE HIGH COMMAND ALIKE FELT THAT SOME OFFENSIVE HAD TO BE UNDERTAKEN. A COUNTERATTACK IN THE EAST WAS FIRST CONSIDERED, BUT DISCARDED BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS HAD MORE THAN 400 DIVISIONS AND DESTRUCTION OF EVEN 50 OF THEM WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN DECISIVE, JODL SAID.

A225

SO THE GERMANS PICKED THE WESTERN FRONT WITH ITS 85 ALLIED DIVISIONS, CHOSE THE WEAK SPOT IN THE CENTER IN THE ARDENNES AREA, AND COUNTED ON THE REBUILT GERMAN AIR FORCE PLUS THE CHANCES OF BAD WEATHER TO HELP IN THE GOAL OF WINNING ANTWERP AND SPLITTING THE ALLIES.

THIS ATTACK WAS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO OPEN BETWEEN NOV. 20 AND NOV. 22, JODL DISCLOSED, BUT HAD TO BE DELAYED UNTIL DEC. 16 BECAUSE OF ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS.

JODL DECLARED 900 TRAINS WERE NEEDED TO CONCENTRATE NAZI FORCES FOR THE ATTACK, AND THAT THE ENTIRE SIXTH PANZER ARMY WAS MOVED OVER THE RHINE IN THE GREATEST SECRECY.

THREE DAYS AFTER THE KICK-OFF, THE GERMANS REALIZED THE ARDENNES OFFENSIVE WOULD FAIL, JODL ADDED.

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO EVIDENCE OF A NAZI UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT, AND THAT THE WEREWOLF ORGANIZATION WAS BASED ON THE THEORY THAT GERMANY WOULD CONTINUE FIGHTING, WITH THE WEREWOLVES SUPPOSED TO CREATE HAVOC BEHIND THE LINES. THE WEREWOLVES NOW ARE INACTIVE, AND THOSE AT LARGE ARE BEING ROUNDED UP, HE SAID.

THE OFFICER DISCLOSED THAT WHILE GERMANY HAD FAIRLY FREE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WITH JAPAN, AND GAVE JAPAN CONSIDERABLE DATA ON WEAPONS, THE NAZIS NONETHELESS WITHHELD MANY OF THEIR SECRETS FROM THE NIPPONESE.

GK354PEW

ADD PARIS PETAIN (MORIN) XXX NOW

PLANS FOR CONTINUING THE WAR FROM NORTH AFRICA WITH AN ARMY OF 500,000 MEN WERE CANCELLED, DE GAULLE SAID, AS WERE PROJECTED

ATTACKS ON ITALIAN PORTS.

ON JUNE 12, PETAIN ATTACKED REYNAUD DURING A CABINET MEETING FOR HAVING PROMISED DE GAULLE THAT HE INTENDED TO KEEP FRANCE AT WAR, DE GAULLE'S ACCOUNT CONTINUED.

DE GAULLE WAS IN LONDON TWO DAYS LATER SEEKING BRITISH SHIPPING FOR A PLAN TO MOVE FRENCH TROOPS TO NORTH AFRICA. THAT SAME DAY, HE SAID, BRITAIN PROPOSED THAT FRANCE AND BRITAIN CONCLUDE AN ACT OF UNION.

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DE GAULLE SAID HE TELEPHONED PARIS IMMEDIATELY, AND DISCOVERED THAT REYNAUD HAD RESIGNED, AND PETAIN HAD BECOME PREMIER.

CONVINCED THERE WAS NO FURTHER REASON TO RETURN TO FRANCE, GAULLE SAID HE TOLD CHURCHILL HE WOULD REMAIN IN LONDON. ON THE AFTERNOON OF JUNE 17, HE ADDED, THEY HEARD PETAIN HAD ASKED HITLER FOR AN ARMISTICE.

TAGAEPEM

PARIS, June 21-(AP)-Robert Bobin, (correct), former editor-in-chief of the newspapers Locuvre and La France Socialiste during the German occupation, was sentenced to ay to eight years hard labor and condemned to national indignity.

The court of justice also sentenced Pierre Vitoux, chief of the foreign service of the newspaper Petit Parisien during the occupation, to two years of labor. His goods were confiscated and he was condemned to national indignity

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LONDON, JUNE 21, (AP)- JEAN BLERIOT, SON OF THE FAMOUS FRENCH FLYER LOUIS BLERIOT WHO WAS THE FIRST MAN TO FLY THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, WAS AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR TODAY BY GEN. CARL SPAATZ COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATRE.

THE AWARD WAS MADE TO THE FRENCH AIR FORCE OFFICER FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS". BLERIOT WAS ASSIGNED AS ASSISTANT FRENCH LIAISON OFFICER TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES STRATEGGG AIRFORCES IN EUROPE

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APR LONG's 02044 TPK 1655

PARIS, JUNE 21-(AP)-FRANCE'S BIG FOOD PRICE CONTROL PROGRAM IS NOW IN EFFECT, THEORETICALLY, BUT THE ONLY DIFFERENCE NOTED IN PARIS IS AN EXTREME SHORTAGE OF FRESH VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

AS BLACK MARKET RESTAURANTS CONTINUED TO DO A CAPACITY BUSINESS AT OUTRAGEOUS PRICES, DESPITE THE GOVERNMENT'S DECREE THAT THE TOP PRICE FOR A MEAL BE 125 FRANCS ($2.50 BY OFFICIAL EXCHANGE), HARASSED HOUSEWIVES SHOPPED VAINLY FOR PEACHES, APRICOTS, SALAD GREENS AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS ON WHICH THE GOVERNMENT ALSO HAD DECREED CEILING

RRQNEX PRICES.

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ALL TO OBVIOUS WAS WHAT HAD HAPPENED. WHOLESALERS WERE DIVERTING PRODUCE TO OTHER AREAS WHERE THERE WAS LESS RISK IN IGNORING CEILINGS.

THE MINISTRY OF FOOD ANNOUNCED THAT SEVERAL WHOLESALERS AT BIG OPEN MARKETS HAD BEEN ARRESTED YESTERDAY ON CHARGES OF FORWARDING FOOD TO "BETTER PAYING PROVINCES," AND ADDED A "SERIOUS INVESTIGATION IS BEING MADE TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER THE WHOLESALERS HAD THE RIGHT TO DO IT."

APS LOWRYS 01830 JB 515PEW

PARIS, JUNE 21-(AP)--CONQUERED GERMANY WAS DESCRIBED BY A HIGH ALLIED OFFICER TODAY AS A "POLITICAL VACUUM," BUT CORRESPONDENTS WERE TOLD THAT THE COMING WINTER WOULD BE THE TIME TO WATCH FOR ANY SHARP SURGINGS OF TROUBLE IN THE CONQUERED COUNTRY.

"THERE IS NOT EVEN THE REAL BEGINNING OF ANY POLITICAL ACTIVITY," THE OFFICER SAID. HE DECLARED THE NAZI PARTY WAS WIPED OUT, WITH VIRTUALLY EVERY ONE OF ITS LEADERS IN CUSTODY OR DEAD.

BY WINTER, HOWEVER, HE SAID THAT THE COLD WEATHER, LACK OF HOUSING AND PROBABLY ABOVE ALL THE LACK OF FOOD MIGHT STIR THE GERMAN PEOPLE FROM THEIR PRESENT STATE OF SHOCK AND BRING OUTBREAKS OF RIOTING.

"IT MAY DEPEND IN PART ON WHAT WE DO TO HELP TIDE THEM THROUGH," HE SAID.

JUN 22 1945 LONGS 01620 GT 1230P

PARIS, JUNE 21-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN IN THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY TODAY BLAMED THE CHAMBERY INCIDENT ON THE PUBLICATION BY TWO SWISS NEWSPAPERS OF AN ERRONEOUS REPORT THAT A TRAIN LOAD OF REFUGEES EN ROUTE TO SPAIN THROUGH SOUTHERN FRANCE INCLUDED MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH BLUE LEGION.

THE BLUE LEGION FOUGHT ALONGSIDE THE GERMANS AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

NONE OF THE 500 SPANIARDS ABOARD THE TRAIN WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY FRENCH CITIZENS AT CHAMBERY WERE BLUE LEGIONNAIRES, THE SPOKESMEN SAID, ADDING THAT THE INCIDENT "MIGHT HAVE BEEN PROVOKED BY THE ATTITUDE OF THE SPANIARDS."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT ALL BUT FOUR OF THE 21 SPANIARDS MISSING AFTER THE ATTACK HAD BEEN LOCATED. SOME OF THESE FOUR, HE ADDED, MIGHT BE REPUBLICANS ATTEMPTING TO RETURN TO SPAIN.

HJ1159PEW

ROME, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMISSARIAT FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF FASCIST CRIMES SAID TODAY THAT LUIGI VILLARI, WHO HAD LECTURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES BEFORE THE WAR, HAD BEEN ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF SPYING ABROAD FOR THE FASCIST SECRET POLICE.

ME946AEW

ATHENS, JUNE 21-(AP)-A GROUP OF GREEK REFUGEES FROM NORTHERN EPIRUS SUBMITTED A MEMORANDUM TO THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TODAY PROTESTING AGAINST WHAT WAS TERMED "ALBANIAN ATROCITIES AND PERSECUTIONS."

PART OF THE EPIRUS REGION LIES IN ALBANIA AND PART IN GREECE.

ME944AEW

MADRID-FIRST ADD SPANISH-CONFERENCE (TOP A41) XXX TO POWER.)

THE TEXT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S STATEMENT SAID:

"UPON PUBLICATION BY THE WORLD PRESS OF INSINUATIONS DIRECTED AGAINST SPAIN BY ONE OF THE DELEGATES OF MEXICO IN THE SECTION ON GENERAL AFFAIRS OF THE CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO, THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS REJECTED THEM AS INEXACT AND SLANDEROUS.

"THE REGIME AND SPANISH GOVERNMENT WERE PROCLAIMED BY THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE OCT. 1, 1936, WHEN NOT A SINGLE FOREIGNER FOUGHT IN SPAIN AND THE (REGIME) OWES ITS ORIGIN AND SUPPORT TO THE INTREPID EFFORT OF SPANIARDS. ANY ATTEMPT TO INCLUDE IT, AS THE AFOREMENTIONED DELEGATE OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT SUGGESTS, AMONG THE GOVERNMENTS FORMED WITH FOREIGN AID, CONSTITUTES A FALSIFICATION OF REALITY.

"THERE EXISTED A COMMITTEE OF NON-INTERVENTION WITH OFFICIAL CHARACTER WHICH FUNCTIONED ACTIVELY UNTIL THE END OF THE STRUGGLE WHICH CAN TESTIFY NOT ONLY TO THE NEUTRALITY OF ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BUT ALSO OF A VERY SMALL NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS IN THE NATIONALIST RANKS WHICH IN THE MAJORITY WERE WITHDRAWN BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S OWN CONCESSION BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR UNDER CONTROL OF THE AFOREMENTIONED COMMITTEE IN CONTRAST TO WHAT HAPPENED IN ANOTHER CAMP.

"THIS MINISTRY HAS NOTHING TO AFFIRM CONCERNING THE PROPOSITION PRESENTED TO THE CONFERENCE, ACCORDING TO WHICH GOVERNMENTS CREATED WITH AXIS AID WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM A WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION WHICH MEASURE DOES NOT AFFECT OUR COUNTRY IN ANY WAY, BUT PROTESTS AGAINST THE INJURIOUS ACCUSATIONS WHICH THE MEXICAN SUB-DELEGATE MADE AGAINST SPAIN ON THAT OCCASION."

TAM27PEW

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3024-27781

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ

MADRID, JUNE 21-(AP)-GEN.FRANCISCO FRANCO DEPICTS SPAIN AS THE VICTIM OF "DEFAMATORY CAMPAIGNS," AS A NATION TO WHICH DECTATORSHIP IS REPUGNANT AND AS A COUNTRY WHICH DESIRES "TO FOSTER THE SPIRIT OF BROTHERLY HARMONY AMONG SPANISH SPEAKING NATIONS."

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FRANCO'S REMARKS, INCLUDED IN A SPEECH INAUGURATING LAST NIGHT A NEW SPANISH RADIO PROPAGANDA PROGRAM BEAMED TO NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, CAME LESS THAN 24 HOURS AFTER A UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE COMMISSION ACTED TO BAR FROM FUTURE MEMBERSHIP IN A WORLD ORGANIZATION GOVERNMENTS SET UP WITH AXIS HELP. BUT THE SPANISH LEADER MADE NO MENTION OF THAT DECISION, WHICH APPARENTLY HAD TAKEN HIS GOVERNMENT BY SURPRISE.

PROMISING THAT THE PROGRAM HE INAUGURATED "WILL TRANSMIT THE TRUTH, THE SPANISH TRUTH," HE SAID THAT SPAIN TODAY COULD NOT BE CALLED LEFTIST OR CENTERIST."

"WE ARE SPANIARDS," HE SAID. "SPAIN MUST SOLVE HER OWN PROBLEMS WITHIN HER OWN SOCIAL SPHERE. CIVIL WAR ELIMINATED THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT. ALL SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE SHARE IN THE MUTUAL RESPECT OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES."

(THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE PROPOSAL, VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, HAD BEEN MADE BY MEXICO. MEXICAN AND FRENCH SPEAKERS LED AN ATTACK ON THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT AS HAVING NO RIGHT TO UNITED NATIONS FELLOWSHIP BECAUSE OF THE AID IT RECEIVED FROM HITLER AND MUSSOLINI IN COMING TO POWER.

. JP730AEW

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 21-(AP)-POLICE OF NEARBY HILVERSUM HAVE RECOVERED ABOUT $40,000 WORTH OF PAINTINGS WHICH WERE STOLEN FROM THE COUNTRY HOUSE OF THE LATE WILLIAM SINGER, NATIVE OF PITTSBURGH, PA. THE HOUSEKEEPER HAS BEEN ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH CONNIVING

BLANK

WITH SEVERAL GERMAN SOLDIERS AND COLLABORATORS IN REMOVAL OF THE PAINTINGS.

SINGER DIED IN NORWAY LAST WINTER. HE HAD DIVIDED HIS TIME BETWEEN NORWAY AND THE NETHERLANDS SINCE SHORTLY AFTER 1900.

BONIS 01430 APR RM 1539

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 21-(AP)-DR. WERNER BEST, FORMER NAZI AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK, WAS FLOWN UNEXPECTEDLY TO LONDON TODAY. DANISH AUTHORITIES SAID THEY BELIEVED HE WOULD BE HELD THERE AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

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JSS 1130P STURDEVANTS 02300 APL

A41

ADD MOSCOW-TRIAL (GILMORE) XXX MONTHS

THE SENTENCING CAME AFTER MANY HOURS OF ARGUMENT ON THE PART OF THE DEFENDANTS AND THE SUMMING UP BY THE PROSECUTOR, MAJ. GEN. AFANASEEV. THE VERDICT AND SENTENCES WERE READ WITHOUT COMMENT BY GEN. ULRICH BETWEEN 4:15 AND 4:45 A.M., (MOSCOW TIME).

THE LAST DAY OF THE TRIAL HAD COMMENCED AT NOON YESTERDAY, AND, EXCEPT FOR A FEW TEN OR 15 MINUTE RECESSES, WENT STRAIGHT THROUGH UNTIL THIS MORNING, WHEN THE COURT BELL SIGNALLED THAT THE SENTENCE WAS READY.

THE POLES FILED SLOWLY OUT OF THE ROOM AFTER BRIEF DISCUSSIONS WITH THEIR SOVIET ATTORNEYS.

EACH OF THE 15 HAD BEEN PERMITTED TO EXPRESS HIS OWN VIEWS ON WHAT KIND OF GOVERNMENT WAS NEEDED IN POLAND AND HIS OPINIONS ON SOVIET-POLISH RELATIONS. EACH DEFENDANT, ADVISED HE WAS SPEAKING UNDER THE PRIVILEGE OF "FINAL STATEMENTS," DECLARED FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN

3024-27783

SOVIET RUSSIA AND POLAND WAS MOST ESSENTIAL.

MK545AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 21-(AP)-A FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID TONIGHT THERE HAVE BEEN "HIGHLY GRATIFYING" DEVELOPMENTS IN DISCUSSIONS AMONG RIVAL POLISH FACTIONS ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THIS SOURCE SAID THE QUESTION WAS "VERY MUCH ADVANCED" AND PREDICTED THAT A SOLUTION OF THE POLISH PROBLEM SATISFACTORY TO ALL THE ALLIES WOULD BE FORTHCOMING SHORTLY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN WARSAW AND OTHER POLISH GROUPS FROM INSIDE AND OUTSIDE POLAND HAVE BEEN CONFERRING HERE FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

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HJ910PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 21-(AP)-ZJENEK FIERLINGER, PRIME MINISTER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM PRAGUE WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CZECH GOVERNMENT TO DISCUSS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET-RECOGNIZED POLISH PROVISIONAL WARSAW GOVERNMENT THE DISPUTE OVER THE TESCHEN DISTRICT.

FORMERLY A PART OF NORTH CENTRAL CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE TESCHEN AREA WAS OCCUPIED IN 1938 BY THE POLES WITH GERMAN CONSENT WHEN THE NAZIS OVERRAN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

TA1201AEW

ADD BOMBAY NL INDIAN XXX INSTRUCTIONS

THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE WAS IN SESSION SEVEN HOURS TODAY, BROKEN ONLY BY A BRIEF INTERVAL FOR EVENING PRAYERS, AT WHICH MOHANDAS GANDHI PRESIDED.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-INDIA MAHASABHA, REPRESENTING ORTHODOX HINDUS, MEETS AT POONA TOMORROW AND SUNDAY AND MAY VOICE OPPOSITION TO THE WAVELL PROPOSALS.

AT MADRAS, A REUTERS DISPATCH SAID, THE ORGANIZATION'S PROVINCIAL

COMMITTEE SAID THE PROPOSALS WOULD DESTROY INDIAN NATIONALISM AND STRENGTHEN THE BRITISH HOLD ON INDIA.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE ASKED THE ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE TO PLAN DIRECT ACTION FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE IF A NATIONAL REFERENDUM ON HINDU-MOSLEM PARITY IS DENIED.

WD630PEW JUN 22 1945

BOMBAY, JUNE 21-(AP)-CONFIDENCE THAT AN INDIAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT, REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL CASTES AND CREEDS, CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY SET UP AT THE BRITISH-SUMMONED MEETING TO BE HELD AT SIMLA JUNE 25 HAS BEEN EXPRESSED BY JAWAHARALAL NEHRU, CONGRESS PARTY LEADER.

NEHRU, WHO WITH MOHANDAS K.GANDHI ARRIVED IN BOMBAY YESTERDAY FOR PARTY CONFERENCES PRECEDING THE SIMLA MEETING, FORECAST THAT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HINDUS AND MOSLEMS COULD BE DEALT WITH AT SIMLA WITHOUT GREAT DIFFICULTY SINCE "THE CONFERENCE IS DESIGNED ONLY TO SET UP AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT TO OPERATE UNTIL ELECTIONS CAN BE HELD."

LORD WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA, CALLED THE SIMLA MEETING TO SEEK AGREEMENT AMONG INDIAN FACTIONS SO THAT NEARLY ALL FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MAY BE TAKEN OVER BY INDIANS.

JP719AEW

ADD GUAM DAY OKINAWA (COONS) XXX ASSAULT

EIGHT HUNDRED EIGHTY-FIVE NIPPONESE SURRENDERED THE FIRST THREE DAYS OF THIS WEEK--PROBABLY A PACIFIC WAR RECORD--BUT THERE WAS NO WEAKENING OF THEIR COMRADES' DETERMINATION TO LIVE UP TO THE BUSHIDO COMMAND TO KILL 10 YANKS BEFORE BEING CONQUERED.

LT.HARRY HARTMANN, CAIRO, ILL., ARMY MEDICAL OFFICER AT THE FRONT, TOLD ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ROBERT GEIGER THERE WAS EVIDENCE SOME NIPPONESE WERE "FILLED" WITH NARCOTIC. OTHER MEDICS SUPPORTED HIS STATEMENT.

FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ REPORTED TODAY THAT TOTAL JAPANESE CASUALTIES FROM THE APRIL 1 INVASION THROUGH TUESDAY WERE 89,908, OF WHOM 87,343 WERE KILLED AND 2,565 TAKEN PRISONER. THIS TOTAL OF NEARLY 5,000 MORE THAN THE HIGHEST AMERICAN MILITARY ESTIMATE FOR THE OKINAWA GARRISON--85,000--WAS EXPLAINED BY THE DRAFTING OF THOUSANDS OF OKINAWANS. LATEST ANNOUNCED U.S. CASUALTIES IN GROUND ACTION WERE 5,332 KILLED OR MISSING AND 21,343 WOUNDED AS OF MAY 24.

THE JAPANESE WERE COMPRESSED SO TIGHTLY THAT THE YANKS WERE LIMITED TO ATTACKING WITH TANKS, FLAME THROWERS AND SMALL ARMS. ALL HEAVY GUNS, BOTH ARTILLERY AND NAVAL, WERE SILENCED BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF FIRING INTO AMERICAN FORCES. THE BATTLEFIELD SEEMED STRANGELY QUIET WITHOUT THE BACKDROP OF HEAVY GUNFIRE AND EXPLOSIONS.

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A14FX

THE BATTLE WAS NARROWED TO A JOB OF EXTERMINATION--A JOB OF FERRETING NIPPONESE OUT OF CAVES, BRUSH AND GRASS.

"THE YANKS HAVE WHITTLED THE JAPANESE INTO THREE SMALL PENS FOR SLAUGHTER," DOPKING RADIOED FROM THE FRONT.

ONE POCKET WAS 1,000 YARDS SQUARE AROUND KIYAMA RIDGE ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF OKINAWA. THE SECOND WAS AROUND MABUNI ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN COAST, WHERE JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN INTERLOCKING TUNNELS. THE THIRD AND LARGEST WAS A TRIANGLE SURROUNDED BY THE VILLAGES OF MEDEERA, MAKABE AND ARAGACHI. ALL POCKETS AFFORDED THE ENEMY EXCELLENT TERRAIN--CAVES, BOULDERS, BRUSH OR TALL GRASS--FOR SNIPER TACTICS.

LT. D.E. LYLES, (515 SPRUCE ST.) KANSAS CITY, MO., A TANK COMMANDER, TOLD GEIGER:

"THEY HOLE UP AND THEN PIN DOWN THE DOUGHBOYS WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE AND THE ONLY THING TO DO IS FOR US TO GO IN WITH FLAME THROWERS AND BURN THEM OUT."

MANY JAPANESE TROOPS, CAUGHT IN THE CENTRAL MAKABE-MEDEERA TRAP WERE TRYING TO FLEE SOUTHWARD BUT THEIR ESCAPE TO THE SEA WAS

BLOCKED WHEN THE SEVENTH DIVISION EFFECTED A JUNCTION WITH THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION NORTH OF KOMESU, ENCIRCLING THE ENEMY.

FIRST DIVISION TROOPS, CLEANING OUT MAKABE TOWN, KILLED 170 JAPANESE. NORTH OF MAKABE, THE FIRST REGIMENT ATTACKED HILL 81 WITH TANKS. IT MET HEAVY MACHINEGUN AND SMALL ARMS FIRE.

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IN THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION'S TIGHTLY-CLOSED POCKET AROUND CAPE ARA AT OKINAWA'S SOUTHERN EXTREMITY, THE JAPANESE STILL WERE FIGHTING STUBBORNLY WITH KNEE MORTARS AND RIFLE FIRE.

HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS PASSED THROUGH TENTH ARMY LINES AS THE AMERICANS OVERRAN THEIR HOMES AND HIDING PLACES. LCI'S, CRUISING CLOSE OFFSHORE, BROADCAST WORD TO THE CIVILIANS AND JAPANESE ALIKE TO MOVE NORTHWARD AND SURRENDER.

MH1236APW

ADD OKINAWA 1st Div xxx MASS. JUN 22 1945

COL. ROY GREEN'S 184TH REGIMENT PUSHED ACROSS EAST TO JOIN, ABOUT 200 YARDS WEST OF UDO, MARINES WHO DROVE A CORRIDOR TO THE SOUTHERN COAST. GREEN, FROM SACRAMENTO, CALIF, AND HIS MEN, REACHED THE COAST DIRECTLY BELOW UDO AGAINST MODERATE RESISTANCE.

THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS PROGRESSING SLOWLY AGAINST HILLS 85 AND 79, 500 YARDS SOUTHWEST OF MEDEERA. THE JAPANESE POCKETED THERE WERE UTILIZING THESE TWIN HILLS, 400 YARDS APART, AT THE EASTERN END OF MAKABE RIDGE, TO ENGAGE YANKS IN A MORTAR DUEL.

GUAM--THIRD ADD B-29S (ORIGINAL) XXX BOMBERS. (BY ROBBIN COONS) BOMBERS

THE KAWASAKI PLANT HAD AN AREA OF 15,000,000 SQUARE FEET.

THE KAWANISHI FACTORY AT HIMEJI, FORMERLY A TEXTILE MILL BUT NOW DEVOTED TO ASSEMBLING SINGLE-ENGINED NAVY FIGHTERS, HAD A 2,000,000-SQUARE-FOOT AREA DEVOTED TO AIRCRAFT.

THE KAWASAKI PLANT AT AKASHI HAD BEEN STRUCK TWICE BEFORE BY SUPER-

3024-27785

FORTRESSES. IT WAS REPORTED 38 PER CENT DESTROYED BY THE INITIAL ATTACK ON JAN. 19 BUT WAS REBUILT. THE SECOND BLOW, ON JUNE 9, WAS THROUGH CLOUDS AND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE DONE SMALL DAMAGE.

THE MITSUBISHI-MISHIMA PLANT, 65 MILES WEST OF HIMEJI NEAR TAMASHIMA TOWN, PRODUCED TWIN-ENGINED "BETTY" BOMBERS IN AN AREA OF 3,500,000 SQUARE FEET.

TODAY'S RAIDS WERE THE THIRD STRIKE THIS WEEK ON JAPANESE INDUSTRY. ON WEDNESDAY ABOUT 450 SUPERFORTS HIT SHIZUOKA AND TOYOHASHI ON HONSHU AND FUKUOKA ON KYUSHU WITH FIRE BOMBS.

ON MONDAY FOUR JAPANESE CITIES WERE FIRE-BOMBED BY 450 SUPERFORTS. THEY WERE THE SECONDARY INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF OMUTA AND KAGOSHIMA ON KYUSHU AND HAMAMATSU AND YOKKAICHI ON HONSHU.

DB907PPW

OKINAWA INTERPRETIVE (250)

BY LEIF ERICKSON JUN 22 1945

GUAM, FRIDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-CONQUERED OKINAWA BECOMES AN "INNER POSITION" FROM WHICH UNITED STATES FORCES CAN ASSAULT EITHER JAPAN OR CHINA--OR BOTH.

OKINAWA IS 325 MILES FROM JAPAN, A LITTLE OVER 400 MILES FROM CHINA. JAPAN MUST KEEP HER REMAINING FORCES SPLIT IF THEY ARE TO DEFEND BOTH.

THE CAPTURE OF OKINAWA'S 485 SQUARE MILES CAPPED A FAST MOVING, SIX MONTHS OFFENSIVE IN WHICH EARLIER MILESTONES WERE THE BLOODY SEIZURE OF IWO AND REINVASION OF LUZON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

IN AN OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM, HEADQUARTERS OF ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ CITED THESE FOUR POINTS AS TO OKINAWA'S STRATEGIC VALUE:

1. IT GIVES THE UNITED STATES A BASE FROM WHICH TO SUPPLY BOMBER AND FIGHTER COVER FOR INVASIONS EITHER OF CHINA OR JAPAN--OR BOTH.

2. IT AFFORDS A NAVAL BASE ANCHORAGE. (more)

3. IT IS A FORWARD STAGING AREA.

4. IT IS IMPORTANT AS A BASE FOR ADDITIONAL WAR ATTRITION, IN WHICH HEAVY BOMBING AND AN AIR-SEA BLOCKADE ARE THE MAJOR WEAPONS.

IWO AND OKINAWA CARRIED THE WAR UP TO JAPAN ITSELF.

IN THE WARRING PERIOD BETWEEN DEC. 15, 1944 AND JUNE 21, 1945, AMERICAN LAND, AIR AND SEA FORCES ACHIEVED A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF "FIRSTS."

VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S TASK FORCE 58 HIT THE TOKYO AREA FEB. 16 AND 17 IN THE FIRST FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE ATTACK ON JAPAN.

JUN 22 1945

IN SUPPORTING THE OKINAWA INVASION, AMERICAN CARRIER FORCES MET THE FIRST SUSTAINED TEST AGAINST THE MAIN BODY OF THE LAND-BASED JAPANESE AIR FORCE.

FAST CARRIERS OPERATED CONTINUOUSLY IN JAPANESE WATERS FOR THREE MONTHS FROM MARCH 18 UNTIL SHORTLY BEFORE OKINAWA FELL.

ESCORT CARRIERS OPERATED 88 DAYS CONTINUOUSLY FROM MARCH 26 UNTIL NOW.

DB4JR731PPW NH

GUAM--FIRST ADD ERICKSON'S INTERPRETIVE XXX UNTIL NOW.

APRIL 7, IWO-BASED MUSTANGS FLEW THEIR FIRST LAND-BASED MISSION AGAINST JAPAN, ESCORTING SUPERFORTS TO TOKYO.

THE BRITISH FLEET MADE ITS FIRST COMBAT OPERATION IN THE THEATER.

THE SUPERFORTS MADE THEIR FIRST BIG FIRE BOMB RAID MARCH 10.

THE FIRST LAND-BASED AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING IN HOME WATERS STARTED IN LATE APRIL.

IN SIX MOPOHS, THE JAPANESE HAVE SUFFERED ABOUT 120,000 GROUND FORCE CASUALTIES IN THE NIMITZ THEATER.

DURING THE SIX MONTHS, CARRIER FORCES CARRIED OUT 14 DAYS OF MAJOR ATTACKS ON THE EMPIRE HOMELAND.

SUPERFORTS HAVE FLOWN 190 MISSIONS AGAINST JAPAN, DROPPING MORE THAN 70,000 TONS OF BOMBS.

DB916PPW

BY AL DOPKING (260)

JUN 22 1945

WITH THE TENTH ARMY, OKINAWA, JUNE 21-(AP)-HILLS AND CAVES RAN OUT TODAY ON OKINAWA ABOUT THE SAME TIME AS THE JAPANESE ARMY--AND ORGANIZED WARFARE ON THIS 65-MILE-LONG ISLAND WAS OVER.

TO BATTLE WEARY SOLDIERS AND MARINES THE END BROUGHT A GLOW. FOR DAYS THEY HAD SEEN THE JAPANESE CRUMBLING, POCKET BY POCKET, AND THEY HAD CUT HIM THREE WAYS ON HIS TINY BATTLEFIELD IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR YESTERDAY.

BUT THEY WERE GLAD TO HEAR THE OFFICIAL WORD FROM MARINE LT. GEN.ROY S.GEIGER AFTER 82 DAYS OF SOME OF THE HARDEST FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC THEATER.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS ALIKE POURED INTO SURRENDER STATIONS IN SUCH NUMBER THAT TROOPS COMPLAINED THEY WERE IMPEDING MOPPING UP WORK.

BATTERED REMNANTS OF THE ENEMY ARMY WERE COMMITTING HARA KIRI IN CAVES AS AMERICANS CLOSED IN. SOLDIERS TOLD OF HEARING THEM TALKING IN DARK TUNNELS--AND THEN HEARING GRENADE PINS PULLED, FOLLOWED BY EXPLOSIONS.

THERE COULDN'T BE MANY LEFT.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION HAD THE GREATEST INCENTIVE IN THE CLOSING HOURS. HILL 89, SOUTHWEST OF MABUNI, WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE COMMANDING GENERAL.

COL.JOHN "MICKEY" FINN, PORTLAND, ORE., OF THE 32ND REGIMENT, SPENT A DAY TRYING TO SMOKE THE GENERAL OUT. THEY STILL HAD NOT SUCCEEDED LATE TONIGHT.

LATER, JAPANESE THEMSELVES SEALED OFF THE ENTRANCE OF ONE MAMMOTH CAVE BY SETTING OFF EXPLOSIVES AS TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS STOOD AT

THE MOUTH TRYING TO FORCE THEM OUT.

LCIS (LANDING CRAFT INFANTRY) ROVED UP AND DOWN THE SOUTHERN BEACH, LOUDSPEAKERS EXHORTING ENEMY SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS TO COME THROUGH THE AMERICAN LINES.

JQ823PCW

OKINAWA,JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE 29TH MARINE REGIMENT REACHED ARA SAKI ON THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF THE ISLAND THIS MORNING AND IN MIDAFTERNOON THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION TOOK HILL 81, SOME 400 YARDS NORTH OF MAKABE, WIPING OUT THIS STUBBORN POCKET ON THE LAST RIDGE BEFORE THE SEA.

FIRST DIVISION LEATHERNECKS KILLED MORE THAN 1,200 COUNTED DEAD IN THE LAST 36 HOURS, THE BIGGEST BAG FOR MAJ.GEN.PEDRO DEL VALLES' MEN SINCE THEIR FIGHTING WON THE DRAW NORTH OF SHURI.

ALTHOUGH BATTLE LINES NO LONGER EXISTED AND THE AMERICAN FLAG COULD BE RAISED FROM ANY OF OKINAWA'S MANY HILLS, CASUALTIES WERE STILL BEING INFLICTED BY ENEMY SNIPERS, PARTICULARLY IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF TWO REMAINING POCKETS. #1

OKINAWA SIDEBAR (170)

BY ROBERT GEIGER JUN 22 1945

OKINAWA,JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION ON OKINAWA MET THE CONCENTRATED FIRE OF THE JAPANESE' LAST STRONG POCKET OF RESISTANCE TODAY.

WITH MORTAR FIRE AND TANKS, THE 96TH PINNED THE ENEMY INTO CAVES AND FOXHOLES.

TANK CREWS SAID THAT THE JAPANESE PROBABLY HAVE ONE 150 MM. GUN LEFT, USING IT FOR DIRECT FIRE AT 1,000 YARDS.

THE JAPANESE APPEARED DISORGANIZED AND ONE TANK CREW SAID THEY SAW JAPANESE TROOPS RUNNING ACROSS OPEN FIELDS ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE U.S. ARTILLERY FIRE.

TWO JAPANESE SOLDIERS HAD WHAT APPEARED TO BE A WOMAN BY THE ARMS ATTEMPTING TO HURRY HER OUT OF DANGER.

ALTHOUGH THE JAPANESE ARE SLASHED INTO ISOLATED REMNANTS THEY

30.24-27787

ARE STILL INFLICTING LOSSES UPON AMERICANS.

THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE 382ND AND THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE 305TH INFANTRY OF THE 77TH DIVISION CLEANED OUT STUBBORN JAPANESE POCKETS WEST OF OZATO VILLAGE.

FLAMETHROWERS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UP TWICE TO CLEAN OUT THE SMALL POCKET BUT EACH TIME JAPANESE INFILTRATED BACK AT NIGHT AND REOPENED FIRE. THIS TIME, 300 HELD OUT FOR THREE DAYS WITH RIFLES AND MACHINEGUNS.

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JW938ACW

ADD MANILA NL SW PACIFIC (DAVIS) XXX ELSEWHERE

MEDIUM BOMBERS STRUCK THE KUDAT AREA TO THE NORTH AND HEAVY BOMBERS AGAIN LAMBASTED THE SOUTHEASTERN DUTCH BORNEO PORT OF BALIKPAPAN WITH 130 TONS OF INCENDIARIES AND EXPLOSIVES AND SET FIRE TO THE KUCHING SHIPYARDS.

WHILE THE BORNEO CAMPAIGN THUS PROGRESSED AND THE NORTHERN LUZON CLEANUP WAS BEING HASTENED BY THE GUERRILLAS AND REGULAR ARMY TROOPS, THE LONG, GRINDING DRIVE ON THE SOUTHEASTERN PHILIPPINE ISLAND OF MINDANAO CONTINUED WITHOUT NOTABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

A35KX

MACARTHUR REPORTED THAT TWO AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST IN ATTACKS ON ENEMY DEFENSES ON MINDANAO, WHICH WERE HIT WITH 254 TONS OF BOMBS.

FASTEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC FIGHTING WERE ON LUZON, IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY CORRIDOR.

FILIPINO XXX 2ND PGH PREVIOUS

FILIPINO GUERRILLAS, INCLUDING FIERCE IGOROT TRIBESMEN, LAY IN WAIT ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE CAGAYAN RIVER, READY TO POUNCE ON ANY NIPPONESE WHO MIGHT ATTEMPT TO CROSS OVER TO SEEK REFUGE IN THE

CORDILLERA MOUNTAINS.

ON THE EAST THE FLEEING ENEMY WAS FLANKED BY WILD, UNEXPLORED JUNGLE COUNTRY. IT WAS IN THIS AREA NEARLY HALF A CENTURY AGO THAT THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION LEADER, EMILIO AGUINALDO, HID OUT FROM HIS AMERICAN PURSUERS FOR TWO YEARS.

JUN 1945

THUS CONFINED IN THE VALLEY CORRIDOR, WHICH THEY ONCE HAD HOPED WOULD PRODUCE THE FOOD TO SUSTAIN A LONG DRAWN-OUT CAMPAIGN, THE JAPANESE RETREATED TOWARD APARRI, ON THE NORTH COAST.

OTHER OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES WERE ON A SMALLER SCALE BUT A STIFF FIGHT SHAPED UP IN THE DAVAO GULF AREA OF MINDANAO, TO THE SOUTH, WHERE THE U.S. 41ST INFANTRY DIVISION CAPTURED CALINAN. REAR GUARD NIPPONESE PUT UP A SMALL ARMS BARRAGE AS THE YANKS STORMED INTO THE ROAD JUNCTION AND PUSHED ON NORTHWARD TOWARD THE TOWN OF BAGUIO.

JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO BREAK A ROAD BLOCK NEAR BAGUIO, MINDANAO, IN THEIR LINE OF RETREAT, FAILED ALTHOUGH SEVERAL HEAVY ASSAULTS WERE MADE THROUGH TUESDAY NIGHT.

THE AUSTRALIAN INVASION OF NORTHWEST BORNEO CONTINUED TO PROGRESS RAPIDLY, WITH THE AUSSIES HOLDING SHORE POSITIONS DOMINATING BOTH ENTRANCES TO BRUNEI BAY. OTHER UNITS DROVE SOUTHWARD DOWN THE WESTERN COAST TOWARD THE SERIA OIL FIELDS.

VX345PCW

ADD MANILA ROYAL XXX LOSS

ROYAL HAD JUST COMPLETED HIS ASSIGNMENT AS COMMANDER OF THE BRUNEI BAY ASSAULT GROUP AND WAS RETURNING TO BASE WHEN STRICKEN. HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, NAVY CAPT.PAUL F.DUGAN, TOOK TEMPORARY COMMAND OF THE ASSAULT GROUP.

ADD MANILA REVERSE SITUATION XXX AGO

ON MINDANAO, GUERRILLAS HAVE ADVANCED 40 MILES UP THE BROAD AGUSAN RIVER TO CAPTURE BAYLO. THIS INDICATED THE JAPANESE WERE FORCED INTO THE SAME SWAMPLANDS WHICH SHELTERED THE GUERRILLA FORCES OF COL. WENDELL FERTIG, COLORADO MINING ENGINEER, DURING THE DARK DAYS OF JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

WW235APW

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH ALLIED FORCES AT LUTONG, BORNEO, JUNE 20-(DELAYED)--(AP)-AUSTRALIAN TROOPS STRUCK INTO THE BLASTED AND BURNED HEART OF BRITISH BORNEO'S RICHEST OIL REGION TODAY IN AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING HERE IN WHICH THE ROUGH SEA OFFERED MORE RESISTANCE THAN THE JAPANESE.

JUN 22 1945

LUTONG IS SOME 50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE AUSTRALIANS' PREVIOUS POSITIONS SOUTH OF TUTONG (CORRECT) AND 85 MILES DOWN THE WEST COAST FROM THE BRUNEI BAY AREA WHERE THE BORNEO INVASION BEGAN JUNE 10.

ON THIS FOURTH BORNEO MAINLAND FRONT ESTABLISHED IN 11 DAYS OF RAPID LANDINGS, THE AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION TROOPS QUICKLY SEIZED A BOMB-CRATERED AND GRASS-GROWN SECOND-RATE AIRFIELD AND OCCUPIED THE TOWN OF LUTONG WITHIN TWO HOURS.

BY NIGHTFALL THE AUSTRALIANS HAD ADVANCED A MILE NORTH OF LUTONG AND NEARLY THREE MILES SOUTH, UNOPPOSED EXCEPT FOR ONE BRIEF EXCHANGE OF SHOTS. AT SOME POINTS THE JAPANESE HAD DEPARTED SO HURRIEDLY THEY LEFT HOT FOOD BEHINDGH

ONE LONE ENEMY PLANE SLIPPED OVER THE BEACH LATE TONIGHT, DROPPED ONE BOMB HARMLESSLY INTO THE SEA AND FLED. ALLIED PLANES STRAFED A RIDGE NEER MIRI FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE HAD OCCASIONALLY FIRED AN ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERY.

LUTONG CIVILIANS SAID THE JAPANESE HAD RESTORED THE REFINERY AND WELLS TO LARGE PRODUCTION AFTER THE INVASION OF 1942 AND HAD KEPT MANY TECHNICIANS BUSY HERE UNTIL LAST DECEMBER, WHEN AMERICAN BOMBERS FIRST DISABLED THE REFINERY.

LUTONG, IN THE STATE OF SARAWAK, IS 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE OIL FIELD CENTER OF SERIA AND EIGHT MILES NORTH OF THE FORMER MAIN OIL ADMINISTRATIVE TOWN OF MIRI. PIPE LINES CONNECT IT WITH BOTH.

THE NEW LANDING PLACES THE AUSTRALIANS IN POSITION TO PUT A

PINCERS ON THE SERIA FIELDS, WHERE THE WELLS HAVE BEEN BURNING SPECTACULARLY FOR A WEEK, DUE TO JAPANESE DEMOLITIONS. THE INVASION CONVOY PASSING OFFSHORE BEFORE DAWN COULD SEE THE FIRES.

MH&JR830PPW NM

HONOLULU, JUNE 21-(AP)-HENRY LUCE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF TIME, LIFE AND FORTUNE, SAID TODAY ON RETURNING FROM A FIVE-WEEKS TOUR OF PACIFIC BATTLEGROUNDS, THAT PREPARATIONS ARE UNDER WAY "TO ASSURE VICTORY IN 18 MONTHS OR LESS."

WITH LUCE WERE FRANK D.SCHROTH, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE BROOKLYN EAGLE, AND ROY ALEXANDER, EDITOR OF TIME'S U.S. AT WAR SECTION.

ALL SAID THEY WERE TREMENDOUSLY IMPRESSED WITH PACIFIC WAR PREPARATIONS.

JUN 22 1945

JR826PCW

QUEBEC, JUNE 21-(AP)-MRS.FRANCES PERKINS, RETIRING U.S.SECRETARY OF LABOR, WILL BE AMONG THOSE TAKING PART IN THE OPENING CEREMONIES TODAY AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.

MRS.PERKINS HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE POST OF ILO DIRECTOR, AS HAS CARTER GOODRICH, U.S.LABOR COMMISSIONER, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

THE REPORT OF E.G.PHELAN, ACTING DIRECTOR SINCE 1941 FOLLOWING THE RESIGNATION OF JOHN G.WINANT, NOW U.S.AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, WILL BE FIRST ON THE CONFERENCE AGENDA. THE SESSIONS ARE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FOR ABOUT A WEEK. DELEGATES REPRESENTING 16 COUNTRIES WILL TAKE UP, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE RELATION OF THE ILO TO THE NEW WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION TAKING SHAPE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

CANADIAN LABOR MINISTER MITCHELL AND QUEBEC LABOR MINISTER BARRETTE AS WELL AS SPOKESMEN FOR LABOR, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNMENTS, ALS WILL TAKE PART IN TODAY'S OPENING CEREMONIES.

JP733AEW

30.24-27789

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., JUNE 21-(AP)-MAYOR F.H.LA GUARDIA FEELS AMERICANS AND CANADIANS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO TRAVEL BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE BORDER WITHOUT BEING STOPPED BY IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

ADDRESSING A DINNER MEETING OF THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF MAYORS, THE NEW YORK MAYOR SAID LAST NIGHT HE SAW A GREAT HOPE IN THE PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT NATIONS GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER WITHOUT BENEFIT OF DIPLOMACY.

"WE HAVE A GREAT OPPORTUNITY HERE IN YOUR COUNTRY AND MY COUNTRY," HE SAID, "IN CONTINUING OUR FRIENDSHIP AS AN EXAMPLE TO THE ENTIRE WORLD."

LA GUARDIA IS ATTENDING JOINT SESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS IN TORONTO TODAY AND TOMORROW.

ST1142AEW NM A

JUN 22 1945

OTTAWA, JUNE 21-(AP)-PAUL KRONACHER, BELGIAN MINISTER OF SUPPLY, SAID IN A SPEECH LAST NIGHT THAT BELGIUM RECEIVES NO MEAT FROM THE ALLIED MEAT POOL OR FROM MILITARY AUTHORITIES, AND HE WONDERED IF THIS WAS FAIR IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT RESOURCES OF THE BELGIAN CONGO ARE BEING SHARED FULLY WITH ALLIED NATIONS.

ADDRESSING A GATHERING OF SOME OF THE MINISTERS, DEPUTY MINISTERS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, KRONACHER SAID THAT THE BELGIAN MEAT RATION NOW IS ONE OUNCE A PERSON DAILY, THE SUPPLY COMING FROM BELGIAN HERDS.

"AND AS OUR OWN STOCKS AND OUR CATTLE HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY 25 PER CENT IN NUMBERS AND 50 PER CENT IN WEIGHT, THIS WOULD NOT LAST LONG," HE SAID.

GH1258PEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 21-(CP)-IN CANADA, AS IN THE UNITED STATES, THE MASS RETURN OF SERVICEMEN FROM OVERSEAS IS PLACING A HEAVY BURDEN ON RAILWAY FACILITIES AND HOTEL ACCOMMODATION AND HAS LED THE GOVERNMENT TO INSTRRRRUCT LARGER HOTELS TO CANCEL ALL CONVENTION RESERVATIONS BOOKED FOR USE BETWEEN TODAY AND JULY 20.

JUN 22 1945

RAILWAYS HAVE TAKEN ALMOST ALL THEIR SLEEPING CARS OFF ONE-NIGHT RUNS AND HAVE CURTAILED THEIR DINING CAR SERVICES. THE CARS NOW ARE BEING USED ON TRAINS HAULING SERVICEMEN FROM THEIR PORT OF ARRIVAL TO THEIR HOME DISTRICTS.

THE CANCELLING OF HOTEL BOOKINGS FOR CONVENTIONS WAS ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S PRICES BOARD LAST WEEKEND WHEN FINANCE MINISTER ILSLEY AND MUNITIONS MINISTER HOWE APPEALED TO HOTELS AND TO THE PUBLIC TO CANCEL CONVENTIONS AND TO AVOID TRAVEL DURING THE NEXT MONTH.

THEY SAID THE APPEAL WAS MADE BECAUSE SERVICEMEN ARE RETURNING AT THE RATE OF 30,000 A MONTH AND ARE ENTITLED TO 30 DAYS LEAVE. THEY ADDED THAT LARGER HOTELS, WHICH MOSTLY WERE OPERATING AT FULL CAPACITY BEFORE THE WAR ENDED, WOULD BE FURTHER TAXED BECAUSE OF THE CANCELLATION OF SLEEPING AND DINING CAR ACCOMMODATION.

"THE GOVERNMENT IS TAKING MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT RAILROADS AND HOTELS SHOULD AS FAR AS POSSIBLE BE RELIEVED OF CIVILIAN BUSINESS," SAID THE MINISTERS WITHOUT ELABORATION.

GENERAL IMPORT OF THE RAILWAY RULINGS WAS THAT CIVILIANS COULD JUST ABOUT FORGET ABOUT SLEEPING CAR ACCOMMODATION FOR ONE-NIGHT RUNS. SUCH ACCOMMODATION WILL BE AVAILABLE IN LIMITED AMOUNT ON LONG RUNS, SUCH AS HALIFAX-MONTREAL AND MONTREAL-VANCOUVER.

IN ADDITION, ONE-NIGHT SLEEPERS WERE DROPPED FROM MULTI-NIGHT TRAINS. FOR INSTANCE, THE MONTREAL-VANCOUVER TRAINS STILL WILL CARRY THROUGH SLEEPERS, BUT EXTRA SLEEPERS, WHICH IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN ATTACHED TO RUN BETWEEN SPECIFIC POINTS, WILL BE CANCELLED.

SOME SLEEPERS STILL OPERATE ON MONTREAL-TORONTO AND OTTAWA-TORONTO TRAINS BECAUSE THESE TRAINS CONTINUE INTO THE UNITED STATES AND MOST OF THE PULLMANS ARE AMERICAN OWNED. THE ACCOMMODATION ON THESE TRAINS IS LIMITED TO THROUGH-CARS.

DINING CAR SERVICES WERE DRASTICALLY REDUCED AND PERSONS GOING ON LONG JOURNEYS WERE ADVISED TO BRING LUNCHES WITH THEM.

RW746AEW

JUN 22 1945

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE SENATE APPROVED LEGISLATION TODAY PROVIDING HEAVY PENALTIES FOR WILFUL DISCLOSURE OF SECRET, CODED INFORMATION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OR SUCH INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THIS GOVERNMENT FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

SENT TO THE HOUSE, THE LEGISLATION PROVIDES MAXIMUM PENALTIES OF $10,000 FINE AND TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

THE BILL HAD ONCE BEFORE BEEN APPROVED BY THE SENATE BUT RECALLED ON MOTION OF SENATOR FERGUSON (R-MICH), WHO CONTENDED IT WENT "TOO FAR" AND MIGHT INTERFERE WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF RESPONSIBILITY AT PEARL HARBOR AND HAMPER PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE TO CONGRESS.

CHAIRMAN THOMAS (D-UTAH) OF THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE SAID AMENDMENTS NOW INCORPORATED IN THE LEGISLATION MAKING IT APPLY ONLY TO WILFUL OFFENSES AND SPECIFICALLY EXEMPTING DATA SUBMITTED TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES SATISFIED FERGUSON.

"THIS MERELY EXTENDS PROVISIONS OF THE PRESENT LAW TO COVER CODED INFORMATION," THOMAS TOLD A REPORTER.

QS1149PEW

3024-277791

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21-(AP)-POLISH AMBASSADOR JAN CIECHANOWSKI, FILING WITH THIS GOVERNMENT A MEMORANDUM ON THE MOSCOW TRIALS OF POLISH UNDERGROUND LEADERS, ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE CASE REPRESENTS A RUSSIAN EFFORT TO SETTLE POLITICAL PROBLEMS "BY MEANS OF PRESSURE."

THE MEMORANDUM ITSELF, DELIVERED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, CONSISTED OF A COPY OF A STATEMENT ISSUED TUESDAY BY THE EXILE POLISH REGIME IN LONDON. IT ACCUSED THE RUSSIANS OF TRICKING THE UNDERGROUND REPRESENTATIVES INTO REVEALING THEIR IDENTITY.

THE AMBASSADOR, IN COMMENT ACCOMPANYING THE DOCUMENT, SAID THE PROSECUTION WAS "OBVIOUSLY CALCULATED AS A THREAT TO ALL OTHER POLISH NATIONAL ELEMENTS WHO AIM AT THE RESTORATION OF POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE."

JUN 22 1945

MEANWHILE REP. O'KONSKI (R-WIS) ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING A "NEW LOW IN OUR POLICY OF APPEASEMENT" HAD BEEN REACHED IN UNITED STATES SILENCE OVER THE 10-YEAR SENTENCE IMPOSED ON GENERAL OKULICKI IN THE MOSCOW TRIAL.

THE UNDERGROUND ARMY GENERAL WAS ONE OF 12 CONVICTED ON CHARGES OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BEHIND RED ARMY LINES.

"AN ALLIED GENERAL IS TRIED AND SENTENCED BY AN ALLIED COUNTRY FOR FULFILLING AN ALLIED MISSION," O'KONSKI SAID.

HE DECLARED THAT OKULICKI WAS ONE OF GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S SUBORDINATE COMMANDERS AND WAS CARRYING OUT ORDERS UNDER A PLAN CONCEIVED AND APPROVED BY THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON.

NOTING THAT THE TRIAL COINCIDED WITH CONFERENCES DESIGNED TO BROADEN THE BASE OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED WARSAW (LUBLIN) GOVERNMENT, CIECHANOWSKI DECLARED "THERE IS A SET PURPOSE OF MAINTAINING THE GOVERNMENT IMPOSED ON POLAND BY FORCE FROM OUTSIDE, BY DISCREDITING THE LEGAL AUTHORITIES OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC."

HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT AN UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT EXISTED IN RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED POLAND, BUT SAID THE POLISH HOME ARMY HAD BEEN ORDERED TO COOPERATE WITH THE RUSSIANS. THESE ORDERS WERE CARRIED OUT, CIECHANOWSKI SAID, BUT THE HOME ARMY WAS THEN DISARMED, THE COMMANDERS ARRESTED AND SOME EXECUTED, WITH OTHERS DEPORTED TO RUSSIA.

AFTER THAT, HE ADDED, THE LONDON GOVERNMENT DISSOLVED THE HOME ARMY ON JANUARY 19, 1945, "AND ORDERED THE POLITICAL AUTHORITIES TO REMAIN IN CONCEALMENT AND TO MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH THEIR LEGAL GOVERNMENT AND THEIR ALLIES."

QS1137PEW

JUN 22 1945

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS RADIO SAID TODAY THE BELGIAN CATHOLIC PARTY, DESCRIBED IN BRUSSELS DISPATCHES AS FAVORABLE TO THE RETURN OF KING LEOPOLD, HAS BEEN REORGANIZED UNDER THE NAME OF THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID THE PARTY'S POLICY IS "CHRISTIAN, SOCIAL AND DEMOCRATIC."

THE PARTY CONDEMNS THE MISUSE OF POWER BY ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL GROUPS AND MAKES A SPECIAL APPEAL TO BELGIAN YOUTH," THE BROADCAST QUOTED A MANIFESTO AS SAYING.

JUN 22 1945

JP712AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-HERMAN M. KAHN, NEW YORK COUNTY, AMERICAN LEGION COMMANDER, ANNOUNCED TODAY FORMATION IN MANHATTAN OF THE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT POST WHICH, HE SAID, WAS THE FIRST TO BE NAMED AFTER THE LATE PRESIDENT.

PERMISSION TO USE THE NAME, KAHN SAID, WAS RECEIVED FROM MRS. ROOSEVELT. PRESENTATION OF A CHARTER WILL BE HELD JUNE 28.

GH1PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 21-(AP)-SUMATRA, SOUTH OF SINGAPORE, WAS ATTACKED WEDNESDAY FOR 35 MINUTES BY PLANES FROM AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT IN AN UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID THE TARGET WAS MEDAN ON SUMATRA'S NORTH-

EAST COAST. NOT IDENTIFYING THE NATIONALITY OF THE PLANES, DOMEI SAID THEY FAILED "TO DO MUCH MISCHIEF" AND THAT ONE WAS SHOT DOWN.

DB1045PPW NM

JUN 22 1945

SAN FRANCISCO,JUNE 21 (AP)-JAPAN'S GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BACKED UP A BIT TODAY ON A TOKYO CLAIM THAT AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE HAD SUNK A RUSSIAN FREIGHTER BY REPORTING THAT THE CAPTAIN OF THE SOVIET VESSEL WAS "UNABLE TO IDENTIFY THE SUBMARINE."

DOMEI QUOTED THE CAPTAIN, WHOSE NAME WAS GIVEN AS GAVRILOV, AS DECLARING: "HOWEVER, THERE IS NO DOUBT--AND WE ARE AGREED--THAT THE UNDERSEA CRAFT MAKING THE ATTACK WAS NOT A JAPANESE VESSEL."

THE DISPATCH, INTENDED FOR AMERICA AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, QUOTED THE CAPTAIN AS SAYING "TWO SUCCESSIVE TORPEDO EXPLOSIONS" TORE THE SHIP THE MORNING OF JUNE 13 IN SOYA STRAIT NORTH OF HOKKAIDO AND THAT: "THERE WAS A HEAVY FOG AND VISIBILITY WAS VERY POOR."

TOKYO RADIO PUT OUT THE CLAIM LAST SUNDAY THAT THE SHIP, VARIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AS THR TRANSBALT, TRANSBALTIC AND TRANSVAAL, HAD BEEN SUNK BY AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE.

DOMEI REPORTED THAT 93 OF THE CREW OF 99 HAD BEEN RESCUED BY A JAPANESE PATROL BOAT.

GG1143ACW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 21--MAJ.RICHARD IRA BONG OF POPLAR, WIS., AMERICA'S NO.1 ACE OF WORLD WAR 2, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED AIR MEDAL BY KING GEORGE VI, ACCORDING TO A MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, BROADCAST MONITORED BY THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO., IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE AWARD WAS MADE BY THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, THE BROADCAST ASSERTED, ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH MONARCH.

BONG, WHO HOLDS AMERICA'S HIGHEST AWARDS, PILED UP MOST OF HIS AMAZING RECORD OF SHOOTING DOWN 40 JAPANESE PLANES WHILE FLYING OVER BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

PM7APW NM

APRIL 1, 8:30 A.M., EASTER SUNDAY--OKINAWA, 325 MILES SOUTH OF JAPANESE HOMELAND, INVADED BY U.S.TENTH ARMY CONSISTING OF 1ST AND 6TH MARINE DIVISIONS AND 7TH, 77TH AND 96TH ARMY DIVISIONS, AFTER THE CAPTURE OF NEARBY KERAMA ISLANDS WHERE 539 JAPANESE KILLED, 166 TAKEN PRISONER.

APRIL 11-- JAPANESE SUBMARINE PENS AT UTEN BAY CAPTURED.

APRIL 16 -- ARMY LANDED ON IE SHIMA, OFF WEST COAST.

APRIL 19 -- MARINES REACHED NORTH COAST.

APRIL 20 -- HEAVY ASSAULT OF NAHA-SHIRU-YONABARU DEFENSE BEGAN.

JUN 22 1945

MAY 1 -- MACHINATO AIRFIELD CAPTURED.

MAY 4 -- JAPANESE ATTEMPTED TO LAND BEHIND AMERICAN LINES; STRONG COUNTERATTACK FAILED.

MAY 12 -- ELEMENTS OF 6TH MARINES ENTERED NAHA, CAPITAL CITY.

AY 26--EXTREMELY HEAVY RAINS IMPEDED MECHANIZED ADVANCE.

MAY 29--ELEMENTS 1ST MARINE DIVISION REACHED SHURI CASTLE, PIVOT OF YONABARU-NAHA LINE.

MAY 24--LAST REPORTED U.S. CASUALTIES: ARMY AND MARINES 5,332 KILLED, 21,343 WOUNDED; NAVY CASUALTIES, 4,270 KILLED AND MISSING; 4,171 WOUNDED.

JUNE 3--7TH INF. EFFECTIVELY CUT OFF CHINEN PENINSULA ON SOUTH-EAST.

JUNE 4--MARINES MADE STRONG AMPHIBIOUS LANDING ON OROKU PENINSULA ON WEST, CAPTURING HALF OF NAHA AIRFIELD.

JUNE 9--YAEJU-DAKE (HARA KIRI) ESCARPMENT PUT UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

JUNE 11--LT.GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., COMMANDER OF THE TENTH ARMY CALLED ON JAPANESE COMMANDER TO SURRENDER.

JUNE 16--96TH DIV. GAINED FOOTHOLD ON YAEJU-DAKE ESCARPMENT.

JUNE 18--GEN. BUCKNER KILLED IN ACTION.

30.24-27793

JUNE 19--LATEST JAPANESE CASUALTIES--87,343 KILLED, 2,565 SURRENDERED. BRIG.GEN.CLAUDIUS M.EASLEY, 96TH DIVISION, KILLED IN ACTION.

JUN 22 1945

JUNE 21--FLEET ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ, OVERALL COMMANDER OF OKINAWA OPERATION, ANNOUNCED ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE ENDED.

WW-JW804APW

Okinawa Victory Flag Raised as Foe Bombs U.S. Warships Offshore

JUN 23 1945

OKINAWA FOE SURRENDERING

Prisoner Bag Far Over 4,000 As Diehards Are Killed

Erickson

Guam, *Saturday*, June 22 (AP)—Slaughter of Japanese dichards on Okinawa, where more than 90,000 have been killed, and more mass surrenders, swelling the bag well beyond 4,000, continued Friday as the American flag waved in victory over that potential staging base for the next invasion.

Nippon still lashed back from an invasion-jittery homeland with the air arm, however, sinking two light American vessels, heavily damaging an auxiliary unit and slightly damaging two other light units, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz acknowledged in today's communiqué.

Tenth Army patrols, working over three weakly resistant pockets, killed 596 Nipponese in all sectors Thursday night and early Friday.

NIGHT

160 In Group Suicide

One hundred and sixty of the foe committed group suicide with hand grenades at the southern tip of the island.

Ceremonial raising of the flag yesterday formally proclaimed United States possession of 485 square miles of soil characterized as enemy "homeland" by the 10th Army leaders.

The enemy air force, which already had sunk 31 ships and damaged more than 50 during the Okinawa campaign, hit the shipping during a series of raids Thursday night.

Enemy planes tried it again Friday morning, but were chased off by American interceptors.

The group suicide occurred on the extreme southwestern tip of Okinawa where Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s 6th Marine Divison has a pocket of the enemy surrounded.

Five Guns Still Active

Another pocket still held out to the east, along the coast south of Mabuni, against Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Infantry Division.

Yet another pocket was fighting back with dwindling strength inland in a triangular area circumscribed by the towns of Aragachi, Medeera and Makabe. It was being reduced by the 381st and 305th Infantry regiments of Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Infantry Division.

Emphasizing the hopelessness of the situation from an enemy standpoint, the communiqué noted that "five machine guns were still active."

The Japanese continued to surrender in unprecedented large numbers, swelling a total already well over 4,000. More than 90,000 have been killed.

Flag Is Raised

American fighting men crushed Japan's crack troops on their home soil at Okinawa, Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger told his victorious Tenth Army as the United States flag was raised officially over the conquered island Friday.

Geiger, whose promotion to supreme commander of Marines in the Pacific, was being announced in Washington as he spoke, declared:

"We have met the Jap on his homeland and with his crack troops and we not only have defeated him, we have destroyed him."

The words were a warning to the Japanese, now frantically preparing to defend their mainland, only 325 miles from Okinawa.

Geiger stood beneath the flag, borrowed from the 96th Infantry division's cemetery, as he spoke and read Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' Thursday communique proclaiming the end of organized resistance on Okinawa in the 82nd day of the campaign.

He said the more than 4,000 Japanese captured was by far the largest number ever taken alive in a Pacific campaign.

One captured Japanese officer was quoted by the marine general as declaring the Americans' equipment and spirit were "overwhelming."

"He added," Geiger declared, "that any Jap who believes Japan has a chance for victory is a plain damn fool."

Prepare for New Invasion

Americans today swung into the full-scale job of making captured Okinawa a great army, navy and air base for invasions which Adm. Nimitz said may hit "China or Japan—or both."

Japanese leaders issued new predictions that Nippon's mainland was next on the U.S. invasion schedule.

Nimitz, in a special memorandum emphasizing the importance of the Okinawa conquest, declared:

"It gives the United States a base from which to supply bomber and fighter cover for invasion of either China or Japan—or both." He said it would also serve as a naval base anchorage, forward staging area and base for raiding planes.

The superintendent general of the southwestern mainland island of Kyushu was quoted by Tokyo radio as declaring: "the enemy will certainly land" there. Kyushu is only 325 miles from Okinawa.

Japan's Premier Kantaro Suzuki told his cabinet ministers that new decree powers, effective tomorrow, will permit them to act with "speed and resolution" in preparing for the "impending invasion."

The work of construction on Okinawa, where at least two airfields already are in operation, was hampered somewhat by thousands of dazed Okinawan civilians streaming from the battle-torn southern tip of the island.

A few Japanese still were fighting on to death in minor pockets of resistance near Medeera and Mabuni towns. Victorious Tenth Army soldiers and Marines were stamping out these pockets and taking prisoners in record numbers for the Pacific war.

Nimitz reported that through Tuesday Tenth Army casualties totaled 6,990 killed and missing and 29,598 wounded.

Japanese casualties through Wednesday were 90,401 killed and more than 4,000 captured.

JUN 23 45

Yanks Clean Out Last Okinawa Sniper Nests

Coons

JUN 23 1945

Guam, June 22 (AP)—American mopup patrols began the grueling job today of annihilating Japanese sniper nests on Okinawa before the next big Allied invasion is staged from the newly won island base, 325 miles south of Japan.

Pacific fleet headquarters made no bones about the fact that Okinawa has become a forward staging base from which bomber and fighter planes can cover assault waves striking at Japan or China or both. An official memorandum from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters said it is also an American naval anchorage, in the center of waters formerly patrolled by the Mikado's Imperial fleet.

Cleanup squads of Marines and infantrymen hunted over the charred hills of southern Okinawa with flamethrowers, rifles and demolition charges, to add to the 90,401 enemy dead. Japanese helped by mass suicides in their caves, or drowning in the surf.

Japs Asked To Give Up

Other Yanks, sent out to keep United States casualties from mounting to far above the record figure of 36,588, pleaded through tank-borne loud-speakers for Nipponese to crawl out of their holes and surrender. Four thousand already have.

All figures — Japanese dead, American casualties, Nipponese prisoners—were records for any island taken in the drive which has carried Admiral Nimitz's forces from Pearl Harbor to the doorstep of Japan. And Okinawa was the greatest prize.

6,990 Yanks Killed, Missing

The cost to American ground forces through Tuesday was 6,990 killed or missing and 29,598 wounded. These were divided among the Army, with 4,417 dead or missing and 17,033 wounded, and the Marines, with 2,573 dead or missing and 12,565 wounded.

American naval casualties last were announced as totaling 4,270 killed or missing and 4,171 wounded from March 18 through May 24. Many of these were in the Okinawa campaign, where the Navy suffered from Japanese *kamikaze* (suicide) air attacks, but they also included the strike against the Japanese fleet in the inland sea March 18.

Japs Claim Two Cruisers

The Tokyo radio claimed without confirmation that Japanese suicide planes in attacks Monday and Tuesday in Okinawan waters had sunk two cruisers or destroyers and damaged a third.

It was pointed out that Japanese naval casualties were not included in the Okinawa list, although the Japanese, by conservative estimate, lost at least 3,500 dead in the Inland Sea battle alone.

For comparative purposes of ground forces against ground forces, thirteen Japanese were killed for every American killed or missing.

In the final period, when their stubborn, cave-based defense of Okinawa was collapsing, the Japanese lost 3,058 killed in a single day.

On Wednesday 1,700 of them surrendered—a new high for the Pacific fighting—and Admiral Nimitz announced that at the end "Japanese soldiers were surrendering in groups, in some cases led by their officers."

Some Carry Leaflets

Others were coming into American positions brandishing surrender leaflets which the Americans had strewn behind the lines in past weeks.

Bedraggled Okinawan civilians also were streaming in, their presence impeding the final mopup of the handful of Japanese still resisting. Those few, true to the pattern set in their previous island defeats, were fighting to the last, committing *hara-kiri* with hand grenades, or hurling themselves into the sea from Okinawa's southern coral cliffs.

There was a last sprinkling of *banzai* charges, but on a smaller scale than in other island battles, and it was believed that the 10th Army had exerted pressure so continuously that the enemy had no opportunity to form up for a really big-scale *banzai* assault.

Mop-Up May Be Quick

Observers on the scene predicted that the elimination of skulkers and snipers should go more quickly than on other islands, as the long campaign had given the Americans opportunity to comb the back areas thoroughly. Thus the work of speeding new bases from which to strike Japan should proceed with less harassment. American vehicles still traveled with armed guards, however.

Th waning and futile pockets of Japanese still resisting were in the extreme south, in the Medeera and Mabuni-Udo areas but were being cleaned out quickly by the 7th and 96th Infantry Divisions.

Okinawa, largest Japanese possession yet taken by the Americans, embraces 485 square miles and provides room enough for a forward troop staging area, numerous air bases and a good naval base anchorage.

250,000,000 Pounds Of Okinawa Supplies

Washington, June 22 (AP)—The Army landed more than 250,000,000 pounds of supplies on Okinawa for the 100,000 men composing the invasion force in the first 30 days of the 82-day campaign.

Reporting this today, the War Department said that these mountains of supplies, with a few exceptions, "were carried directly from mainland ports to the target area" in ships which rendezvoused at sea and eventually snowballed into a huge convoy.

The ships themselves—ammunition ships, hospital, troop transports, together with their escorting craft and landing craft—came from all parts of the Pacific, "from San Francisco to the Philippines, from the South Pacific to the Marianas," the department said.

JUN 23 1945

OKINAWA FORCES PRAISED BY NIMITZ

Guam, Friday, June 22 (A. P.).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, marking the end of the Okinawa campaign, issued the following message today:

"To the officers and men of all United States armed forces of the Pacific Ocean areas and of the British Fleet who have had their part in achieving this important victory: Well done."

OLD GLORY RAISED HIGH ON OKINAWA

Geiger

Okinawa, June 22 (A. P.).—Old Glory was raised on Okinawa today at a ceremony held amid the blasting of anti-aircraft shells and the music of a Marine band, and Lieut.-Gen. Roy S. Geiger, U. S. M. C., who commanded the final stages of the bitter campaign after the death of Lieut.-Gen. Simon B. Buckner Jr., declared: "We have met the Jap on his homeland, with his crack troops, and we have not only defeated him, we have destroyed him."

Admiral Nimitz's communique announcing the end of organized resistance and a similar one signed by Gen. Geiger were read at the base of the lofty flagpole erected by an all-night working party.

GEN. GEIGER NAMED MARINE FIELD CHIEF

Succeeds 'Howling Mad' Smith in Post With Pacific Fleet—Hunt Heads 2d Division

JUN 23 1945

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, who has been taking islands away from the Japanese ever since the Bougainville campaign, today was named chief field commander of the Marine Corps.

As commanding general of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force, he succeeds the colorful Lieut. Gen. Holland M. ("Howlin' Mad") Smith, the man who evolved many of the marines' theories on amphibious operations and then proved his teachings against the enemy in the Pacific. General Smith takes over the marine training and replacement command at San Diego, Calif., replacing Maj. Gen. Charles F. B. Price, who goes on the retired list.

General Geiger, who was appointed to his three-star rank only three days ago, at present is overall commander of Army and marine forces in the clean-up on Okinawa. He succeeded to that command this week when a Japanese shell killed the Army's Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., his senior in the operation. The over-all field command in which General Geiger succeeds General Smith was created immediately after the Marianas campaign.

The changes in assignment were announced by Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine Corps.

General Geiger, 60 years old, brings to his new command a varied experience in both air and amphibious operations. Fifth man in the Marine Corps to become an aviator, he commanded an air squadron in France in the First World War and for that service won his first Navy Cross. He was the Corps' aviation director from 1931 to 1935, and again in 1943. He directed all aviation in the early heavy fighting on Guadalcanal and won a silver star in lieu of a second Navy Cross.

During the Bougainville cam-

paign, he succeeded General Vandegrift as commander of the Third Amphibious Corps, and his work there, heading both Marine and Army forces, won him a Distinguished Service Medal Again leading combined Army and Marine forces, he was in command at Guam and in the occupation of Peleliu. He won a gold star in lieu of a second DSM for the Guam campaign.

General Geiger was born at Middleburg, Fla., Jan. 25, 1885, and was graduated from Stetson University, Deland, Fla., in 1907 with an LL. B. degree. He served two years in the ranks and was appointed a Marine second lieutenant in 1909. He became a major general in 1942. His wife lives at Pensacola, Fla.

GUAM, June 22 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Leroy P. Hunt has assumed command of the Second Marine Division, the Eighth Regiment of which played a part in smashing final resistance on Okinawa, Pacific Fleet Headquarters announced today.

It also was disclosed that Maj. Gen. Louis E. Woods has succeeded Maj. Gen. Francis P. Mulcahy as commanding general of the Okinawa-based Army Tactical Air Force and the Second Marine Aircraft Wing.

General Hunt, succeeding Maj. Gen. Thomas E. Watson, formerly was the division's assistant commander. He commanded the First Marine Combat Group landing on Gradalcanal and later was commanding general of the Marine garrison force of the Fourteenth Naval District.

General Hunt has served in China, Nicaragua, Iceland, Panama, Haiti, Alaska and Newfoundland. In the first World War he won the Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star with Oak Leaf cluster, and other citations. His wife lives at San Diego, Calif.; his son, Leroy P. Hunt Jr., is a lieutenant colonel in the Marines.

General Woods formerly was director of Marine Corps aviation and until recently commanding general of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing, which neutralized bypassed enemy bases in the Marshall Islands. He won the Distinguished Service Medal for work as commanding general of all Army, Navy and Marine Corps air units in the Solomons in November and December of 1942. His wife and daughter live in Washington, D. C., and his father, William Woods, at Fredonia, N. Y.

LAST JAP ESCAPE PORT ON LUZON IS SEIZED BY YANKS

JUN 23 1945

Band of Guerrillas Helps Sixth Army Infantry Capture Aparri.

20,000 NIPS TRAPPED

Enemy Troops Fleeing South and East from Coast Area.

Davis

MANILA, Saturday, June 23—(AP) Aparri, last Japanese escape port on Luzon, was captured Thursday morning by U. S. Sixth Army infantry and artillery units operating with a daring band of Igorrot guerrillas, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today.

Capture of the north Luzon port at the south of the Cagayan valley, trapped an estimated 20,000 Japanese fighting troops in the valley, which already had been bisected by guerrilla capture of the Cagayan province capital of Tuguegarao, 65 miles by road south of Aparri.

Advance Past Port

The Sixth Army units and the guerrillas, who crossed the Cagayan river from the west Wednesday night, had secured Aparri by 7:30 a.m., Thursday. Beating off scanty resistance, they then pushed rapidly southward eight miles up the road to Dugo.

The Japanese were fleeing south and east from the Aparri area but threw in a desperate small counter-attack against the guerrillas at Tuguegarao. Led by an American, Col. Russell W. Volckmann, the guerrillas beat off the tank-led charge on Thursday.

Thirty miles south of Tuguegarao, troops of the U.S. 37th Infantry division advanced five miles north down the river road from Ilagan and captured the town of Santa Fe, an enemy position that was fairly strongly defended.

Destroy Jap Tanks

In the advance the former Ohio National Guard outfit destroyed a Japanese tank, killed 60 Japanese and captured two 47-mm. guns. Four miles east of Ilagan they destroyed six Japanese tanks and one baby tank, raising the total of enemy armor knocked out to 23 in two days.

An American headquarters spokesman said that Japanese forces remaining in the valley were now estimated to number less than two divisions, with probably no more than 20,000 effectives, and that these troops were broken up into relatively isolated small groups. Previously the Cagayan valley had been suspected to harbor the largest single reservoir of Japanese on Luzon.

Elsewhere on Luzon. the U. S. 25th Infantry division. led by Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins, captured the town of Pingkian, a northern road junction in the mountains, where the Japanese lost 177 dead and five captured in a vain effort to hold on.

Sixth Nears Pingkian

A column of the U. S. Sixth Infantry division, driving south from the Bagabag area, meanwhile closed within three miles of Pingkian.

East of Manila troops of the 38th Infantry division, the First (dismounted) Cavalry division, and the 102nd Regimental combat team killed or found dead nearly 500 more Japanese in their cleanup of the Marikina watershed area.

It was in the Cagayan valley, however, that the hardest victory punch came with the sparkling performance of the guerrillas.

Along the west bank of the Cagayan river, on the enemy's west flank, other guerrilla forces were ready to check any attempt to cross the stream and seek refuge in the mountains.

Colonel Volckmann of the U. S. Army has commanded the guerrillas since 1943. After liberating all of the western coast of northern Luzon they swung eastward, skirting the northern coast until they reached the mouth of the Cagayan river near Aparri. There they turned south, following the west bank of the stream. Near Tuguegarao they forded the river and entered the city.

The Japanese, who already have shown a willingness to risk their few remaining flame-throwing tanks in a clash with the Buckeyes in the Ilagan area, may attempt to crush the guerrillas before the 37th can reach the city.

At the southern end of the Archipelago, on Mindanao, Yank infantrymen made important gains along the Talomo trail west of Davao gulf. They smashed into the village of Gumalang, on the northeast flank of Mt. Maonony, where the Japanese may put up a stiff delaying action, and drove into little Baguio town after several days of hard fighting.

On Borneo, conquest of the Seria-Miri oil fields was set up by an Australian landing at Lutong, on the western coast of the island. Lutong, a refinery and storage tank area with pipe lines extending to the sea for loading tankers, has an air field.

A small gauge railway runs from Lutong southeast through tank farms to Miri. Japanese demolition teams set fire to both tanks and wells.

30,000 Japs Facing Pincer Trap On Luzon

JUN 23 1945

Davis

Manila, June 22 (AP)—A battle—probably the final one of importance in the Luzon campaign—was being forced upon the Japanese in the Cagayan Valley today by Filipino guerrillas blocking their path of retreat from the 37th Ohio Infantry Division.

An estimated 30,000 Japanese in the valley, cut in half by guerrilla seizure of Tuguegarao, were expected to risk their few remaining flame-throwing tanks in an attempt to remove the Highway No. 5 block before the 37th can reach it from 35 miles away.

The Nipponese must do that if they are to keep open the way to Aparri, 65 miles north of Tuguegarao.

New Borneo Landing

Headquarters announced the guerrilla seizure of Tuguebarao in a communiqué today, which also disclosed a new landing on west Borneo by Australian 9th Division troops, putting the invaders, both north and south of the prized Seria oil fields.

An airport with two 5,000 and two 3,000-foot strips fell to the Guerrillas who forded the Cagayan River and entered the capital of Cagayan province in one of the most brilliant guerrilla exploits of the Luzon campaign.

These guerrillas, led since 1943 by a United States Army colonel, Russel W. Volckmann, previously had liberated all the northwest coast of Luzon, then swung east along the Babuyan Channel skirting the north tip of Luzon. On reaching the Cagayan River mouth near Aparri, they had turned south down the west bank of the river until they were opposite Tuguegarao.

Nips Lose Nine Tanks

Thirty-five miles to the south, the alarmed Nipponese lost nine of their dwindling supply of tanks in two counterattacks repulsed by the 37th Infantry Division near captured Ilagan.

On Borneo, the Japanese left so hurriedly they abandoned hot food ahead of Aussies who seized the town of Lutong and its second-rate airfield and fanned out north and south. Associated Press Correspondent James Hutcheson, with the landing forces, said the Diggers are in position to clamp a squeeze on the Seria oil fields together with other Aussies 50 miles to the northeast.

Hutcheson also reported the liberation of Lutong of 150 emaciated Indian prisoners of war, formerly with the British Malayan Army. Natives said they had seen Japanese trucks, loaded with British and Australian prisoners of the Singapore campaign, speeding south recently.

B-29'S ADD TO TOLL OF JAPAN'S PLANTS

Four 'Superforts' Lost in Hit at Kure Arsenal and Aircraft

Factories—Tokyo Scouted

Coons

FIRE-BOMB SCORE RISES

About 112 Square Miles of Foe's Home Industrial Areas Now Covered in Destruction

JUN 23 1945

GUAM, Saturday, June 23 (AP)—Bombing of the Japanese naval arsenal at Kure and five aircraft factories on the main home island of Honshu by 450 Superfortresses yesterday was "one of the most successful days of the war," returning fliers said today.

Four of the big B-29s, with crews of eleven men each, were lost from the unescorted fleet that made the attack in broad daylight in clear weather andd ropped high explosives accurately on the targets.

The planes, based on Saipan and Guam, ran a gauntlet of intense and accurate multi-colored anti-aircraft fire, so that some crewmen called it "flak alley in technicolor."

Enemy fighters, in moderate numbers but aggressive, attempted interception over two Kagamigahara aircraft factories, but elsewhere the aerial opposition was weak.

Tokyo broadcast a Japanese communique claim that 26 of the 450 Superforts were shot down.

Capt. William L. Weinert of Toledo, one of the raiders, reported he had a fairly easy run over the Mitsubishi plant although there were a few fighters and some flak, and that all his squadron returned safely.

Other fliers said the aircraft factory at Akashi was smashed and that they did not believe they would have to visit the Kure naval arsenal again.

The naval arsenal at Kure, last big plant of its type notp reviously hiti n B-29 visits to Japan, covered about 11,000,000 square feet and has turned out heavy guns, projectiles, fuses and torpedoes. The aircraft factory targets were the Mitsunishi and Kawasaki plants at Kagamigahara, twenty miles north of Nagoya; the Kawanishi establishment at Himeji and the Kawasaki factory at Akashi, both near Kobe, and the Mitsubishi-Mishima plant at Tamashima, ninety miles west of Kobe.

Capt. William L. Weinert of Toledo, Ore., a B-29 pilot, reported he had a fairly easy run over the Mitsubishi plant, although there were a few enemy fighters and some flak, and that all his squadron returned safely.

Other fliers said the aircraft factory at Akashi was smashed and that they did not believe they would have to visit the Kure naval arsenal again.

[A B-29 flew reconnaissance over Tokyo early Saturday morning, Japanese time, and Columbia Broadcasting System reported a descriptive broadcast from its correspondent, Don Pryor, aboard the plane. He indicated the B-29 was at 25,000 to 30,000 feet above the Japanese capital, which was partly hidden by clouds.]

Twenty-first Bomber Command headquarters said B-29 fire attacks on seven small Japanese industrial communities Monday and Tuesday and on Osaka on June 15 damaged more than nine square miles of factory areas, bringing to at least 112 square miles the total destroyed or damaged in the Superfortress sweeps that began last November.

The over-all figure computed on the basis of reconnaissance photographs included the 2.71 square miles burned over at Osaka, Japan's second largest city, and its suburb, Amagasaki, in the June 15 incendiary strike. The destruction and damage at Osaka for all attacks there to date covers 16.75 square miles.

One of the Osaka-Amagasaki targets in the June 15 attack was the Sumitomo Kanzaki propeller plant, which was about 90 per cent destroyed or damaged.

In striking at smaller industrial communities, after having burned out the primary factory and war targets in Japan's large cities, the B-29's on Monday hit the towns of Omuta, Kagoshima, Hamamatsu and Yokkaichi.

Wednesday the Superfortresses fire-bombed Shizuoka, Toyohashi and Fukuoka.

Reconnaissance photos showed 1.28 square miles damaged at Hamamatsu, 1.23 at Yokkaichi, 2.28 at Shizuoka and 1.72 at Toyohashi. The Twenty-first Bomber Command awaited further air pictures before figuring the damage done to Omuta, Kagoshima and Fukuoka.

30.24-27797

B-29S BLAST #1 JAP ARSENALS

Erickson

Plane Plants Also Battered by 450 Superforts.

JUN 23 1945

Guam, June 22 (A. P.).—Four hundred and fifty B-29s today attacked Japan's last large naval arsenal and five big aircraft factories with 3,000 tons of demolition bombs in a precision raid made visually from medium altitude in clear weather.

Seven other small industrial targets were fire-raided Monday and Wednesday.

Japan's two largest arsenals, Osaka and Kure, previously were virtually destroyed. The Kure plant, blasted today, manufactured guns up to sixteen inches, projectiles, fuses, propellants and torpedoes. It covered approximately 11,000,000 square feet.

The other five targets were the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki aircraft plants at Kagamigahara, twenty miles north of Nagoya; Kawanishi aircraft plant at Himeji and the Kawasaki aircraft plant at Akashi, both in the Kobe area, and the Mitsubishi-Mishima aircraft factory at Tamashima, ninety miles west of Kobe. A Japanese communique claimed that twenty-six of the raiders were shot down or damaged.

B-29s already have destroyed or damaged 112 square miles of Japanese urban industrial areas, Twenty-first Bomber Command headquarters announced while today's raids were in progress. Recent B-29 attacks on seven smaller industrial cities—all made with incendiary bombs earlier this week—damaged more than nine square miles of war factory areas.

Osaka Damage 16.75 Miles.

Osaka, Japan's second largest city, and its suburb, Amagasaki, suffered 2.71 square miles of new damage in a June 15 fire raid, increasing total damaged areas there to 16.75 square miles. This represents 26 per cent of Osaka's built-up areas and 11 per cent of Amagasaki's.

50 P.C. Of Three Cities Destroyed

Three of these smaller cities—Shizuoka, Yokkaichi and Toyohashi—each was more than 50 per cent destroyed in incendiary raids Monday and Wednesday.

In Shizuoka, population more than 200,000, 66 per cent of the built-up area was damaged. This included 75 per cent destruction to the Sumitomo light metals company plant. Shizuoka is 85 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Fifty per cent of the nonindustrial built-up area of Yokkaichi, important commercial city of more than 100,000 population was damaged. The Ustube River and Mitaki River oil refineries, Yokkaichi harbor facilities, the Ishihara smelter and refinery and three unidentified industrial installations were slightly damaged.

Toyohashi 52 P.C. Damaged

Toyohashi, about 189 miles south of Tokyo, is a manufacturing city of about 240,000. Incomplete photographic coverage showed 52 per cent of the main portion of the city was damaged.

Hamamatsu, on the Honshu coast between Tokyo and Nagoya and with a population of 165,000, already had suffered half a square mile of damage from high-explosive attacks. The June 18 fire raid increased the total damaged area to 40 per cent of the city.

Today's six-target demolition strikes were the first with high explosives in the B-29s' new program of destroying secondary industrial areas—a program necessitated by the virtual elimination of all original primary targets in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nogoya and Kobe.

Bomber Command Headquarters still is awaiting photographs to assess damage to three other targets of fire bombs—Kagoshima, Omuta and Fukuok.

One of today's targets, the Kawasaki aircraft plant at Kagamigahara, assembled the well-known "Tony" fighters and less publicized "Lily" twin-engine bombers. It had an area of 15,000,000 square feet. The Kawasaki plant at Akashi was 38 per cent destroyed January 19, was rebuilt, and was bombed again June 9, but was believed to have been hurt little.

The well-known "Betty" twin-engine bombers were built at Mitsubishi-Mishima plant, which covered 3,500,000 square feet.

Single-engine navy fighters were produced at the Kawanishi factory in Himeji.

HIROHITO GRAB OF POWER SEEN

Tokyo Radio Says Emperor May Rule Personally

JUN 23 1945

San Francisco, June 22 (AP)—A Tokyo radio commentator said today it was highly possible Emperor Hirohito would invoke "imperial supreme authority" to rule the empire personally should the emergency confronting Japan become more serious.

Such "personal government by the Emperor," said the unidentified commentator in the FCC-recorded broadcast, would "override all the laws that may exist at any given time" but would not be "anything like despotic or absolute government. The fundamental idea of this system consists in the sacrifice of rights for the sake of the world."

Japan's recently enacted wartime emergency measures bill, which becomes effective tomorrow, was described as only a "step taken in conformity of what the imperial supreme authority should be." The bill gives the Cabinet virtually dictatorial powers.

Deeper Than Law

When Premier Suzuki asked the emergency measure he said his Government wished to meet the crisis "together with the Diet" and "in one body with the people," rather than have the Emperor invoke his supreme authority.

"Personal government by the Emperor," however, explained today's commentator, being "based on the tradition and sentiments of the Japanese nation, is more deeply rooted than government by law and can more successfully meet what is occasioned by the gravity of the situation."

In earlier broadcasts Radio Tokyo today reiterated its report that two Allied task forces were prowling off Sakishima, southwest of Okinawa, and said two waves of Allied carrier-borne planes strafed the Medan sector of Sumatra on Wednesday.

Islets Held Recaptured

Another broadcast sought to pep up the home front with the claim that Japanese troops had recaptured "several islets" off Peleliu in the Palau group.

Nipponese "army and marine" forces, which have been hiding out on Peleliu since the American invasion last year, have taken a toll of "more than 1,000 enemy casualties" in island-hopping raids since May, Tokyo declared.

Southern Palau is held by Americans. Northern islands in the group remain in Japanese possession.

JAP HOME ISLANDS WARNED OF IMPENDING INVASION

Premier Tells Cabinet That Legality Must Not Hinder Action in Face of Peril.

KYUSHU IS SET FOR BLOW

Meanwhile Allied Task Force Is Reported on Prowl and Enemy Homeland Is Jittery.

JUN 23 1945

San Francisco, June 22 (A. P.).—Premier Suzuki told the Japanese Cabinet members today that under the decree powers they will wield beginning tomorrow they will be free to act swiftly in preparing the homeland for the "impending invasion."

In a broadcast dispatch recorded here by the FCC, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, also quoted Suzuki to the effect that the new system of decree rule provides the basis for "a solid war structure" needed for victory. "From now on," he said, "Government officials shall not evade their duties and responsibilities on the pretext that stipulations of law do not allow them to take prompt action."

Domei also reported to a skittish homeland today that two Allied carrier task forces, consisting of at least five carriers and four battleships, are still on the prowl off Sakishima, southwest of Okinawa, where they were first seen last Tuesday. And the Tokyo radio declared that the people of Kyushu, the southernmost of the Japanese home islands, nearest Okinawa, are prepared for invasion and believe "the enemy will certainly land" there.

To soothe its listeners, Domei assured them that Japanese suicide planes "severely crippled" two Allied battleships and a third, unidentified, warship off Okinawa last night. This enemy assertion is wholly unconfirmed.

Prepare for Invasion

In the Japanese homeland, Premier Suzuki told his cabinet that the new emergency war decree, which goes into effect tomorrow, gives them power to act swiftly, "free from red tape," in preparing the nation for "impending invasion."

"From now on," Suzuki said, "government officials shall not evade their duties and responsibilities on the pretext that stipulations of law do not allow them to take prompt action."

Continuing this rather singular reason, instead of following the law to the letter, will be both the guiding principle of the administration and the rule of action on the part of the government."

Japanese communiques estimated that today's raid on the home island of Honshu was carried out by 410 Superfortresses, and claimed 26 were either shot down or damaged in the two-hour attack. Investigations were "still under way" to determine damage from the bombing attack.

Two Allied Task Forces Off Sakishima, Japs Say

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22—(AP) Radio Tokyo today reiterated its report that two Allied task forces were prowling off Sakishima, southwest of Okinawa, and said two waves of Allied carrier-borne planes strafed the Medan sector of Sumatra on Wednesday.

Another broadcast sought to pep up the home front with the claim that Japanese troops had recaptured "several islets" off Peleliu in the Palau group.

Nips Hiding on Peleliu

Nipponese "army and marine" forces, which have been hiding out on Peleliu since the American invasion last year, have taken a toll of "more than 1,000 enemy casualties" in island-hopping raids since May, Tokyo declared.

Southern Palau is held by Americans. Northern islands in the group remain in Japanese possession.

Tokyo made no contention in the broadcasts, intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission, that the task forces off Okinawa had been active, but said they included at least five carriers and four battleships.

Referring to the air raid on Sumatra, Tokyo said it lasted 35 minutes and failed "to do much mischief." The planes, which were not identified as to type or flag, "fled northward." One was shot down and others were damaged, the report said.

The enemy line flanking Naha was crumbling under steady Marine attacks when sixty saber-wielding Japanese made a futile attempt to stop the advance by a wild banzai charge.

The pre-dawn charge lasted ten minutes. Darnall, who weighs 135 pounds, stood his ground and poured burst after burst of fire from his Browning automatic rifle at the enemy. Nine Japs dropped as they rushed his position.

Two other enemy soldiers crept to within five feet of Darnall and tossed a grenade at the Marine. Buck picked it up and threw it back. It exploded in the faces of the two Japs, killing both.

Smothers New Grenade.

A few minutes later, another Jap grenade landed in the midst of fourteen Marines as they were regrouping for a new attack. "Buck," the first to see it, made a lunge for the grenade, smothering it with his right hand.

"It was the only thing I could think of," he said. "When the grenade went off, I thought I was a goner. It hurt pretty much until they got me to the first aid station where the doctors amputated my hand.

Young Buck, who drove a grocery delivery truck before the war to help support his widowed mother, Mrs. Jessie Darnall, said he did an "awful lot of praying" on Okinawa.

All his life, he said, he dreamed of some day doing something "big."

The praying, he added, gave him courage to do it.

Marine Loses Hand Saving 14

JUN 23 1945

18-year-old Kentuckian Killed Eleven Japs in Fighting on Okinawa.

Somewhere in the Pacific, (A. P.) (Delayed).—An 18-year-old Marine killed eleven Japanese on Okinawa—and then sacrificed his right hand so that fourteen comrades might live. Pfc. Denny F. (Buck) Darnall from near Louisville, Ky., never faltered.

AUSTRALIANS PRESS INVASION OF BORNEO

MANILA, Saturday, June 23—(AP) The Australian Ninth division, pressing its invasion of Borneo, has occupied the Miri airfield, more than 35 miles southwest down the coast from the Brunei bay area, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The Australians, after landing at Lutong, five miles north of Miri, pressed steadily southward in the heart of the oil field district, and also were actively patrolling both around Lutong and in the Brunei bay area where they originally landed June 10.

MacArthur's communique announced that Allied planes were continuing the steady attrition of enemy personnel and supplies by raids in north Borneo and again had hit the southeastern Dutch Borneo port of Balikpapan with 240 tons of bombs.

One Japanese plane was destroyed by Allied fighters over Borneo, he added.

Surprise Banzai Attack Foiled

Brunei Bay, Borneo, June 22 (AP).—American engineers and navy personnel smashed a Japanese sneak *banzai* charge on Labuan Island before dawn yesterday and today mopped up some of the remaining Japanese stragglers.

Quickly recovering from the surprise attack, the American service units with the Australian invasion forces killed at least 39 Japanese. They got fourteen more today.

The Japanese force, which sprang from the jungle, was estimated at 100 to 125.

Kicks Officer In Face

"Never had kicked anyone in the face before," said Pfc. Benny Banas, of Chicago, descriging how he resisted a saber attack which caught him in bed.

The saber was held by a screaming Japanese officer.

"Shots had already awakened me," said Banas, "and I was just pushing aside the mosquito net on my bunk when the Jap came in the tent entrance. He was screaming and brandishing the saber.

"I could see him plainly in the lights from the beach. He was a big guy. I got excited and started hollering, too. We must have made as much noise as the guns going off all around.

Both Feet Smack Him

"He came at me with the saber swinging. I didn't have a weapon; so I reared back on the cot on my shoulders and let him have both feet smack in the face.

"It staggered him, but he came swinging a second time. I let him have it again. When he swung a third time while I kicked him, the saber fell to the ground. He ran, still screaming like a wild man. He was shot and killed outside.

"I'll never forget that night. Even our tent burned down."

The Japanese remnants of the Labuan garrison, driven into the jungle by the Allied invasion, waded through swamps to make the attack.

Aussies Praise Yanks

Australians praised the American engineers, mechanics and boat crews for the manner in which they beat off the attack on their beach position. They quickly set up guns and manned trucks under fire to evacuate the wounded.

The main group of from 60 to 80 crept toward the sea and an American beach party.

Wild Firing Breaks Out

An Australian sentry saw them silhouetted along the road about 5 A.M., challenged them and was promptly shot down. Confusion broke loose, with wild firing on all sides.

Thirty-nine Japanese dead were counted on the beach. Many were dismembered. Some committed suicide with grenades. Others had explosive charges on their backs. The remainder fled back to the swamps.

Australian and American casualties were reported light.

BLANKET TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS EXPECTED SOON

LONDON, June 22 — (AP) Germany's arch war criminals and their terror-atrocity organizations may be prosecuted "before the end o fsummer" in an unprecedented collective trial on a blanket charge of provoking and waging an illegal war, Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson announced today.

The chief prosecutor of war crimes for the United States declared the American plan which he unfolded is for proving guilt upon the Nazis in a single trial before a four-power military tribunal would 'clear up the whole thing at once.'

The sage, sharp-eyed former Attorney General emphasized that he could speak only for the United States. But he said in response to a press conference question that none of the other three major western powers had yet expressed opposition to the plan.

Jackson's disclosures came as the four powers—the U. S., Russia, France and Britain—arranged for a conference in London early next week in an effort to reach a formal agreement on the procedure, place and time of the trials.

Urge Blanket Trial

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Jackson Says Speed Is Urgent Lest Records Be Lost and Witnesses Disappear—To Charge Conspiracy.

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Jackson, the chief American prosecutor, emphasized that he could not speak for the other Allied Powers but said that no objection to the proposal has so far been lodged by Britain, Russia or France.

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At the outset of the press conference, Jackson emphasized: "No man will be given immunity because he has held a high military position if there is evidence to prove that he is a war criminal."

It was the first exposition of plans for the trial of war criminals given to newspaper men here. Jackson said that the trials would start "at the earliest possible moment—just as soon as we have a reasonably complete case."

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U.S. Holds Most Of Them

Another American source reported that United States authorities were ready, if necessary, to go ahead alone with the prosecution unless an agreement is reached soon among the big powers on the method to be adopted.

But the United States possesses a potent argument for obtaining a quick agreement—it has the custody of a great majority of the arch-criminals.

The United States delegation, it was said, was relying heavily on the Kellogg-Briand pact, outlawing aggressive war, to support its charge of mass conspiracy.

The Defendants

The American plan for a mass trial unprecedented in history would bring together as defendants under a blanket conspiracy charge those accused of responsibility for starting World War II, including Nazi government leaders, Nazi military chiefs, German industrialists and diplomats, and SS and Gestapo leaders. Lesser Nazis would be brought in as witnesses.

No place has yet been designated for the trial.

Small Nations' Position

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This will mean that the United States, at least, will refuse to surrender to the smaller countries for trial any of the minor accused war criminals deemed important to supporting its case, the informant said, adding that some plan would probably be devised to bring about participation in the trial by smaller European countries.

POLISH LEADERS REACH AGREEMENT

Approve Plans for Broader Based Provisional Government.

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The full composition of the government, whose formation would end one of the most difficult Russo-British-American problems, will be announced within a few days, the report said.

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AUSTRALIANS PRESS INVASION OF BORNEO

JUN 23 1945

MANILA, Saturday, June 23—(AP) The Australian 7th division, pressing its invasion of Borneo, has occupied the Miri airfield, more than 85 miles southwest down the coast from the Brunei bay area, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The Australians, after landing at Lutong, five miles north of Miri, pressed steadily southward in the heart of the oil field district, and also were actively patrolling both around Lutong and in the Brunei bay area where they originally landed June 10.

MacArthur's communique announced that Allied planes were continuing the steady attrition of enemy personnel and supplies by raids in north Borneo and again had hit the southeastern Dutch Borneo port of Balikpapan with 240 tons of bombs.

One Japanese plane was destroyed by Allied fighters over Borneo, he added.

Surprise Banzai Attack Foiled

K. V. Tolleson

JUN 23 1945

Brunei Bay, Borneo, June 22 (AP). American engineers and navy personnel smashed a Japanese sneak *banzai* charge on Labuan Island before dawn yesterday and today mopped up some of the remaining Japanese stragglers.

Quickly recovering from the surprise attack, the American service units with the Australian invasion forces killed at least 39 Japanese. They got fourteen more today.

The Japanese force, which sprang from the jungle, was estimated at 100 to 125.

Kicks Officer In Face

"Never had kicked anyone in the face before," said Pfc. Benny Banas, of Chicago, descriging how he resisted a saber attack which caught him in bed.

The saber was held by a screaming Japanese officer.

"Shots had already awakened me," said Banas, "and I was just pushing aside the mosquito net on my bunk when the Jap came in the tent entrance. He was screaming and brandishing the saber.

"I could see him plainly in the lights from the beach. He was a big guy. I got excited and started hollering, too. We must have made as much noise as the guns going off all around.

Both Feet Smack Him

"He came at me with the saber swinging. I didn't have a weapon; so I reared back on the cot on my shoulders and let him have both feet smack in the face.

"It staggered him, but he came swinging a second time. I let him have it again. When he swung a third time while I kicked him, the saber fell to the ground. He ran, still screaming like a wild man. He was shot and killed outside.

"I'll never forget that night. Even our tent burned down."

The Japanese remnants of the Labuan garrison, driven into the jungle by the Allied invasion, waded through swamps to make the attack.

Aussies Praise Yanks

Australians praised the American engineers, mechanics and boat crews for the manner in which they beat off the attack on their beach position. They quickly set up guns and manned trucks under fire to evacuate the wounded.

The main group of from 60 to 80 crept toward the sea and an American beach party.

Wild Firing Breaks Out

An Australian sentry saw them silhouetted along the road about 5 A.M., challenged them and was promptly shot down. Confusion broke loose, with wild firing on all sides.

Thirty-nine Japanese dead were counted on the beach. Many were dismembered. Some committed suicide with grenades. Others had explosive charges on their backs. The remainder fled back to the swamps.

Australian and American casualties were reported light.

BLANKET TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS EXPECTED SOON

Singleton

LONDON, June 22 — (AP) Germany's arch war criminals and their terror-atrocity organizations may be prosecuted "before the end o fsummer" in an unprecedented collective trial on a blanket charge of provoking and waging an illegal war, Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson announced today.

The chief prosecutor of war crimes for the United States declared the American plan which he unfolded in a press conference guilt upon the Nazis in a single trial before a four-power military tribunal would 'clear up the whole thing at once.'

The sage, sharp-eyed former Attorney General emphasized that he could speak only for the United States. But he said in response to a press conference question that none of the other three major western powers had yet expressed opposition to the plan.

Jackson's disclosures came as the four powers—the U. S., Russia, France and Britain—arranged for a conference in London early next week in an effort to reach a formal agreement on the procedure, place and time of the trials.

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Grabski formerly was a member of the London Polish government in exile, which had operated with the support of Great Britain and the United States while a Soviet-

sponsored government operated in Poland.

The report added that Mikolajczyk, Jan Stanczyk, one-time minister of labor in the Polish government in exile; M. Thugut and Lasislas Kiernik, former Polish ministers of interior, would be included in the government.

The full composition of the government will be announced in Warsaw within a few days, the broadcast said.

The broadcast said members of the Warsaw government and democratic leaders from Poland and abroad were "convinced that the feeling of national dignity and sovereignty of the Polish state requires Polish affairs to be settled by themselves."

by Germany, the Polish government regarded the Sovet Union as an ally in the common struggle, and lent her all possible assistance within its powers."

Asked what his government would do if a new, "broader" Polish government were formed through present discussions of Polish factions meeting in Moscow, Arciszewski said only:

"At the time of the Crimea conference, it was not possible for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to know that the men they visualized in the

would they have voluntarily accepted the invitation to the Moscow talks and come into the open freely?"

Arciszewski declared the Polish home army, now disbanded, had "rendered great service to the Allies in general and particularly to Russia by acting in the rear of German armies on the eastern front."

He labelled "absurd" any charge that the Polish never produced a quisling, and they fought the Germans without mercy even at a time when Hitler's fortune was at its peak."

abroad, among them Karol Popiel, chairman of "Stronnictwo Pracy" (Labor party) as well as MM. Kolodziej and Zakowski.

The President, M. Bierut, undertook to notify the commission consisting of Molotoff, Clark Kerr and Harriman of the above decisions. Mr. Molotoff, Mr. Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, acting on authorization of the Crimea Conference as the commission on the Polish question, have noted with satisfaction the agreement reached between the Provisional Polish Government and other democratic leaders from Poland and abroad on the formation of the Provisional Polish Government of National Unity.

manship of Deputy Foreign Commissar Ivan Maisky. Edwin W. Pauley and Sir Walter Monckton represented the United States and Great Britain. The commission announced that its task "is to work out a reparations plan on the bases of decisions of the Crimean conference and submit it to the governments concerned."

Poles' Confessions Called Unsurprising

London, June 22 (AP)—The London *Times* said today that nothing in the confessions of twelve Poles convicted in Moscow of diversionary activities behind the Russian lines would "cause surprise to those who have followed with anxiety the increasingly outspoken anti-Russian activities of Polish agents here and elsewhere during the past twelve months."

The trials of the Poles, while ending in an atmosphere of letting "bygones be bygones," helped to show, the newspaper said, "how much for Poland, for Russia and for Europe is staked upon the success of present negotiations for reorganization of the existing Polish Government on a broader and more representative basis."

the last year of the European war by the United States Army's "secret airline" which operated under the noses of the Germans.

It was one of the strangest military operations of the war and the Germans employed every trick they knew to stop it, but without avail.

Some secrets of this mysterious pseudo-civil airline were revealed today by Brig. Gen. Earl S. Hoag, commander of the European division of the Air Transport Command. Most of the flying had been scheduled purposely in bad weather.

Shadowed Constantly

The airmen, disguised as civilians, had become so accustomed to being shadowed by Gestapo agents in Stockholm that they didn't even bother locking their hotel rooms at night.

The crewmen changed uniforms for civilian clothing before leaving their planes, and carried passports and civilian flying licenses, but it was difficult to keep their identities from the Germans.

U.S. Airmen Carried

Among the passengers were hundreds of interned American airmen, Norwegian soldiers, diplomats; interned nationals and high officials of many governments, including Norwegian, French, Dutch and Russian. On one occasion the personnel of the Norwegian Government in exile was flown from London to Sweden.

Hoag disclosed that one of the most daring operations was the evacuation of some 2,000 trained Norwegian soldiers across German-occupied Norway to Britain, just prior to D-day.

The Swedish Government had approved the release of the Norwegians, but just about the time the first flight was scheduled it was discovered that the Germans had learned of the plan.

The Germans alerted at least 250 *Luftwaffe* night fighters at fields in southern Norway, and had all suspected routes bristling with anti-aircraft and coastal defense guns. But they failed to shoot down a single plane during the operation, which extended over a period of several weeks.

Premier Appeals to U. S. To Ask Reds to Quit Poland

LONDON, June 22—(AP) Branding the Moscow trial of Polish underground leaders as a "slanderous" attempt to discredit his London Polish government, Premier Tomasz Arciszewski declared today he was drafting an appeal to President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill to intercede and ask the Russians to withdraw their forces from Poland.

The 72-year-old premier made the assertions in what he termed "an appeal to the conscience of the free people of the world," and declared Poland never would stop fighting for her freedom.

He declined to elaborate on details of the proposed appeal to Truman and Churchill, saying it had not yet been drafted formally.

Arciszewski charged the Moscow trial of the 16 Poles—12 of whom were sentenced to prison terms—was an attempt to facilitate formation of an authority which would have "little in common with the government visualized at Crimea." He also termed it an "attempt to discredit throughout Soviet-controlled central Europe all movements and organizations which are not exclusively inspired and directed from Moscow."

Regarded Soviet as Ally

He declared "neither the Polish government in London nor its executive organs in Poland have ever issued any instructions of an anti-Soviet character. On the contrary, ever since Russia was attacked

future government would be placed on trial as criminals."

The premier declared in an hour-long press conference that the Polish underground leaders "certainly were not in a position to engage in any plotting. They knew that their names and positions were well known to the Soviet government."

As for the charges that the accused Poles had acted on orders from the London Polish government, he said "all messages to the underground passes through British censorship, and have for many months past. It is obvious that such messages as alleged by the Soviet government would never have been allowed to be transmitted."

Went Voluntarily

The accused Poles, he continued, voluntarily presented themselves to the Russians for discussions "understood to aim at the establishment of normal relations between Poland and Russia, possibly through formation of a new government including some of the 16 leaders.

"The invitation to attend talks was extended to them with the knowledge and approval of the British and American governments x x x.

"There is no precedent in the history of relations between civilized nations of inviting delegates of high standing for political conversations and then placing them in jail as alleged criminals x x x. If the charges brought against them by the Soviets were true, and if they were, as it was alleged, plotting against the Soviet Union,

TEXT OF ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, Saturday, June 23 (AP)—The announcement of the formation of a new Polish Government follows:

Representatives of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic: President Bierut, Vice President Kowalski, Premier Osubka-Morawski and Vice Premier Gomulka; democratic leaders from Poland: Dr. Kiernik, who arrived in place of M. Witos, who is indisposed, Dr. Kolodziejski, Professor Krzyzanowski, Professor Kutzreba and M. Zulawski; Polish democratic leaders from abroad: M. Mikolajczyk, M. Kolodziej as well as M. Stanczyk arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the commission set up on

the basis of the Crimea decision and consisting of Mr. Molotoff, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador of Great Britain, and W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador.

The above mentioned representatives of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic as well as the democratic leaders from Poland and abroad, convinced that the feeling of national dignity and the sovereignty of the Polish State requires Polish affairs to be settled by the Poles themselves, reached full understanding as regards the reorganization of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic.

This understanding is expressed in the following decision unanimously adopted:

(a) An invitation to M. Wincenty Witos from Poland and M. Stanislaw Grabski from abroad to join the Presidium of the National Council of Poland.

(b) Inclusion of Vladislas Kiernik and Ceslaw Wycheha from Poland as well as Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Jan Stanczyk and Mecislaw Thugut from abroad in the Government of National Unity.

(c) Full composition of the Government of National Unity will be published in Warsaw within the next few days.

Simultaneously it was decided to invite to participate in State activity a number of Polish democratic leaders hitherto resident

Exiled Poles To Appeal To U.S. On Russ Trials

London, June 22 (AP)—The Polish government-in-exile announced today it would ask President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill to intervene in behalf of the twelve Polish underground leaders convicted in Moscow and request Russia to withdraw her forces from Poland.

The Poles were convicted this week of diversionary activities behind Red Army lines and sentenced to terms ranging from four months to ten years.

Appeal Not Yet Drafted

Premier Tomasz Arciszewski of the exile regime said the direct appeal had not yet been formally drafted.

He called the Moscow trials "political" attempts to "besmirch" the London regime and pave the way for establishment of an authority that would have "little in common with the government visualized at the Crimea conference."

Soviets Given Names

Arciszewski asserted that the British and American governments some time ago had revealed to the Russians the names and functions of Polish leaders who later were accused of hampering the Red Army.

"Those men certainly were not in position to engage in any plotting," Arciszewski said. "They knew that their names and positions were well known to the Soviet Government."

London Poles Shorn Of Gilt Of Democracy, Izvestia Says

Moscow, June 22 (AP)—A dissertation in the newspaper *Izvestia* by "Observer" said today that the recent trial of Polish underground leaders "has finally washed all the democratic gilt off the 'Polish Government' in London."

The writer quoted the Stockholm *Tidningen* as saying that "London Poland is hopelessly compromised." He asserted that it was strange that some Polish advocates abroad described the trial as "a threat" to Anglo-Soviet-American collaboration and said "such attempts are being made by anti-Soviet journalists."

Foresees Democratic Unity

"Undoubtedly the full exposure of the undermining activity of the London clique can only facilitate collaboration of the democratic powers in deciding Polish problems," the article concluded.

A foreign diplomatic source said last night that there had been "highly gratifying" developments in discussions among rival Polish factions on the reorganization of the Polish Government and predicted that a solution satisfactory to all the Allies would be forthcoming shortly.

The approaching close of the San Francisco conference, the Moscow negotiations on the Polish question, the beginning of work of the Reparations Commission and the forthcoming meeting of the Big Three all have "enormous favorable meaning for the agreed activity by the victorious powers in the organization of the peace," the article said.

The Reparations Commission met for the first time today under chair-

Envoy Attacks Trial.

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski, filing with this Government a memorandum on the Moscow trials of Polish underground leaders, asserted today that the case represents a Russian effort to settle political problems "by means of pressure."

SOVIET TAKES UP ARMY REDUCTION DAY

London, June 22 (A. P.).—A law providing for the demobilization of the older age classes of the Red Army in the field was placed on the agenda of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. when it convened for its twelfth session tonight, Tass News Agency reported in a Moscow broadcast.

U.S. Army Pseudo-Civil Airline Foiled Gestapo

London, June 22 (AP)—More than 3,000 important passengers were flown out of neutral Sweden during

Much credit for this remarkable record in avoiding enemy interception, Hoag said, went to keen counter-intelligence work. Only one plane was lost between March, 1944, and January 1, 1945.

Swedish authorities would permit only three planes to arrive and depart from the airport in each twenty-four-hour period. The Swedish Government designated three corridors, each about twenty-two miles wide, within which the American planes passing over Swedish territory had to fly.

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The provost marshal said reports of open clashes between French and American troops in Paris lacked authenticity and that only the usual number of military police were on duty now.

The Potter incident was reported to have developed when she sought to cross the avenue during a French parade which had blocked it off for an hour.

Supply Experts Slated For Pacific Area Work

Paris, June 22 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Ewart G. Plank and Brig. Gen. Fenton S. Jacobs, supply experts, have been ordered to the United States to prepare for new assignments in the Pacific, communication zone headquarters announced tonight.

Plank, of Las Cruces, N.M., was commanding general of the advanced section of the communications zone.

Jacobs, of San Francisco, was commander of the channel base section. Both left Paris by plane this week. They will confer with Gen. Brehon H. Somervell, chief of supply.

French Honor Devers

Paris, June 22 (AP)—The University of Nancy conferred the degree of doctor *honoris causa* upon Gen. Jacob L. Devers yesterday for his contribution in the liberation of Lorraine. Devers, who commanded the 6th Army Group on the Western front, was the first military leader to be thus honored by the university.

Shaef Got 20 Billions

Handled That Much Since D Day in New Currency

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, June 22 (AP).—Lieutenant General Arthur E. Grasett said today that new currency worth $20,000,000,000 had been handled by the civil affairs division of Supreme Headquarters in Europe since D Day.

What is more, all of it has been transported without loss, said the British general, top-ranking officer of the civil affairs set-up.

RUSSIA PROPOSES DEMOBILIZATION

JUN 23 1945

Plan Would Affect Millions In 13 Oldest Age Groups

Moscow, June 22 (AP)—Chief of Staff General Alexei Antonov announced tonight that the Council of Peoples Commissars had proposed that the Red Army be demobilized on a scale running into the millions of men in the trirteen old-millions of men in the thirteen oldest-age groups.

Antonov made the disclosure at the opening of the twelfth session of the Supreme Soviet in the great hall of the Kremlin. Discussion of the proposal by the 1,000 delegates from throughout the Soviet Union will begin tomorrow.

In his address Antonov said Russian forces should "remain on a level commensurate with our country's greatness," and added, "we cannot rest on our laurels."

Cash Payments Proposed

[The Moscow radio said generous cash payments were proposed for released soldiers. The broadcast, heard in London, reported:

[Rank-and-file soldiers would get one year's pay for each year of service. The rank and file of special units receiving higher rates would be given six months' pay for each year of service.

[Sergeants of all arms would receive six months' pay for each year. Officers would be paid two months' salary for one year of service, three months' pay for two years, four months' pay for three years and five months' pay for four years.

Loans Would Be Obligatory

[The law would require councils of the people, commissars, factory managers and other responsible groups to provide employment for those demobilized not later than one month after their return, and in positions not lower than those they held before they joined the Army.

[Local authorities and collective farms would be obliged to help returning service men restore their farms if they were damaged by the German occupation. Provision would be made for supplying ex-soldiers with dwellings and fuel.

[Tass news agency said the All-Union Bank would be obliged to issue loans of from 5,000 to 10,000 rubles (about $415 to $830 by the diplomatic exchange rate) to demobilized soldiers for restoration of dwellings damaged in occupation areas.

No Stipulation On Ages

[Antonov was quoted as saying the demobilization had been planned so that normal railway transport could be maintained and jobs created for returning soldiers.]

The planned demobilization, if accepted by the Supreme Soviet—and it is almost certain to be—would be completed by the end of this year.

Antonov did not stipulate exactly what ages the thirteen classes would cover.

By age groups, he referred to soldiers born in specific years. Thus an officer or enlisted man born in 1907 would be in the 38-year-old age group.

Marshal Stalin was present w[illegible] the proposal was disclosed.

Russ May Lift War Curbs And Cut Army

Moscow, June 22 (AP)—The Russian people looked to the Supreme Soviet, opening tonight, to bring them news that four years of rigid wartime living have ended and they now are to get some of the rewards of victory—including the return of many Red army men to civilian life.

There were no indications of any general demobilization plan, but it was expected that many soldiers, particularly fathers and older men, would be discharged soon.

May Cut Work Day

Informed sources also predicted that working hours would be reduced, more food and consumer goods made available to civilians, and such security regulations as the curfew fully relaxed.

The Supreme Soviet begins its twelfth session in the Kremlin exactly four years from the day Germany invaded the Soviet Union.

It was considered certain that the twelve-hour day would be abolished in industry and hours of other workers reduced. There also may be a return to a shorter work week for civilians. The Government may increase the amount of food rations.

Day Of Mourning Set

Whatever the policy may be on discharging soldiers, the Red Army will not be reduced to any skeleton force.

The opening of the Supreme Soviet will begin a great week end that will see a national day of mourning for war dead, followed by a great victory parade through Red Square.

London, June 22 (AP)—A CBS broadcast from Moscow said that a new Russian four-year plan, with emphasis on consumer goods, would be announced at the meeting tonight of the Supreme Soviet.

Reds Pick Envoy

Moscow, June 22 (AP)—The presidium of the supreme Soviet today appointed Ivan Kornilovich Zyabkin the Soviet Minister to New Zealand.

JUN 23 1945

Ribbentrop Believed America Was Bluffing, Aides Say

Frankfurt on the Main, June 22 (AP)—Two members of the German Foreign Office related today that Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop realized too late he had misjudged the productive power of the United States in war, but he played out to the bitter end his pretense that Germany was winning.

Karl Johann Ritter, veteran Nazi envoy who helped negotiate the non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia in 1939, recalled that Ribbentrop believed the Americans were bluffing in the early days of the war when they announced war production goals.

Cold, Confident To The End

Emil von Rintelen said that as late as four weeks before the final surrender he was sent by Ribbentrop in search of a new site for the foreign office.

Rintelen said even with Berlin in flames, "Ribbentrop was as cold, as precise, as outwardly confident as he had ever been. His blind devotion to the Führer made him carry on this farce right up to the moment the Russians crashed into Berlin."

Apparently Nazi party machinery was geared to sustain this pretense. Rintelen said nobody ever saw Hitler discouraged because nobody suspected of defeatist ideas was permitted near the Führer.

Ribbentrop Never Wavered

"At no time was Ribbentrop ever more than an hour away from the Führer," Rintelen said, "and there was constant liaison between them. Hitler made all decisions, even to the smallest detail. Ribbentrop had to get approval from Hitler on everything he did."

Ritter said he was certain Ribbentrop had his eyes opened many months before the end of the Reich, but that he never turned a hair as defeat after defeat staggered German arms.

"Realizing the hopelessness of the situation I, as the senior member of the foreign office party, dismissed all foreign office officials and settled down to wait for the Allies," Ritter said.

The Allies got there May 7, but by that time Ribbentrop had disappeared.

"I never knew he had been captured," Ritter said, "until I read it in *Stars and Stripes*."

JUN 23 1945

7 U.S. Divisions Leaving Soviet Zone In Reich

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Wiesbaden, Germany, June 22 (AP)—American and Russian corps commanders have agreed upon the evacuation of seven United States divisions from a northern bulge in Soviet occupation territory, it was officially announced today at this 12th Army Group headquarters.

One of the divisions to be withdrawn is the 6th Armored, which will be returned to the United States in the late summer to be either demobilized or held in strategic reserve. Another division, the 30th Infantry, is awaiting redeployment. The other five divisions will be deployed through the American occupation zone.

[The British radio said the Americans formally handed over Cologne today to the British occupation army.]

To Be In Three Phases

The American withdrawal is expected to require nine days. Under the agreement, the withdrawal will be in three phases, with the Americans marking time on successive demarcation lines until the Soviets consolidate the newly occupied territory. The announcement said the withdrawal had been arranged so that no contact would be made by the American and Russian forces.

The agreement does not affect American divisions now occupying the Sudetenland strip of Czechoslovakia.

London, June 22 (A. [illegible] Foreign Office commentator s[illegible] today he understood an agreement on the French occupation zone in Germany has been arrived at. He indicated, however, that the limits of the various zones will not be announced until definite spheres have been agreed upon within Berlin and in Austria.

Location Of Germans' Wealth

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 22 (AP)—Major Joseph Moss, Jr., of the finance branch of the military government, said today that virtually all German financial assets had been located and tied down.

Quantities of gold and silver bullion, gems, coins, banknotes and bonds retrieved from hidden depositories are being concentrated in Frankfurt on the Main, headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. United States Treasury and British experts are sorting and assessing the wealth.

"Millions of dollars of paper currency have been assembled into vast, unorganized heaps which require individual counting jobs," Moss said.

Small Currency Shortage

The finance officer said more than 3,000 banks were operating in territory occupied by the 12th Army Group. The shortage of small currency was declared to be the most serious handicap.

The readjustment of the German financial setup has progressed so swiftly that the purely military phase of its reconstruction is ended, and it can be turned over to the control council at any time, he said.

"Except in a few instances where they had been destroyed in bomb attacks, all records were remarkably complete," Moss said. "When we walked in the banks were ready with their books to be examined. The banks were closed, but most agencies and companies in Germany had paid off employés with several months' wages beforehand and the people had plenty of money.

Many Bank Accounts Opened

"This money now is flowing back into the banks and thousands of new banking accounts are being opened daily. The Germans seem to have perfect faith in the mark—either that or they prefer to have their money in the bank rather than risk having it stolen.

"The solvency of the banks depends on the value of the mark, which is anybody's guess. It is somewhere between the Allied rate of 10 cents and the German evaluation of 40 cents."

Moss said the Russians were using invasion currency in the Soviet occupation zone, where the mark is valued at two rubles. (The ruble, not quoted in foreign exchange, has a nominal value of 19 cents.)

Allies Discuss Sending Food To Germany

Self-Feeding Policy May Have To Be Dropped; Europe Faces Coal Lack

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, Germany, June 22 (AP).—The Allied policy that "Germany must feed herself" has come under review since a thorough assessment of the German larder has indicated a food shortage critical enough to threaten famine in some parts of the British occupation zone next winter, it was asserted authoritatively today. The policy was adopted about seven weeks ago.

It was said in official quarters that negotiations are under way between a high British military level and American officials for importation of a limited supply of food. An authoritative source said a request for 1,500,000 tons of wheat or an equivalent amount of foodstuffs had been made, and that whether it would be fulfilled depended mainly on the question of transportation.

Field Marshal Montgomery told correspondents yesterday that the British had asked the United States to provide extra food for German civilians, but had not received a reply. He said that 1,500,000 tons of wheat would have to be imported into the British zone by winter to raise the average daily calorie count for the German civilian to 2,000, one-half that of the British soldier.

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'Holy Hand Of St. Stephen' Found In $75,000,000 Cache

Cowan JUN 23

Rosenheim, Germany, June 22 (AP)—A cache of Royal Hungarian treasures valued at $75,000,000 by American military officers, has been discovered at Mattsee, 13 miles northeast of Salzburg. Included in the find, the officers said, was the "Holy Hand of St. Stephen," King of Hungary from 997 to 1038 A.D.

Infantry of the United States 42d Division (Rainbow) found the diamond, ruby and pearl studded hand in the home of a 70-year-old Catholic priest. This religious relic had rested for 855 years in the royal Hungarian chapel in Budapest.

Collaborators Captured

The hand has been described by churchmen as the actual hand of St. Stephen. He was the first apostolic king of Hungary, having been recognized and crowned King by his Holiness, Pope Silvester II in 1001 A.D. The hand was taken from the saint-king's tomb in 1090 when it was opened.

During its operations an infantry patrol from the 42d Division took a score of Fascist collaborators into custody. Included in this haul, officers said, was Madame Ferenc Szalasi, wife of the puppet Premier of Hungary, and Capt. Ernst von Bombassemn, a top-flight Hungarian Nazi leader.

Priest Leads Patrol

Six leather bags belonging to Premier Szalasi were found filled with gold, silver, diamonds and other jewels and tapestries. One strong box contained the Franz Joseph Royal Hungarian Crown silver, officers said.

Father Anton Strasser, the village priest, led Lieutenant Shea's patrol to the treasures. He said they had been brought to Mattsee last April by a colonel who said that he was an emissary of the Royal Hungarian Guard and was delivering them for safekeeping.

STATE OUSTER OF 3,500,000 IS POSSIBILITY

Stenkopf

Seizure Also Affects Collaborators, Traitors And Hungarians

Prague, June 22 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government today seized more than 270,000 farms and corporations in the possession of Germans, Hungarians and "traitors and Nazi collaborationists."

NIGHT

The farms, occupied mainly by Germans in the Sudeten area, are estimated to embrace 6,240,000 acres. The confiscation is expected to involve 1,500,000 of the country's population.

Signed by President Eduard Benes and all members of the Government, the decree was the first step in eliminating influences which led to betrayal of the nation in 1938.

Personal property is not affected by the decree, which covers farm and forest lands and the equipment and live stock of farms.

A Ceremonial Seizure

Corporations are declared to be confiscated if the majority of the stock is owned by persons at whom the order is directed. The disposition of the portion of the stocks possessed by Czechs or others will be subject to future regulation.

The urban property of Germans and Hungarians is not included in the order.

There will be a ceremonial seizure Sunday of the farm properties of three conspicuous Czechs who were caught by the decree. They are: Rudolf Beran, former Prime Minister; F. Machnik, former Defense Minister, and Adolf Hruby, former Agricultural Minister.

Nothing has been decreed obliging Hungarians and Germans to leave the country, but there appears to be a growing demand to exclude them.

Great Expulsion Seen

Some circles said they believed the next step would be the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Hungarians, Germans and Czechoslovak traitors, possibly a total of 3,500,000.

Acting Foreign Minister Clementi, declaring that "millions" would be expelled, said recently that "on the side of our great ally, the Soviet Union, we found complete approval of the measures we have decided upon.'

"We have already informed the governments of Britain, America and France," he added, "and we believe that in them also we shall find understanding."

The contemplated expulsions met with public approval, like the confiscation decree.

No Compensation

The order stated the farm and corporate properties of Germans and Hungarians were affected without regard to their present citizenship. The test will be whether they declared themselves to be German or Hungarian in the 1929 census.

Numerous Czechs and persons of other nationalities are covered by a stipulation that the properties of traitors and collaborationists also are to be confiscated.

The order stated there would be no compensation for the properties, which pass to the Czech state.

CZECHS TAKE OVER GERMAN PROPERTY

Prague, June 22 (A. P.).—President Benes today ordered the confiscation of all farms and corporations in Czecho-Slovakia belonging to Germans, Hungarians and "traitors and Nazi collaborationists of any nationality."

DAY

The decree, intended as the first step in eliminating influences which led to betrayal of the Czecho-Slovak nation in 1938, was countersigned by all members of the Government. It was issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Julius Dures.

It was estimated that 270,000 small farms owned by Germans, largely in the Sudeten area, would be embraced in the confiscation procedure and that, including the families of owners, 1,500,000 of the country's population would be involved.

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EARLY ABDICATION OF LEOPOLD SEEN

De Luce

Top Prosecutor Of Nazis Held Last Government Hope

Brussels, June 22 (AP)—A trusted source close to the Belgian Government said tonight King Leopold's political maneuvers apparently had failed and that his abdication was likely within a few days.

This informant said Leopold's last hope of forming a government was Gangshof van der Mersch, chief military prosecutor of Nazi collaborators, to whom the King had offered the Belgian Premiership.

Van der Mersch was said to have gone to Salzburg, Austria, where the King is staying, to give his answer. He was said to hold the view that Leopold must renounce his throne for Belgium's best interests.

Strike Threat Still Persists

Paul van Zeeland, one-time Premier and at present high commissioner for repatriation, declined to comment on rumors that he might attempt to mediate the crisis. He indicated keen concern and commented simply: "I wish the next few weeks were already past."

The threat of a general strike by left-wing parties opposed to Leopold's return still hung over the political drama being enacted both in Austria, where the monarch was reported conferring with Belgium's parliamentary leaders, and in this capital of a war-impoverished land.

Newspapers announced the arrival here of the grand marshal of Leopold's court, Count de Ways Raurt, and said he brought a list of "important personalities" the King desired to speak with at Salzburg.

Attacks against Leopold's war record continued in the Belgian press, with the important independent organ, *Le Soir*, hinting that the King had sponsored a letter by the Belgian minister in Switzerland, Count Louis D'Ursel, in September, 1940, appealing to other Belgian diplomats abroad to keep the Belgian Congo from supporting the Allied war effort.

The newspaper also printed the text of a reply to D'Ursel by the then Belgian Ambassador in the United States, Georges Theunis, denouncing D'Ursel's scheme.

Realistic Picture To King

The Government of Premier Achille van Acker, whose resignation was announced last Saturday, still was functioning, with Regent Prince Charles giving no indication he had accepted van Acker's retirement. The ban on radio broadcasting about the Government crisis, other than official communiqués, was being rigidly enforced.

Three leaders who flew to Salzburg today to see the King were believed equipped to give him a realistic picture of the political lineup against him. They were Robert Gillon, Liberal president of the Senate; Frans van Caulwelaert, Catholic president of the Chamber of Deputies, and van der Mersch.

There were no signs that the anti-King coalition of Liberals, Socialists and Communists was breaking up. All sides agreed that Leopold was a man of strong will who had set his heart on coming back to rule. Whether his advisers fully appreciated what risks that might entail was another question.

The spectacle of Belgium, her economy half paralyzed from the effects of the war, and Brussels itself with only two days' supply of coal on hand, preparing for a knockdown political squabble and temporary chaos recalled in some respects the tragic Greek struggle last winter.

TO MEET LEOPOLD

DAY

Brussels, June 22 (A. P.).—A special plane bearing two Belgian parliamentary leaders and Gansh of van de Meersch, High Commissioner for State Security, took off today for Salzburg, where the three will confer with King Leopold concerning his announced plan to return to the throne. They had planned to leave yesterday, but the weather prevented.

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Spanish Shakeup Forecast

For

Madrid, June 22 (AP)—Some Spaniards are expecting Generalissimo Francisco Franco to make a long-promised Cabinet reshuffle and administrative changes—and possibly take other action—to meet the San Francisco United Nations conference announcement that any government created with Axis aid would be excluded from any world organization.

Despite the Franco regime's announcement that the San Francisco action "does not affect our country in any way," Spaniards reading the statement recalled Germans of the Condor Legion and Italians of Mussolini's "volunteers" paraded down Madrid's main Castellana in a victory celebration in April, 1939.

Franco's Stand

All Spain knows that the United Nations conference meant the Spanish regime, and where men meet to talk it is generally agreed that something must be done, and quickly, if Spain is to become a member of a world security organization.

The Foreign Ministry's statement which was printed in the Spanish press—and which was the first news the public had of the San Francisco action—declared that the present Spanish Government was proclaimed October 1, 1936, when no foreigner fought for Spain. Foregin combatants, who the Foreign Ministry said came after the Government was formed, were withdrawn before the Spanish civil war ended, the statement said.

Pact On Venezia Giulia Hit By Rome Paper

Rome, June 22 (AP)—The economic newspaper *Il Globo* said today that the American, British and Yugoslav agreement on Venezia Giulia placed under Yugoslav Marshal Tito's control areas which produced "half our coal, four fifths of our bauxite and one fifth of our mercury."

"We lose these basic resources just at a time when our industries have the greatest need of them," the newspaper said, expressing hope that some way may be found to make Istrian coal and bauxite available to Italy.

Pope Honors Boland and Aides

ROME, June 22 (AP)—Four American priests who came to Italy last year to arrange for distribution of relief shipments sent from the United States have been named domestic prelates. The priests are the Rev. John P. Boland of Buffalo, N. Y.; Thomas S. Markham of Boston, Caesar M. Rinaldi of Newark, N. J., and Andrew B. Landi of Brooklyn.

SINATRA SAYS POPE ASKED ABOUT VOICE

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Vatican City, June 22 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today received Frank Sinatra who said the Holy Father asked whether he was a tenor or a baritone.

"I was amazed the Pope had heard of me," Sinatra said. "I was speechless. One could hardly think of anything to say. I was mostly impressed by the humanity of the man.

"I have wanted to see the Vatican since I was a child. I am enthralled by all this grandeur. I am thrilled by the history that is behind the whole thing."

Phil Silvers, film writer, and Fay Mackenzie, singer, accompanied Sinatra to the audience.

Sinatra started a tour of Italy last night, singing to thousands of troops in the Rome rest center.

Admiral Stark Received by Pope

Vatican City, June 22 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII granted an audience today to Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of the United States Naval Forces in European waters, and his staff, who are inspecting naval installations and warships in the Mediterranean.

LEBANESE OUST 5 FRENCHMEN

All Civil Appointees Of France Face Discharge

Palmer

Beirut, Lebanon, June 22 (AP)—Five French civil officials were dismissed from their posts in Lebanon today and the government announced that all other French appointees would be discharged in accordance with a joint Lebanese-Syrian independence declaration announced at Damascus yesterday.

The two nations, disclosing a common policy for winning independence, had agreed on the discharge of French officials in their service and called for the evacuation of all French troops and the surrender of conscriptees still under French command.

The statement said Syria and Lebanon intended to defend their sovereignty against any nation in the future.

To Burn French Books

The French appointees dismissed today were the chief engineer, fire chief, public works superintendent,

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quarantine superintendent and adviser of the Beirut municipality.

Their posts were described as of common interest to both Syria and Lebanon. Consequently, any decision regarding the positions, it was said, always is made by both Syrian and Lebanese authorities.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed by good authority that Syrians will burn all French-language schoolbooks in Damascus during a bonfire demonstration Sunday night.

Syrians there were covering the European numerals on their automolibe license plates, leaving only the Arabic numerals.

At Aleppo, Syria, there were reports that north Syrian tribesmen had driven 30 French soldiers from Djerablous across the frontier into Turkey after a skirmish Wednesday in which some French were killed and wounded.

To Stay In Levant

London, June 22 (AP)—The British Forein Office declared in a statement tonight that British troops would continue to keep a firm hand on explosive Syria and Lebanon "in the interest of the war effort of the Allied Nations."

Denying that British intervention in the Middle East implied any intention to supplant the French in the Levant, the formal declaration sternly warned that if British soldiers "have to intervene further to prevent disturbances in the interests of the war effort of the Allied Nations, British commanders will take action against anyone responsible for creating such disturbances."

The British said the fundamental issue in the troublesome situation was "not one of Anglo-French relations, but rather the question of what is to be the future relations between France and the Levant states."

Not To Supplant French

"It must be clearly understood that intervention by British troops implies no intention on the part of the British to supplant the French in Syria and Lebanon," the statement said. "The British authorities do not intend to prejudice in any way the final solution of the situation."

The British said they occupied places where fighting actually occurred, evacuating French troops and civilians, who "were in danger of their lives."

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Text of the British Statement on Syria

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—Following is the text of a British Government statement on the Levant dispute:

Events and misunderstandings which have arisen in various quarters make it desirable that the reasons for British intervention in the Levant States should be made clear in order that no one should be in any doubt as to the intentions of His Majesty's Government.

The fundamental issue is not one of Anglo-French relations, but rather the question of what are to be the future relations between France and the Levant States. As the Prime Minister and Secretary of State have explained, His Majesty's Government have endorsed Gen. de Gaulle's promise of independence to Syria and the Lebanon. But the intervention of British troops became imperative because the local events in Syria seemed likely to disturb the whole Middle East and hamper the Allied war effort.

The instructions given to the Commander in Chief, Middle East Forces, by His Majesty's Government were to intervene with a view to the restoration and maintenance of order pending some solution of the situation in the Levant States through diplomatic action.

In the execution of these orders British troops occupied the main centers where fighting was taking place or where it was threatening to start.

When order had been restored to some degree, it was found necessary that French units which had been actively engaged in fighting in certain towns where actual conflict had taken place should be evacuated. This measure was essential in order to remove the cause for any possible further clashes. As French civilians remaining in these towns were in danger of their lives, they were also evacuated.

Now that the main disorders have been suppressed in these towns where disturbances occurred it is intended that the civil authorities should resume at the earliest moment as great a measure as possible of responsibility for maintaining law and order throughout those towns in particular and the country in general.

The Syrian and Lebanese Governments are primarily responsible for the maintenance of order within their territories and the world will tend to judge them by the way in which they execute that responsibility. In the event of disturbances which cannot be dealt with by the forces at the disposal of the Government, the local British commander will be authorized to take such impartial action as he considers necessary to re-establish order and normal control through the civil authorities.

It must be clearly understood that intervention by British troops implies no intention on the part of the British to supplant the French in Syria and the Lebanon. The British authorities do not intend to prejudice in any way the final solution of the situation in the Levant States. The British military forces will not be used otherwise than impartially to prevent disturbances in the interest of the war effort of the Allied Nations. The British commanders will take action against anyone responsible for creating such disturbances.

Lebanon, Syria Reveal Policy

Damascus, June 22 (AP)—The Lebanese and Syrian governments said in a joint statement last night they had agreed on a common policy for winning independence from France, and intended to defend their sovereignty in the future against anybody.

They declared for a joint policy of evacuation of all French troops from the two Levantine territories, discharge of French officials in service of both Lebanon and Syria and surrender of special squadrons (native conscripts) still under French command to both governments.

The statement was issued after a meeting of Prime Minister Karamy and Foreign Minister Pharaen of Lebanon with acting Premier Mardam Bey of Syria.

Lebanon and Syria are determined, the statement added, not to give any preferential position or privilege to any state.

LIUCHOW ENTERED BY CHINESE TROOPS

Most of Japanese Defenders Have Left for Kweilin, So Fall Is Expected Soon

Moose

CHUNGKING, China, June 22 (AP)—Chinese troops, attacking in five columns, pounded tonight upon the rail city of Liuchow and its airfield, and the Chinese High Command said one force had broken into the South Railroad station.

Unconfirmed reports reaching Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure's headquarters at Kunming said Liuchow was burning, that the airfield was wrecked and that Liuchow was so closely invested its fall might be only a matter of hours. It lies 400 miles southeast of Chungking.

Chinese headquarters said Chinese troops had attacked the airbase on the city's southern outskirts—abandoned by the United States Fourteenth Air Force last November—inflicting heavy casualties on the defenders.

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Besides the column that penetrated into the railroad station, the Chinese said, another seized a point on the Kweichow-Kwangsi railroad, six miles to the west, two others pressed in fron the south and southwest, and a fifth reached the outskirts of Liucheng, about ten miles north-northwest, where "fierce fighting" developed.

A Chinese spokesman said most of the Japanese defenders had been withdrawn northeastward toward Kweilin—where another American airbase was abandoned last fall—leaving only 1,000 to 2,000 Japanese to defend Liuchow.

The Chinese assault had carried in 44 miles upon Liuchow from the west, at Ishan, and about 20 miles from the southwest, from Tatang, in a week.

Plan General Offensive

While other actions flared over southern and eastern China, a Chinese high command officer declared a general Chinese offensive was in the making, but that it might still be "a little time" before such a blow was mounted.

Chinese forces, pushing up China's eastern "invasion coast" are thirty-one miles from Wenchow, abandoned by the enemy last Monday, in pursuit of the retreating Japanese. The Chinese command said a Japanese relief column was thrusting south from Ningpo, 110 miles south of Shanghai, to support the withdrawal north along the coastal highway above Wenchow.

The Chinese spokesman said most of the Japanese troops in the ports of Amoy and Swatow, hundreds of miles farther down the coast, had been withdrawn recently. He estimated their strength had been reduced from about 10,000 men in each port to 1,000 to 3,000.

Chinese headquarters said Japanese troops near the highway center of Anyuan, 165 miles northeast of Canton, were counter-attacked by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces, who were advancing upon Lungnan, thirty-five miles west of Anyuan. The Chinese also announced the recapture on Wednesday of Tatang, about thirty-five miles north of Lungnan.

Farther southwest, Chinese troops were reported attacking the enemy near Pingsiang.

The Liuchow airfield, a former United States Fourteenth Air Force bomber base, is three miles from Liuchow, Kwangsi province road and rail junction 400 miles southeast of Chungking.

The Chinese assault on the strip followed announcement that Chinese forces driving on Liuchow from the west along the Kweichow-kwangsi Railroad and another column pushing up from the southwest, had effected a junction six miles southwest of the city.

Japs operating in the vicinity of the highway center of Anyuan, 165 miles northeast of Canton, and advanced toward Lungnan, another communications center, 35 miles west of Anyuan.

The High Command also claimed that the Kiangsi province town of Tatung, 12 miles south of Sinfeng, was recaptured June 20 and that the Japanese had retreated toward the northeast.

Jap Relief Column

On the east coast, the Chinese asserted, a Japanese relief column was thrusting southward from Ningpo, 110 miles south of Shanghai, in support of the invaders moving north along the coastal highway from Wenchow, which the enemy abandoned June 18. Chinese troops, following in the wake of the withdrawing Japanese column, reached a point 31 miles from Wenchow. Part of the Japanese forces from Wenchow have already been moved, by sea, to the Shanghai area, the Chinese said.

A Chinese spokesman asserted that most of the strength of the Japanese garrisons at the coastal ports of Amoy and Swatow had been withdrawn, but he could not say whether the small forces left behind remain for suicide stands. The enemy garrison strength at Amoy, originally about 10,000, was reduced to 2,000 or 3,000, while that at Swatow, also originally about 10,000, was reduced to between 1,000 and 2,000, he said.

Five Chinese Forces Pressing On Liuchow

Moose JUN 23 1945

Chungking, June 22 (AP)—Five Chinese columns are pressing on Liuchow. One has penetrated to the south railroad station while others are attacking the former American air base on the southern outskirts which was abandoned seven months ago, the Chinese High Command announced today.

A Chinese Army spokesman declared that the bulk of the Japanese forces at Liuchow had withdrawn northeastward to Kweilin, another former American air base city. The spokesman said only 1,000 to 2,000 troops were left behind.

Liuchow Reported Burning

Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure's headquarters at Kunming said that according to unconfirmed reports the city Liuchow, within 3 miles of the airfield, was so closely invested that its occupation may be a batter of hours. These reports said the city was burning and the airfield had been destroyed.

McClure's headquarters said the Chinese push to within 3 miles of Liuchow, as reported by official Chinese sources, represented an advance during the past seven days of 44 miles east from Ishan and about 20 northeast from the Tatang direction.

The headquarters statement added that Chinese were attacking Japanese positions on the approaches to Pinsiang, on the highway 11 miles from the Indo-China frontier.

JERSEYMEN HONORED

Headquarters, Twentieth Bomber Command, India (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal and the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal are among the decorations recently conferred on members of this pioneer Superfortress organization.

Among those receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross are Staff Sergt. Arthur E. Moore Jr., gunner, of 29 Cherry street, Elizabeth, N. J.; First Lieut. Leland W. Krake, flight engineer, of La Roche avenue, Harrington Park, N. J., and Staff Sergt. Jacob Fondiler, gunner, of 32 Pennington avenue, Passaic, N. J. Fondiler has also received the Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster.

Both the Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster have also been conferred on First Lieut. Earle Taber, pilot, of 138 Prospect street, East Orange, N. J., and Staff Sergt. Edward Salisbury, gunner, of 212 Irvington avenue, South Orange, N. J.

BAD WEATHER DELAYS RESCUE AT 'SHANGRI-LA'

Morton

HOLLANDIA, New Guinea, June 20.—(Delayed) — (AP) WAC Cpl. Margaret Hastings and her two air corps companions may have to wait a few more days before leaving the hidden 'Shangri-La" valley of New Guinea.

Bad weather balked plans to rescue the trio and their paratroop escort and it may be several days before the attempt can be made.

"We don't want to take any risks now," Capt. Cecil Walters, of the parachute rescue party, radioed the base here. "Everybody is fine and we can stay for five days or a week, if necessary. We are perfectly willing to keep on waiting until everything is set."

Test runs of the rescue plane which is to pick up the marooned party's glider were called off because of low ceilings.

Meanwhile the group, camped on the floor of the valley, enjoyed a roast pig banquet. The principals, survivors of an Army plane crash last month, were Cpl. Hastings, from Owego, N. Y.; Lt. John B. McCollom, Trenton, Mo., and Sgt. Kenneth Decker, Kelso, Wash.

Bad Weather Delays Rescue At 'Shangri-La'

3 Survivors of New Guinea Crash Have to Wait for Gliders Until Week End

HOLLANDIA, New Guinea, June 20 (Delayed) (AP).—Bad weather blanketed New Guinea today and it appeared that an attempt to rescue three survivors of an Army plane crash from the hidden valley of "Shangri-La" must wait until the week end. Low ceiling grounded gliders and forced postponement of test runs.

Captain Cecil Walters, heading the parachuted rescue party in the valley, said his group was willing to wait because "we don't want to take any risks now."

The three survivors of the crash that took twenty lives May 13 are Wac Corporal Margaret Hastings, of Oswego, N. Y.; Lieutenant John B. McCollom, of Trenton, Mo., and Sergeant Kenneth Decker, of Kelso, Wash.

Death grazed the supply plane yesterday when a cargo door blew out and nearly took with it Sergeant Pete Dobransky, of Johnson City, N. Y., crew chief, just as he was preparing to drop supplies.

[In New York, the American Museum of Natural History said the valley was first seen and photographed from the air in June, 1938, by the museum-sponsored Richard Archbold expedition, which later explored the valley. Museum spokesmen described "Shangri-La" as an eighty-mile-long valley, up to eighteen miles wide, with a population of more than 80,000 persons. The museum described inhabitants as "Stone Age people" using stone tools and weapons and working farms laid out on a New England pattern.]

Autonomy Sought

The ILO was born along with the League of Nations after World War I and was run in conjunction with the League but not altogether under it. ILO leaders want to maintain a similar measure of autonomy under any arrangement with the new security organization.

The governing body, preparing here for a full ILO conference in Paris in September or October, also heard a report by its employment committee.

Chairman L. Dupriez, of Belgium, said that, although full employment was the most important question before the committee, it was not exclusively a labor problem but rather an "over-all economic problem."

Principles Emphasized

"A high level of employment is easy if everything else is sacrificed," he said, "but this is not wanted by the democratic nations. The aim is to get a high level of employment without sacrificing any of the democratic principles."

A plea for increasing the industrialization of smaller nations was made by Vincente Lombardo Toledano, of Mexico, president of the Latin American Labor Federation.

De Marigny to Join Canadian Forces

Montreal, June 22 (A. P.).—Alfred De Marigny, who has been residing in Canada since last March following his acquittal two years ago in Nassau, Bahamas, on a charge of murder in the death of Sir Harry Oakes, his father-in-law, has volunteered to serve in the Pacific theater and will report for induction next Monday, military authorities said today.

SUGAR RATIONING TO LAST FOR YEAR

ILO Eyes Status In New League

Quebec, June 22 (AP)—The governing body of the International Labor Organization was advised by its constitutional committee today to exercise "special vigilance" in considering the ILO's place in the new world security organization being formed at San Francisco.

The committee recommended that the subject be studied further, pointing out that actual negotiations with the new organization could not be held until the organization is formed. The ILO has had observers at the San Francisco conference.

Commodity of Credit Official, in Cuba to Buy Supplies, Says Rains Cut Crop

HAVANA, June 22 (AP)—Sugar rations in the United States will continue at present levels for at least another year, Earl Wilson, director of the Commodity Credit Corporation's sugar section, said today.

Mr. Wilson made the disclosure in a press conference after a two weeks' inspection of drought-devastated Cuban sugar cane fields. He was accompanied by Harold Rowe of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Describing "severe damage" to Cuban sugar production caused by the prolonged drought, Mr. Wilson said "the sugar picture for the United States is not good for another twelve months."

"The lack of rainfall throughout producing areas has delayed for at least a year any increase in sugar rations for American consumers," he added.

He declined to predict whether sugar rations might be further cut but said both domestic and industrial consumers "will continue under present tight rationing at least until increased production is assured."

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Four New Work Stoppages Boost Idle Workers to 75,000

JUN 23 1945

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Four new work stoppages, one over lack of meat in lunch sandwiches, boosted the total of workers idle in labor controversies to nearly 75,000 yesterday.

An aggregate of 8,700 persons in the aircraft, chemical, rubber and artillery fuse industries was involved in the fresh outbreaks.

On the peace side of the labor picture, an unestimated number of striking Chicago truck drivers were resuming work after a week's idleness and 2,500 Chicago International Harvester company workers returned to their jobs after a four-day dispute.

The War Labor Board took action in another big strike. It ordered CIO United Rubber workers' representatives to appear today at a hearing on failure to end a strike of 16,700 at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company in Akron, O.

The walkout, which began Sunday, was over failure to reach an agreement on issues involving wages, hours and overtime pay.

Some 3,500 workers left their posts at the Conner avenue aircraft plant of Briggs Manufacturing company, Detroit, in protest against lack of meat in sandwiches supplied by a catering concern.

Harold R. Wood of the CIO United Automobile Workers said there was no strike but "workers have to take time off to take their wives shopping for food because they cannot get what they need in neighborhood stores." The action was expected to involve 7,500 on three shifts.

The Carter Carburetor company artillery fuse plant in St. Louis was compelled to shut down when 2,700 employes refused to cross a picket line established by 150 workers. A CIO United Automobile Workers union representative said employes accused the company of delaying several arbitration cases unnecessarily.

Two thousand workers were idle in Eau Claire, Wis., because of a work stoppage in the tube department of the U. S. Rubber company's Gillette tire plant. A CIO United Rubber Worker's union official said the stoppage was unauthorized and apparently based on a wage rate controversy.

One of the most widespread strikes was that in the glass industry, involving 8,000 Pittsburgh Plate Glass company workers and 7,000 employes of Libbey-Owens-Ford. The strike started Thursday night after a breakdown of contract negotiations with the CIO Glass workers union.

Plant officials banked the glass furnaces because reheating requires a month to six weeks if the fires go out.

STRIKES SPREAD IN WAR PLANTS OF VITAL ZONES

3500 Quit Detroit Aircraft Plant Over Meatless Sandwiches.

JUN 23 1945

By Associated Press.

New strikes in vital war industries pushed the total of workers idle in labor troubles today beyond the 70,000 mark. In Detroit, already plagued by a variety of work stoppages, 3,500 workers left their jobs in a Briggs Manufacturing Company aircraft plant in protest against the lack of meat in their sandwiches, supplied by a catering firm.

The C. I. O. union local president asserted that the stoppage was undertaken against the advice of union officials. The automobile city's dwindling meat supply was slashed further through closing most of the community's slaughter houses because of a strike of 335 employees of four rendering companies. The C. I. O. Packing House workers walked out, declaring that the WLB had delayed settling wage and other demands.

In Eau Claire, Wis., 2,000 were idle at the Gillette tire plant of the United States Rubber Company because of a work stoppage, in the tube department. The C. I. O. union local president said said that the stoppage, apparently connected with a wage-rate controversy, was unauthorized.

As these new disputes arose, however, a back-to-work movement was gaining momentum among striking A. F. of L. drivers in the Chicago truck controversy, raging for a week. Throughout the nation the War Labor Board acted to end several strikes, some of which have been in progress a week or more.

Another major strike was at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in Akron, where the failure of 16,000 C. I. O. rubber workers to end a strike brought them a sumons today to a War Labor Board hearing on Saturday in Washington to show cause why the strike has not ended. S. H. Dalrymple, international president of the union, and Edward J. Thomas of Goodyear, were invited to attend the hearing. The walkout, which began last Sunday, followed a strike vote last month and subsequent failure to reach agreement on issues involving wages, hours and overtime pay.

Glass Workers Strike.

The newest and one of the biggest strikes affected some 15,000 C. I. O. glass workers in plants in ten cities. Workers in eight plants walked off the job at last night's strik deadline, joining the 6,000 who have been on strike at plants at Ford City and Creighton, Pa. They voted to strike a week ago following the breakdown of contract negotiations.

Workers were on strike at Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plants in Mount Vernon, Ohio, Crystal City, Mo., and Henrietta, Okla., as well as at Ford City and Creighton, and in the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Comany plants at Toledo, Ottawa, Ill., Shreveport, La., and Charleston, W. Va.

The workers voted unanimously in favor of the strike action a week ago in a National Labor Relations Board election and the workers quit plants yesterday at 6 P. M., the deadline set by the international union. A few plants had closed earlier.

The companies said the negotiations for a new wage pact broke down because of the union's demands for a check-off system, fines and assessments. The union contended that the companies were trying to change a clause in the existing contract which would change the incentive pay system and bring a cut in earnings.

The 1,100 employees at the R. R. Donnelly & Sons Printing Company in Chicago apparently ignored a WLB directive to return to their jobs, ending their eighteen-day-old work stoppage. There is a company-union deadlock over the company's stand on the open shop, which has been in effect forty years.

The War Labor Board acted to end several of the strikes, some of which have been in progress for a week or longer.

A local CIO-United Rubber Workers' official at Akron answered the National War Labor Board's back-to-work order by declaring his union had never accepted a no-strike pledge.

Failure of the rubber workers to end the strike brought them a summons to a War Labor Board hearing tomorrow in Washington at 10.30 A.M. Union officials were directed to show cause why the strike has not been ended.

NWLB Criticized

As the walkout of 16,700 workers extended the strike into its seventh day, Goodyear Local President C. V. Wheeler, in a telegram last night to the NWLB, declared, "this is a case of Government machinery totally failing to meet the situation."

"Goodyear Local No. 2 tabled the no-strike pledge when it was referred to the local for ratification," Wheeler said, "and this is not a case of the willingness or unwillingness of local officers to end the strike.

The Fifth Regional WLB had at least 60 days of notice of impending crisis . . . but that agency gave no assistance. Experience with this (Goodyear) company should have indicated that Government conciliation would fail."

15,000 Glass Workers Out

The newest and one of the biggest strikes affected some 15,000 CIO glass workers in plants in ten cities. Workers in eight plants walked off the job at last night's strike deadline, joining the 6,000 others who had been struck at Ford City and Creighton, Pa., previously.

Workers were on strike at Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plants in Mount Vernon, Ohio; Crystal City, Mo., and Henrietta, Okla., as well as Ford City and Creighton, and in the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company plants at Toledo, Ohio; Ottawa, Ill.; Shreveport, La., and Charleston, W.Va.

Checkoff System Sought

The companies said negotiations for a new wage pact broke down because of the union's demands for a checkoff system, fines and assessments.

The union contended that the companies were trying to change a clause in the existing contract which would change the incentive-pay system and bring a cut in earnings.

Blame Sandwiches

In Detroit, already plagued by a variety of stoppages, 3,500 workers left their jobs in a Briggs Manu

MAGIC WORDS TO RED GUARDS

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—Representative Grant (D.-Ala.) told reporters today of using two magic passwords to cross the Elbe River into Russian-occupied Germany. The words: "Roosevelt Soviets."

Grant, back from a survey of the European food situation, said that Russian guards lowered their guns immediately and let him and his party cross.

Federal Seizure Of Goodyear's Threatened

JUN 23 1945

[By the Associated Press]

Federal seizure of the strike-bound Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio, threatened today as the latest tabulation disclosed nearly 70,000 workers throughout the nation were staying away from their jobs because of labor disputes.

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facturing Company aircraft plant in protest against lack of meat in their sandwiches supplied by a catering firm.

The CIO union local president asserted the stoppage was undertaken against the advice of union officials.

The city's dwindling meat supply was slashed further through closing of most of the community's slaughter houses because of a strike of 335 employes of four rendering companies. The CIO Packing House Workers walked out, declaring the WLB had delayed settling wage and other demands.

Tire Plant Strike

In Eau Claire, Wis., 2,000 were idle at the Gillette tire plant of the United States Rubber Company because of a stoppage in the tube department. The CIO union local president said the stoppage, apparently connected with a wage rate controversy, was unauthorized.

In Alcoa, Tenn., between 1,000 and 2,000 Aluminum Company of America workers were off the job in what both company and union officials said was an unauthorized walkout.

Truck Drivers Returning

A back-to-work movement was developing today among AFL drivers in the week-old Chicago truck strike. The Office of Defense Transportation, managing 1,700 seized truck lines, reported it was swamped with calls from operators requesting military escorts for drivers reporting for work.

Louis Pike, business agent of Local 705, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said the union was making a concerted effort to get its members back to work. He reported between 300 and 400 men were at the local's office awaiting word that army escorts were available at the larger cartage companies.

Another Chicago stoppage affected 6,000 employés of an International Harvester Company plant.

Printers Still Idle

The 1,100 employés at the R. R. Donnelley & Sons Printing Company in Chicago apparently ignored a WLB directive to return to their jobs.

No change was reported in the strike of 400 bus drivers and mechanics of the Tri-State Transit Company.

About 500 workers were idle in the Oakes Production division of the Houdaille-Hershey Corporation at Decatur, Ill.

Two strikes ended. In Ashland, Ky., the CIO United Steel Workers, after an eleven-day work stoppage which kept 2,500 idle in the American Rolling Mill Company, voted to return. In Chicago, 650 employés of the National Malleable & Steel Casting Company voted to go back to work Monday.

WHERE AMERICAN DIVISIONS OPERATE

The following summary of action covers only those Associated Press reports in which divisions were specifically mentioned:

OKINAWA.

1st Marines—Captured Hill 81.

6th Marines—Overran Ara Cape.

7th Infantry—Mopped up in Mabuni-Udo area.

96th Infantry—Attacked Medeera area.

PHILIPPINES.

37th Infantry—Routed enemy four miles southeast of Ilagan, Luzon.

33d Infantry—Secured Daklan airstrip, Luzon.

Senators Slate Full Report On Frisco Work

San Francisco, June 22 (AP)—The United States Senate, which can promote or kill a United Nations peace organization, will get a full report on the San Francisco conference next week from two of its members.

American delegates express confidence that the Senate will ratify the charter of the organization which they and representatives of 49 other nations have drawn up here. But none would predict that it will do so in time for President Truman to report the step at the Big Three meeting in Berlin next month.

Parley Reports Needed

In fact, it appeared certain that Senate committee hearings, a preliminary to debate on ratification, would have to wait until the second week in July, when detailed reports of conference debates will be available. These and interpretive statements on various points of the charter are considered essential to Senate discussion.

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), both members of the American delegation, have arranged to leave here two hours after President Truman addresses the closing session next Tuesday night.

Connally To Report Thursday

Flying to Washington with the charter—unless Mr. Truman himself takes it back—Connally will make a report to the Senate on Thursday. Vandenberg, who will travel with him, will then make a further report and state his own position as chairman of the Republican senatorial conference on Friday.

In San Francisco, Vandenberg has taken care, even as an [illegible] can delegate, to keep his [illegible] such that if he did not approve the charter in its final form he would be at liberty to say so. However, now that it is finished, it is reported that he will become one of its most outspoken supporters.

Senat. Stand Called Key

Senate ratification is regarded as the key to actual creation of the new international league. Unless all the Big Five countries (the United States, Russia, Britain, China and France) ratify it, along with a majority of the other nations, it will not become effective.

This is a much tighter requirement than that which brought the old League of Nations into effect. Senate rejection of the league treaty kept the United States out, but did not prevent formation of the league.

The last sections of the charter were finally approved by conference commissions yesterday. The co-ordinating committee is still checking over wording. Translators are still busy with Russian, Chinese and Spanish texts to supplement the English and French versions already completed.

The Final Acts

The only things now lacking are formal approval of the document in a conference plenary session Monday and its signing by delegates of the 50 United Nations Monday afternoon and night.

The signing will require an estimated eight hours. President Truman, arriving Monday afternoon, will witness a part of the long ceremony in a flag-draped hall in San Francisco's civic center.

This will clear the way for the closing session Tuesday. Addresses of three to five minutes will be made by delegates of the Big Five and of Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. President Truman will speak for half an hour.

While most members of the American delegation will leave as quickly as possible after adjournment, Secretary of State Stettinius will remain here through Wednesday to attend an organization of the United Nations Preparatory Commission.

This agency will have the task of preparing for the opening of the projected world organization, if and when ratifications of member nations bring it into existence late this year or early in 1946. The work of the commission will be done largely by a fourteen-nation executive committee and staff which will have headquarters in London.

The conference steering committee approved this plan yesterday after a dozen small-nation delegates had protested that they should be represented on the executive group. Despite these objections, the proposal for only fourteen members went through. Those fourteen include all the Big Five.

Connally Predicts Senate Vote Ratifying Charter by Safe 'Edge'

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 (AP).—Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, predicted today that the Senate will ratify the new United Nations charter "with a comfortable edge over the necessary two-thirds."

"This will be true," Senator Connally, delegate to the United Nations conference, declared in a statement, "because of [illegible] political support of the charter."

"Republicans and Democrats will support it. That has been the constant policy of the Foreign Relations Committee for the last three years.

"We believe that partisan politics should end at the water's [illegible]

[illegible]ces of prompt British [illegible] the charter drafted here [illegible]ited Nations conference [illegible]y from the United King[illegible]ation.

[illegible]ative estimates in Amer[illegible]ers here are that it prob[illegible]e at least eight weeks [illegible]arly September—to get [illegible]ate vote on ratification.

While leaders here have no definite plans pending conferences with Senate chiefs in Washington and Administration leaders, it is expected that hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will be started around July 10 to 15, that they will last about two weeks and will be followed by a month of debate in the Senate.

Senator Connally and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, another delegate, are flying back to Washington Tuesday night after the conference close, and will make immediate reports to the Senate, Senator Connally on Thursday, and Senator Vandenberg on Friday.

Canada Premier Due at Parley

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 (AP). Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. announced today that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada and the Canadian Minister of Justice, L. S. St. Laurent, will come to San Francisco to attend the closing plenary session of the United States conference and to sign the charter on behalf of Canada.

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Chapters of the charter are being arranged in final order, but there are about [illegible]teen of them in all, as co[illegible] with twelve in the Dumbarton Oaks version. Included is a system for international trusteeship rule of dependent areas, which was not in Dumbarton Oaks at all. In addition, this conference produced a plan for a new world court.

Text of the final draft of the charter has been distributed to each delegation. Secretary of State Stettinius described it as subject to approval by the final session of the conference. Until that approval is given, he said, it is subject to change.

Main Provisions.

Here are the main provisions of the charter as now drafted:

PURPOSES—The United Nations organization's chief purpose is to maintain peace and security by peaceful means or force. Also it will seek to develop friendly relations among nations, promote economic and social co-operation and afford machinery for nations constantly to talk over their international problems. It should do these things, the charter says, in accord with justice and human rights. Dumbarton Oaks had not mentioned justice and human rights as purposes.

PRINCIPLES—All member States (fifty nations at San Francisco) pledge themselves to use force only in accordance with the purposes of the organization and not to aid any nation against which the league takes action. They bind themselves also to respect territorial integrity and political independence of each other. This pledge approaches a definition of aggression, something which Dumbarton Oaks did not do. Also added here is a general ban against the league interfering in any nation's domestic affairs.

MEMBERSHIP—It is to be open to all peace-loving States. The conference adopted an informal definition that this would not include Franco Spain or any other country whose administration came to power with Axis aid.

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PRINCIPAL ORGANS—These are (1) General Assembly, (2) Security Council, (3) Court, (4) Economic and Social Council, (5) Trusteeship Council, (6) Secretariat. The Trusteeship Council is brand new; the Economic and Social Council had been given an inferior role at Dumbarton Oaks.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—This consists of all member nations. The Oaks plan saw it only as a restricted debating society. The charter allows it to debate anything within the scope of the charter, rallying world public opinion, and to make recommendations to the Security Council or to member nations on virtually any international situation. It will receive Security Council reports. Such broad grants of authority were a victory for small nations. All nations have equal votes in the Assembly. It will meet annually, but may have special sessions.

SECURITY COUNCIL—It is given eleven members of which five must be the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China. The Assembly elects the other six, taking account of their military resources and location, a qualification sought by middle Powers like Canada and Australia. The Council cannot refuse any State the right to appeal a dispute to it. None of the big Powers can prevent discussion of the dispute. First, peaceful means, then force may be employed to settle it, but the Council has to vote any action by a majority of seven, including all the Big Five. Thus any one of the Big Five (this is the long-argued veto power) can block an action except on peaceful settlement when it is party to a dispute; then it cannot vote at all.

San Francisco Charter Shown Increasing Assembly's Role

JUN 23 1945

Small Nations Hail Departure From Dumbarton Oaks Draft as Great Victory for Themselves.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER.

San Francisco, June 22 (A. P.).—The United Nations charter written at San Francisco differs in many ways from the draft of a security league drawn up by the big Powers at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington last fall.

The Dumbarton Oaks plan formed the basis for the document drafted here. Perhaps the greatest difference is in the increased power of the proposed general assembly of all member nations. This is being hailed by small nations as a great victory for themselves.

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Draft Text of World Peace Charter as Given to the Delegates at San Francisco Charter Details the United Nations' Plans for an Organization to Eliminate War

Tells Plans of 50 United Nations For Keeping Peace and Security

JUN 23 1945

Blueprint for Collective Action Stresses Friendly Relations Among Sovereign Powers and Pledges Economic, Social and Cultural Co-operation

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 (AP).—The complete text of the United Nations charter as it has been given to the conference delegations by Secretary of Etate Edward R. Stettinius jr. follows. It is subject to change until approved by the last plenary session of the conference.

CHAPTER 1

Purposes and Principles

Purposes

Article 1

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the supppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Principles

Article 2

The organization and its members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

2. All members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present charter.

3. All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any member or state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the provisions of the present charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The United Nations shall ensure that states not members act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

Membership

Article 3

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or have previously signed the Declaration of the United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 82.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and which, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

3. The action of the General Assembly shall be promptly communicated by the Secretary General to the government of the United States of America, as the depositary of the Charter, and to the governments of all other members of the United Nations.

Article 5

A member of the United Nations against which the preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III

Organs

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: A general assembly, a security council, an economic and social council, an international court of justice, and a secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in the principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

The General Assembly

Composition

Article 10

The general assembly shall consist of all the members of the United Nations. Each member shall have not more than five representatives in the general assembly.

Functions and Powers

For using force the Council's military command is a "military staff committee" of the Big Five chiefs of staff.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE—The charter provides for creation of the court, but its detailed plan of organization is a separate document. The court is more closely linked with the organization than the old court to the old League of Nations. Only United Nations or countries approved by the United Nations may become members of the court.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESION—Any State may appeal to the council and it may look into any situation on its own. After discussion, the council may investigate, use conciliation, arbitration or the like or otherwise try to settle a situation.

It may recommend terms of a settlement—something the Oaks plan did not allow—peacefully and in accordance with justice and international law. Failing peaceful settlement, it may use economic, political or military force to prevent a breach or threat of the peace or to suppress an aggression once it occurs.

The members of the United Nations must make special agreements telling what forces each can supply on council call. No member can legally bar council-directed passage of United Nations troops across its territory. The council can begin functioning as soon as enough agreements are signed (meaning those by the Big Five) to give it essential forces.

Any State may sit with the Council when its forces are to be used, even though it is not a member. This and several other provisions are newly put in to meet demands of middle and small powers.

Regional defense arrangements are given wide latitude. Special treaties against resurgence of enemy States (Franco-Soviet pact, for example) are exempted from control of the Council indefinitely. Regional defense systems like the Pan American may operate for the [illegible] members any tim[illegible] tacked, although t[illegible] stey in at any ti[illegible]

ARRANGEMEN[illegible] TERNATIONAL E[illegible] AND SOCIAL CO-OP[illegible]—The Economic and So[illegible] cil of eighteen members elected by the Assembly has objectives at once more numerous and specific than the Oaks plan set forth, including promotion of such things as full employment, education and health.

SECRETARIAT—This is the working staff of the organization, headed by a secretary-general.

AMENDMENTS — Two-thirds of the membership including all the big Powers would have to agree to all amendments before they could become effective. If there has not been a revision conference on the charter in ten years the Assembly at its tenth annual meeting must consider calling one. (This was demanded here by the small nations because they want another crack at the veto voting formula in the Security Council after they have had a chance to see how it works out.)

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS—Until the Council is a going concern, backed by force, responsibility for joint maintenance of peace and security falls upon the United States, Russia, Britain and China, which signed a pact to that effect at Moscow in 1943. The Security Council can take over as soon as it is able to do so. But there is an express provision that measures against enemy States—such as Allied occupation of Germany—may not be interfered with by the international organization.

TRUSTEESHIPS—This covers several chapters not in the Oaks plan at all. At the head of the system would be a council composed of all countries administering trusteeships, plus an equal number of non-administering countries which would have include Russia and China. One chapter sets up moral, political and economic standards for governing colonial peoples. Another sets up standards for all dependent areas put under trusteeships. Self-government is stated as the ultimate political objective.

There would be two kinds of trusteeships—first, strategic, consisting of islands or areas which the great Powers developed as military bases (United States-held Pacific islands, for instance), which would be under exclusive control of the administering Power; and second, general trusteeships, which would be administered by a single Power but subject to periodic inspection by agents of the United Nations.

At present the trusteeship system is only a system on paper. No territories are under it, and none will be unless the Powers voluntarily agree at some later time to put them there. Three kinds may come under it (1) Old world war mandates, (2) areas wrested from enemy states in this war, (3) other colonial areas volunteered by the administering Power.

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2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

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3. All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any member or state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the provisions of the present charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The United Nations shall ensure that states not members act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

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2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

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For using force the Council's military command is a "military staff committee" of the Big Five chiefs of staff.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE—The charter provides for creation of the court, but its detailed plan of organization is a separate document. The court is more closely linked with the organization than the old court to the old League of Nations. Only United Nations or countries approved by the United Nations may become members of the court.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESION—Any State may appeal to the council and it may look into any situation on its own. After discussion, the council may investigate, use conciliation, arbitration or the like or otherwise try to settle a situation.

It may recommend terms of a settlement—something the Oaks plan did not allow—peacefully and in accordance with justice and international law. Failing peaceful settlement, it may use economic, political or military force to prevent a breach or threat of the peace or to suppress an aggression once it occurs.

The members of the United Nations must make special agreements telling what forces each can supply on council call. No member can legally bar council-directed passage of United Nations troops across its territory. The council can begin functioning as soon as enough agreements are signed (meaning those by the Big Five) to give it essential forces.

Any State may sit with the Council when its forces are to be used, even though it is not a member. This and several other provisions are newly put in to meet demands of middle and small powers.

Regional defense arrangements are given wide latitude. Special treaties against resurgence of enemy States (Franco-Soviet pact, for example) are exempted from control of the Council indefinitely. Regional defense systems like the Pan American may operate for the [illegible] members any time attacked, although t[illegible] stey in at any ti[illegible]

ARRANGEMEN[illegible] TERNATIONAL ECO[illegible] AND SOCIAL CO-OP[illegible]—The Economic and So[illegible] cil of eighteen members elected by the Assembly has objectives at once more numerous and specific than the Oaks plan set forth, including promotion of such things as full employment, education and health.

SECRETARIAT—This is the working staff of the organization, headed by a secretary-general.

AMENDMENTS — Two-thirds of the membership including all the big Powers would have to agree to all amendments before they could become effective. If there has not been a revision conference on the charter in ten years the Assembly at its tenth annual meeting must consider calling one. (This was demanded here by the small nations because they want another crack at the veto voting formula in the Security Council after they have had a chance to see how it works out.)

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS—Until the Council is a going concern, backed by force, responsibility for joint maintenance of peace and security falls upon the United States, Russia, Britain and China, which signed a pact to that effect at Moscow in 1943. The Security Council can take over as soon as it is able to do so. But there is an express provision that measures against enemy States—such as Allied occupation of Germany—may not be interfered with by the international organization.

TRUSTEESHIPS—This covers several chapters not in the Oaks plan at all. At the head of the system would be a council composed of all countries administering trusteeships, plus an equal number of non-administering countries which would have include Russia and China. One chapter sets up moral, political and economic standards for governing colonial peoples. Another sets up standards for all dependent areas put under trusteeships. Self-government is stated as the ultimate political objective.

There would be two kinds of trusteeships—first, strategic, consisting of islands or areas which the great Powers developed as military bases (United States-held Pacific islands, for instance), which would be under exclusive control of the administering Power; and second, general trusteeships, which would be administered by a single Power but subject to periodic inspection by agents of the United Nations.

At present the trusteeship system is only a system on paper. No territories are under it, and none will be unless the Powers voluntarily agree at some later time to put them there. Three kinds may come under it (1) Old world war mandates, (2) areas wrested from enemy states in this war, (3) other colonial areas volunteered by the administering Power.

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Article 11

The General Assmebly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the presnt charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided in the present charter, and, except as provided in Article 12 (X), may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or both on any such questions or matters.

Article 12

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulations of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the members or to the Security Council or both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any members of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a non-member state in accordance with the provisions of Article 38, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12 (X), may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or both. A question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article shall not limit the general scope of Article 11.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unles the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealth with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal wit hsuch matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate and make recommendations for the purpose of:

1. Promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

B. Promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph B above, are set forth in Chapters IX and IX (X).

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12 (X), the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the present charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has adopted or applied to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the organization.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall have power to approve the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic, and to perform such other functions as are assigned to it under Chapters XII (X) and XII (Y).

Article 17

The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 60 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

3. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. A member which is in arrears in the payments of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

Article 19

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two thirds majority of those present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of the members of the United Nations which are to designate the members on the Trusteeship Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 86 (C), the admission of new members to the United Nations, the expulsion of members, the suspension of the rights and privileges of members, questions relating to the operations of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions. Decisions on other questions—including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority—shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its president for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

The Security Council

Composition

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Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the United Nations. The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern rIeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China and France shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Counci, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council schall have one representative.

Primary Responsibility

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effiective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, and VIII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the present charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace ad security with the least diversion for amendments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the military staff committee, plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

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Article 27

Eachmember of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Article 28

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

Article 29

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Articles——to ——inclusive, and under the last sentence of paragraph —— of Article——a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 30

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the organization as in its judgment may best facilitate its work.

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 32

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

Article 33

Any member of the United Nations may participate in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that member are specially affected.

Article 34

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state not a member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

Pacific Settlement of Disputes

CHAPTER VI

Article 36

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 37

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 38

1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 37 to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly which will act in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 and 12X.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention to the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present charter.

Article 39

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 36 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this article the Security Council should take into consideration tha tlegal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the partiies to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the court.

Article 40

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 36 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 39 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 41

Withonut prejudice to the provisions of Articles 36-40 of this chapter, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

Action With Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression

Article 43

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of Articles 45 and 46, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 44

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations

or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 43, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take acount of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 45

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruptions of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 46

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 45 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations.

Article 47

1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and member states or between the Security Council and groups of member states and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

Article 48

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 47, invite that member, if the member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that member's armed forces.

Article 49

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 47, by the Security Council with the assistance of the military staff committee.

Article 50

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the military staff committee.

Article 51

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The military staff committees shall consist of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the committee shall be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be dealt with subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 52

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Securtiy Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

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Article 53

The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 54

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 55

Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the organization, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Securitly Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

Regional Arrangements

Article 55

1. Nothing in the present charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2. The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council should encourage the development of peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This article in no way impairs the application of Articles 36 and 37.

Article 56

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regianol agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against an enemy state, as described below, provided for pursuant to Article 80, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the organization may, on request of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term "enemy state" as used in Paragraph 1 of this article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present charter.

Article 57

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

Infernattional Economic and Social Co-operation

Article 58

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

(A) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(B) Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation and

(C) Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 59

All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the organization fo rthe achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 58.

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Article 60

1. The various specialized agencies established by inter-governmental agreement, and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 65.

2. Specialized agencies thus brought into relationship with the organization are hereinafter referred to as "the specialized agencies."

Article 61

The organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 62

The organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agency required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 28.

Article 63

Responsibility for the discharge of the organization's functions set forth in this chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter IX (X).

CHAPTER IX (X)

Economic and Social Council

Composition

Article 63 (Sic)

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

2. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arranements made by the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promiting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 65

1. The economic and Social Council may enter into an agreement, approved by the General Assembly, with any of the agencies referred to in Article 60, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such gencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the members of the United Nations.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council is authorized to take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It is authorized to make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and falling within its competence which are made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observance on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 67

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of the members of the United Nations and at the request of the specialized agencies.

3. It may perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present charter and such functions as mayg be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 69

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as ay be required for the performance of its functions.

Procedure

Article 71

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The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the United ations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

Article 72

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 73

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the member concerned.

Article 74

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.
2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meeting on request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER X

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The International Court of Justice

Article 64 (sic)

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed statute, which is based upon the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present chapter.

Article 65

1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may become party to the statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 66

1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.
2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems it necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 67

Nothing in the present charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 68

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.
2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies brought into relationship with it, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

The Secretariat

Articel 69

There shall be a secretariate comprising a secretary-general and such staff as the organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

Article 70

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall preform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly of the work of the organization.

Article 71

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion might threaten international peace and security.

Article 72

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall be responsible only to the organization. They shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other outhority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on
2. Each member of the organization undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 73

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.
2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required to other organs of the United Nations.
3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

System

Policy Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full memasure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and

(A) To ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

(B) To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

(C) To further international peace and security;

(D) To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and with appropriate international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this paragraph; and

(E) To transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapter XII (A) of the present charter applies.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations agree that their policy in respect of the territories, to which this chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII (X)

International Trusteeship System

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its autority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 o fthe present charter, shall be:

(A) To further international peace and security;

(B) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

(C) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the people of the world; and

(D) To ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commerical matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives, and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

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Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreement: (A) Territories now held under mandate; (B) Territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the second World War; and (C) Territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.
2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which should be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 82 and 84.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made in accordance with the provisions of this thapter, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or and peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members may recpectively be parties.
2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponment of the negotiation and conclusion of such agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as may be concluded in accordance with the provisions of this charter.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which shall exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the United Nations itself.

Article 81 (X)

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreeemnt appiles, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 47.

Article 82

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.
2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.
3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 83

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations undertaken by the administering authority under Article 47 and as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 84-85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.
2. The Trusteeship Council, under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XII (Y)

The Trusteeship Council

Composition

JUN 27 1945

Article 86

The Trusteeship Council shall consist of specially qualified representatives designated as follows: (A) One each by the members of the United Nations administering trust territories; (B) One each by such of the members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and (C) One each by as many other members of the United Nations elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of representatives is equally divided between administering and non-administering members of the United Nations.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The Trusteeship Council, in carrying out its functions as authorized by the General Assembly, May: (A) Consider reports submitted by the administering authority; (B) Accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority; (C) provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and (D) Take these and other actions in conformity with the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of

the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 88

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 89

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provisions for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 90

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIII
Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 74 (sic)

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 75

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present charter any any other international obligations to which they are subject, their obligations under the present charter shall prevail.

Article 76

The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 77

1. The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the membess of the organization and officials of the organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article or may propose conventions to the members for this purpose.

CHAPTER XIC
Transitional Security Arrangements

Article 79

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 47, as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 46, the parties to the four-nation declaration, signed at Moscow, Oct. 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of that declaration, consult with one another and as occasion arises with other members of the organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 80

Nothing in the present charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XV
Amendments

Article 81

Amendments to the present charter shall come into force for all members of the organization when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the organization, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 81 (X)

1. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each member shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any modification of the present charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the organization, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. Is such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the entry into force of the present charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the sembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XV (X)
Ratification and Signature

Article 82

1. The present charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary General of the organization when he has been elected.

3. The present charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of reat Britain and Northern reland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of such deposit shall be drawn up by the government of theUnited States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 83

The present charter, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies therof shall be transmitted by that government to the governments of the other signatory states.

In faith whereof the representatives of the United Nations have signed the present charter.

Done at the City of San Francisco the twenty-third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

Signatures to come.)

(Chapters XII, XII (X) and XII (Y) have not as yet been reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Jurists.)

Baruch Urges Nazi Industry Be Taken Apart Piece by Piece

JUN 23 1945

WASHINGTON, June 22—(AP) Elder statesman Bernard Baruch urged today that Nazi industry be taken apart piece by piece, and that the Germans be allowed to produce only what they essentially need for their own consumption.

These curbs should apply, he said, until the Germans show a "rebirth of decency." He warned that production now reported under way in some German plants is "a dangerous thing."

The 74-year-old advisor to presidents testified before the Senate Military committee. Drawing on his broad experience in two world wars, Baruch told the committee:

1. America must have the "wisdom" and "tolerance" to get along with Russia and Great Britain as the real guarantee of peace.

Favors Military Training

2. The United States must keep a big military weapon, with compulsory training for its youth, to show any incipient aggressor that "we're ready" to take them on.

Germany's whole economy for many years was based on war, Baruch testified, and never again should her industry get a head start to rebuild a war machine.

"They'll try to weep us out of that, Baruch said.

"I do not want to discourage German thrift and science but I want to keep it from being geared to a war machine again."

Baruch's testimony serves as a background against which a subcommittee headed by Senator Kilgore (D-W. Va.) proposes hearings starting Monday into the whole German economic setup. This group has confidential reports that German industrialists already are planning, with hidden Nazis, a new attempt at world conquest, Kilgore said.

Baruch spoke from observation of Europe and his World War one experience as head of the government's economic war efort.

Urges Bold Leadership

The financier urged America to "move forward with a positive program of bold leadership" for peace.

"To Russia," he said, "we can show the means of making herself so strong she need not fear world markets, steering her away from an economic war x x x to the United Nations we can direct a converted arsenal of democracy to aid in establishing a new peaceful economic equilibrium."

The peace should be drawn "to square with the American conscience" and that doesn't mean "we or anyone else can have all we want."

First of all, he said, reparations should be paid by Germany in labor instead of rebuilding the country's industry so it can pay in dollars and again "become a menace to the world."

"Her war-making potential must be eliminated," he said. "many of her plants and factories shifted east and west to friendly countries; all other heavy industries destroyed; the Junkers estate broken up; her exports strictly controlled; German assets and business organizations all over the world rooted out."

He said he thinks a full understanding can be reached with Russia by tackling now the question "uppermost in the Russian mind—security against Germany.

He laid down "this simple rule" for cooperation with Russia: "What we permit the Russians to do, they permit us to do."

He said there should be "a free look-see for all the United Nations throughout Europe."

JUN 23 1945

Partial Text of Baruch Plan for a 'Sure' Peace

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A partial text of Bernard M. Baruch's statement before the Senate Military Affairs Committee follows:

... No more important question ever will come before you than this one—of how to prevent the revival of Germany's war-making might. It is the heart of the making of the peace; it is the heart of the keeping of the peace.

What is done with Germany holds the key to whether Russia, Britain and the United States can continue to get along. It will affect profoundly the jobs and livelihoods of every one, everywhere, for none of the economic problems of the peace can be solved except in the light of German reparations policy and the measures taken to demilitarize Germany's traditional war economy.

Is it possible to control and transform a nation of more than 60,000,000 persons, with an economy as intricate and efficient as that of the Germans?

I believe it can be done. I know it must be done.

GERMANY'S THIRD TRY

It will not be easy. But if not done, we face the certainty that Germany will make a third try to conquer the world. ...

DEFEATISM UNFOUNDED

By itself, no German settlement can be enough. If this is to be a sure peace, we must be prepared to see the peace through with an international organization to maintain common unity among the Allies, with a determined preparedness including universal military training, with an as-long-as-it-takes occupation of Germany, with the judicious use of our great productive power, and a living faith in our democracy strong enough to give the world the moral leadership in progress toward greater freedom and steadily rising living standards

SETTLE GERMANY'S FUTURE

1. The earliest definite settlement of what is to be done with Germany.

BREAK GERMAN DOMINANCE

2. Economically, this settlement break once and for all Germany's dominance of Europe. Her war-making potential must be eliminated; many of her plants and factories shifted east and west to friendly countries; all other heavy industry destroyed; the junkers estates broken up; her exports and imports strictly controlled; German assets and business organizations all over the world rooted out.

PRIORITIES FOR PEACE

3. Through priorities for peace to the peoples Germany tried to destroy, to build up the strength of the United Nations in both Europe and overseas while reducing Germany's over-all industrial and technical po

Only when such a new eq

that America has stood for since its creation. ...

WE WANT A SURE PEACE

... Any effective approach to the German question, it seems to me, must begin by recognizing one inescapable fact—there is no blinking a thorough overhauling of Germany's economy, for the simple reason that there is no "normalcy" to return to in Germany except that of war-making.

Whether one wants to be "nice" or "harsh" to Germany makes no difference. War must be displaced as Germany's chief business.

Will the measures taken be thoroughgoing enough to be effective? Will they disarm Germany in a way to bring unity to the great powers? Those are the issues.

I have not thought in terms of a "hard" or a "soft" peace. I seek a sure peace.

Therefore I recommend:

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um is established will it be safe to re-admit Germany to the family of nations.

FULL SOVIET AGREEMENT

4. That this German settlement be used as a basis for a comprehensive, all-embracing agreement with Russia on the major peace problems. By tackling immediately and forthrightly the question uppermost in the Russian mind—security against Germany—I believe we can arrive at full understanding with the Soviets. If it is not possible, the sooner we know it, the better.

ALL AGREEMENTS PUBLIC

5. This agreement with Russia—as well as agreements with other nations—to be in writing and promptly made public in full detail. This has been a people's war. Let it be a people's peace.

GENERAL STAFF FOR PEACE

6. Tighten our peacemaking machinery here at home to give us the effect of a general staff for peace, charged with drawing up a master plan for the peacemaking so America can exercise the leadership which is her heritage.

FREE LOOK-SEE IN EUROPE

7. America's role in dealing with Russia should be one of tolerance and fairness. Co-operation is a two-way street. I would like to see this simple rule laid down: what we permit the Russians to do, they permit us to do. There should be a free look-see for all the United Nations throughout Europe.

MORE RECOGNITION FOR RUSSIA

8. The United States should use her offices to persuade those nations who still refuse to recognize Soviet Russia to do so.

SECURITY ABOVE REPARATIONS

9. Reparations should be fixed at the maximum within Germany's capacity to pay, consistent with security and not to undercut living standards by forcing exports. Russia and other countries are entitled to labor reparations, particularly if they will include in their labor battalions the principal war makers—the Nazis, the Gestapo, junkers, the general staff, geopolitikers, war industrialists, war financiers—leaving the ordinary peasants and workers.

LONG OCCUPATION VITAL

10. We must ready ourselves for a long occupation of Germany—as long as it takes for her spiritual and economic rebirth.

SUPREME EUROPEAN COUNCIL

11. Create a supreme European reconstruction council to co-ordinate the many aspects of European reconstruction with the German settlement, reparations and other problems.

POSITIVE FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

12. Develop a positive American foreign economic policy bringing tariffs, monetary agreements, foreign credits, cartels and all other economic matters into a coherent whole which will meet this one decisive test—how to preserve the American free enterprise system in a world drifting to cartelizations of various kinds—to statism—so we can provide jobs for all? Shall we settle the shooting war only to plunge into economic war?

RAISE LIVING STANDARDS

13. Raising human standards all over the world must be a bulwark of post-war economic policy. I would insert into all financial and economic arrangements we make, a denunciation clause giving us the right to terminate any agreement which results in lowering of wages or lengthening of hours—an undercutting of human standards.

DETERMINED PREPAREDNESS

14. Finally, we must see the peace through with speedy ratification of the United Nations organization and with a determined, enduring program of preparedness, including universal military training, adequate stockpiles of strategic war materials, unflagging intensive research and the many other things indicated by a modernized mobilization plan designed to convert our nation in quickest order to the conditions of any possible war in the future.

The logistics of war and the potentialities of yet unheard of weapons for destruction are such we must shorten the lag in any future war mobilization or risk defeat.

PEACE A PAINFUL PROCESS

There is no use talking about peace unless you are ready to do what needs to be done to make it—and maintain it. The program I have outlined will entail many painful adjustments. I cannot see how we can afford to do less. . . .

RECOVER SECRETED ASSETS

When defeat became certain, many of Germany's junkers, Nazi leaders and war industrialists sneaked abroad assets of every type as reserves for that day in the future when they could try it again. German business abroad has traditionally been an instrument of economic and propagandistic war. These assets and organizations should be rooted out and taken over—everywhere. No hocus-pocus. No falling for "dummy" contrivances. If necessary to make sure that these properties really change hands I would set up a corporation to finance such transfer.

FORMULA FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY

Enemy assets in each country should be used to make restitution to nationals of that country for properties lost or damaged in enemy countries. In the United States the value of German properties taken over by Congress would be pooled and from this fund Americans with property in Germany or her satellites would receive restitution. Anything left after these clams are met would be turned into a common pool to pay for necessary German imports, with the balance going as reparations. This will make possible de-industializing German heavy industry even where American or other foreign-owned plants are involved.

I want this to be a just peace—not one of vengeance. This program does not mean the destruction of the German people. They would have to suffer a comparatively low living standard for a time—but nowhere as low as what they imposed upon enslaved Europe and not much lower than the standards which they assumed, to give Hitler and the general staff the stuff to attempt world enslavement. . . .

CAVE AGE VERSUS PROSPERITY

To accept the view that the restoration of German industrial dominance in Europe is inevitable—something we can do nothing about—is to resign ourselves to the return to a new cave age. We might as well begin to put our factories and plants underground.

As a result of controlling Germany great economic benefits will flow to all of the United Nations. It will open expanded industrial opportunities to them and agricultural and other products which Germany will not use, will be taken up by other countries. Britain, which after the war will be confronted with a grave need for increasing the volume of her exports to pay for food and raw material imports, will fall heir to many former German (and Japanese) markets. Instead of trading with Germany, the United Nations will have more trade with one another. More jobs and more business will permit the United Nations to pay part of the war's costs out of higher wages, increased profits and greater tax revenues.

For at least five and possibly seven years there will be an enormous over-consuming demand for everything—raw materials, manufactured goods, food, clothing, housing, transportation, machinery and capital. If the peace soon to be written permits men to look forward to the future with hope, not fear, prosperity of unpredictable length lies before us.

ALLAY SOVIET FEARS

How to insure our working with Soviet Russia is a difficult problem which has been perplexing many people of late. I have tried to ask myself what would I think if I were a Russian?

Uppermost in my mind—if I were a Russian—would be the almost infinite suffering endured from the Germans during the last thirty years. In World War I, western Russia was overrun and looted. In this war Russia was twice ravaged, as the Germans went in and again as the Germans came out. Any nation which has undergone such experiences is bound to be security-conscious to a very high degree. . . .

The occupation of Germany will be difficult enough at best. In the absence of common policy as to the long-range fate of Germany, the Soviets are bound to question Allied moves as dictated by a desire to rebuild Germany into a buffer against Russia. In turn, the Western democracies will suspect Russia of seeking to Communize Germany. The Germans can be expected to resort to every imaginable trick to foment discord among the four occupying nations. They will play one nation against the others, one zone against the next, hoping to break the common unity of the Allies, so controls will be permitted to lapse, giving her a chance to recoup, as after Versailles.

SUPPORT EISENHOWER

General Eisenhower, in my judgment, is ideal to head our occupation in Germany. His deputy Lieutenant General Lucius Clay is another excellent man, with whose work I am quite familiar. I have every confidence they will handle themselves effectively, with firmness and tact. Recently General Eisenhower described himself as the "executor, not policy-maker," in Germany. Give him an agreed upon policy. Don't handicap him.

While on the subject of Russia, I would like to add this general observation: I have no fear of the spread of Bolshevism in the United States—jobs and higher living standards are the proven anti-toxins. I have stressed the importance of lifting wage and hour standards all over the world. It is crucial if only to keep to a minimum the disruptive effects of the inflation already loose in the world. And as living standards within Russia improve, the atmosphere there should lighten, and some practices which strike us unfavorably are likely to disappear. I am mindful of the tremendous changes in our country as we grew from thirteen colonies on the Atlantic. When we recall that it was nearly ten years after the Revolution was won, before our thirteen states could agree on a constitution for ourselves alone, I am not dismayed that more was not done at San Francisco.

MUST UNDERSTAND SOVIETS

Relations with the Russians may continue difficult for a time, not only in Europe but on other fronts. Again I point out, we should not be surprised that Soviet suspicions have survived our fighting together against the common enemy. When one reviews recent world history, one finds considerable cause for suspicion between Russia and the Western democracies—on both sides. After the Red revolt in 1917, the Czarist powers made three major attempts to reconquer Russia, efforts largely armed and supplied by the British and French. The deepest significance of the Munich pact was the exclusion of Russia. It is not that all of Russia's acts were justified but it is important that we understand the Russian point of view.

RUSSIA MUST CO-OPERATE TOO

On the Russian side there must be equally sincere efforts to understand us. The Russians must appreciate that refusal of Soviet authorities to permit free access to the countries of eastern Europe has a most adverse effect on American public opinion and will jeopardize any program for the reconstruction of these countries. . . .

CONFUSION ABOUT CARTELS

This committee has asked that I discuss cartels. . . .

Foremost in the minds of the committee, I gather, is the relationship between German, other foreign and American manufacturers in the use of patents. In most instances I think you will find that Americans have improved upon the processes which they obtained through these negotiations. Should the Americans not have bought those patents? If that is the desired policy, it can be put into effect simply by prohibiting the use of those patent processes in America. This would force the things manufactured under those patents to be produced outside of the United States without benefit to our economy or increasing our own know-how.

One proposal is that all international business agreements entered into by American firms be registered with the government, say, the State Department. Any business man should welcome such a law, since it would free him of danger that a business act taken in good faith in one year could be accused against him years later, possibly under changed international conditions.

REGISTRATION NOT ENOUGH

Will the State Department or any other agency that is set up to handle such registrations know which agreements are in the national economic interest and which are not? Do we have enough of a positive foreign economic policy in this country?

This question goes beyond patent matters. Are American business men to be encouraged to invest abroad and to widen their exports and are their interests to be protected by the government or disregarded? What if we grant government credits to a country like Soviet Russia? What becomes of little business if it has to face an import and export monopoly of another government? Under the Bretton Woods agreements are loans to be made to countries which may evade the agreements through cartel-like methods?

ROUNDED POLICY NEEDED

I do not want to seem to leave you in confusion on this matter. What I am trying to get across is that there has been too much discussion of this question without regard to the part it plays in the broader picture of the need for a coherent American foreign economic policy, which we still lack. . . .

KEEP OUR LEADERSHIP

In making my recommendations, I have sought only to stimulate action so that we will exercise the leadership which is ours. I would not want to see that leadership which we have held for 150 years now lost to others or wasted through disuse.

A vastly better world lies ahead if we use the intelligence and gifts of nature that have been bestowed upon us. We can't live alone. Be sure of that. Let us then encourage and help those who live with us to live our way—not to copy our way in detail—but to stand with us on the broad base of expanding human dignity and freedom.

EISENHOWER'S 'NO' GIVEN ON POLITICS

JUN 23 1945

Making His Refusal 'Stronger Than Sherman's, He Asks at Abilene to Be Just 'a Citizen'

PLAIN TALK TO NEIGHBORS

Homecoming Fulfills Lifelong Dream, He Tells Them After Leading Main Street Parade

ABILENE, Kan., June 22 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower brought "the very greatest moment" in his life, his homecoming, to an official close tonight in a press conference in which he denied with vigor that he had any idea of going into politics, and stated that when he took off his uniform it would be to return to civilian life.

In response to a question whether he might become Secretary of State he said:

"Look, I'm in the Federal service and I take the orders of my Commander in Chief. All I want is to be a citizen of the United States.

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and when the War Department turns me out to pasture that's all I want to be.

"I want nothing else.

"It is silly to talk about me in politics, and so for once I'll talk about that, but only to settle this thing once and for all. I should like to make this as emphatic as possible.

"There's no use my denying that I'll fly to the moon, because no one has suggested it and I couldn't if I wanted to. The same goes for politics.

"I'm a soldier and I'm positive no one thinks of me as a politician.

"Nothing" That He Wants

"In the strongest language you can command, you can state that I have no political ambitions at all. Make it even stronger than that if you can. I'd like to go further even than Sherman in expressing myself on this subject."

In a letter to his brother commenting on an incipient boom for the Presidency in the spring of 1871 General Sherman wrote:

'In no event and under no circumstances will I ever be a candidate for President or any other political office; and I mean every word of it."

Reminded that President Truman said yesterday that he could have anything he wanted, General Eisenhower was asked what he wanted.

"Nothing," he replied.

General Eisenhower said he would spend the weekend here with his family, then return to Washington Monday for a conference with Secretary Stimson.

"Right after that I'm going on a short rest, and I'm not going to tell anyone where I am going," he added. "I'm just going to rest. Believe me, I've been through a lot."

Early in July, he said, he expected to be back in Europe, to assume his two-way job, administering control of American forces there, and sitting on the control commission that will be the government of Germany.

Asked if he would go to the Pacific, he said: "I'm going back to Europe, and that's one long way from the Pacific."

Aims "to Get Out of Europe"

In the remainder of the press conference the general emphasized "the excellent military cooperation" of the Russians, suggested abating non-fraternization in Germany "as soon as the criminals and dangerous elements are sorted out" and declared that "we want nothing in Europe except to get out."

In a tribute to President Truman he said:

"The world needs food and leadership just now more than anything else. We've got a great leader in this country, a man from this Middle West and a man with a whale of a lot of common sense."

On the lighter side, he had this to say of his youthful days in baseball:

"I was a center fielder. I went into baseball deliberately to make money, and with no idea of making it a career. I wanted to go to college that fall, and we didn't have much money. I took any job that offered me more money, because I needed money. But I wasn't a very good center fielder, and didn't do too well at it."

Abilene Closest to Heart

Limping from a wrenched right knee suffered in a fall at Topeka last night, General Eisenhower received a tumultuous hero's welcome from his old home town today, but with characteristic modesty told his cheering neighbors that he was not "a hero."

"I'm only a symbol of the heroism of America," he said in a brief talk.

"It was my great honor to command 3,000,000 American men and women in Europe. All couldn't come home at once, so this celebration is for them that have returned and those that will—and those that won't."

General Eisenhower paid tribute to his aged mother and his late father. Mrs. Eisenhower, 83, overcome by the excitement of the past two days, did not participate in the celebration, but listened to a radio account and heard her famous son say:

"I have wandered far, but never have I forgotten Abilene. Here are some of my oldest and dearest friends. Here are the lifelong friends of my mother and my late father—the really great members of the Eisenhower family. They raised here six sons and equipped them to gain respect in their chosen professions. I can say all have done so.

"Every boy dreams of the day when he comes back home after making good. I, too, so dreamed, but my dream of forty-five or more years ago has been exceeded beyond the wildest stretch of the imagination."

As he did yesterday at Kansas City he struck at isolationism.

"We are not isolationists," he declared. "Intelligent people cannot be isolationists. We are part of the world, and the world is part of us.

"Through national organization we cooperate with each other and it is through that cooperation and cooperation with nations of the world that we hope to preserve peace and make sure there are no more wars."

President Truman, he said:

President Truman," he said:

"President Truman's hands must be upheld at all times by the knowledge that back of him are a united people ready to do his bidding."

Pageant of Youth Goes By

General Eisenhower injured his leg when he left the train at Topeka to greet some soldiers. The train started before he could reboard it and, in running after it, he fell. While his injury was not serious, his ankle was swollen and he favored it noticeably.

But his injury did not dim the famous Eisenhower grin nor keep him from walking about to renew old acquaintances. It was "Hi Ike" from stem to stern of Abilene's Main Street.

Abilene, a town of 6,000, was crammed with visitors for its celebration, which featured a parade depicting General Eisenhower's life here as a boy. The general laughed loudly at one float showing him carrying ice.

His biggest thrill came from a float carrying the Abilene High School football team of 1909, on which he played. Ten men who played with him were on the float, but his old position—left tackle—was left vacant. His former coach, Orrin Snider, rode on the float.

"Hi, boys!" the general yelled through cupped hands as the team passed.

He yelled greetings at two former high school teachers and smiled at another float carrying his old high school class motto: "Not at the Top but Climbing."

Characteristic of the hometown, down-to-earth atmosphere prevailing, one farm lad driving a tractor in the parade, stopped his vehicle in front of the general, grabbed a camera and snapped a picture.

In the reviewing stand with the general were three of his four living brothers together with his wife and his son, First Lieut. John Eisenhower, and other relatives. A fourth brother, Edgar, was on the football float.

The general had ridden at the head of the parade, preceded only by two horsemen, the color guard, and the Abilene Cowboy Band.

Behind the general's car came marching veterans of this war and then a float carrying Purple Heart veterans of this war. They were followed by Gold Star Mothers, American War Dads, the American Legion and Legion Auxiliary.

Dozens of bands were interspersed in the line of march and military planes roared overhead.

Gen. Ike Urges Support For Truman

JUN 23 1945

Abilene, Kan., June 22 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, back home at last among the people he grew up with today, expressed great emotion as he accepted their acclaim, then very seriously called for solid support by the American people of President Truman in his efforts to solve the war problems and unite the nation.

"President Truman's hands must be upheld at all times," the five star General said in the Eisenhower Park Stadium, "by the knowledge that back of him are a united people ready to do his bidding."

Again Hits Isolationism

For the second day in succession in his native mid-West Eisenhower struck at isolationism, by saying:

"We are not isolationists. Intelligent people cannot be isolationists, we are part of the world, and the world is part of us. Through national organization we co-operate with each other and it is through that co-operation and co-operation with nations of the world that we hope to preserve peace and make sure there are no more wars."

Pays Tribute To Parents

General Ike paid heartfelt tribute to his aged mother and late father. His mother, overcome by excitement of return of illustrous son, unable to participate in home-coming celebration but she was listening on the radio as he said:

"I have wandered far, but never have I forgotten Abilene. Here are some of my oldest and dearest friends. Here are the lifelong friends of my mother and my late father, the really great members of the Eisenhower family.

"They raised here six sons, and equipped them to gain respect in their chosen professions. I can say all have done so."

Just Average Abilene Family

"They produced through loving care and intelligence our family. And they were just an average Abilene family, but a great one.

"Every boy dreams of the day when he comes back home after making good. I, too, so dreamed, but my dream of 45 or more years ago has been exceeded beyond the wildest stretch of the imagination."

"The proudest thing I can say today is that I'm from Abilene."

Eisenhower stressed the fact that he was but the symbol of today's celebration and that the real heroes were the soldiers who fought under him.

Treated On Train

The General was limping noticeably as the result of a fall last night on the Topeka railroad platform, where he got off to greet a group of Purple Heart soldiers.

The train started off without him, and as the General started to run for it he fell and injured his leg, rather severely.

The train was halted for several minutes while the General was helped aboard and the injury treated. Overnight, the sprain gave him a noticeable limp.

Eisenhower slept aboard the private car that brought him from Kansas City last night, and for the first time in a week slept late, arriving just before 9 A.M. for the parade that got under way in his home town an hour later.

The Allied commander rode at the head of the parade, preceded only by two horsemen, the color guard, and the Abilene cowboy band. When his car reached the Lamer Hotel he mounted a reviewing stand at the entrance.

Others In The Parade

Directly behind the General's car came marching veterans of World War II and then a float carrying Purple Hearts veterans of this war. They were followed by the Gold Star Mothers, American War Dads, the American Legion and Legion Auxiliary.

Ike got his biggest thrill from a float carrying the high-school football team of 1909 on which he played. Ten of his former teammates were on the float, with his old position at left tackle left vacant.

Also on the float was his old high-school coach, Orrin Snider, now a farmer living near Abilene.

"Big Ike" On Team

Edgar (Big Ike) Eisenhower, halfback, now an attorney at Tacoma, also played on this team. The General was "Little Ike" to his associates in those days.

"Hi, boys," Eisenhower yelled from cupped hands as the float passed.

Preceding it were two of Ike's former school teachers. He yelled them a greeting.

Ice-Carrying Days Portrayed

Eisenhower's class motto was "not at the top, but climbing," and a float conveyed this motto. It was recalled here, that in the class prophesy it was predicted that Eisenhower would become a great historian.

Eisenhower got a big laugh as a float showing him carrying ice as a youngster at Belle Springs rolled by. His father was an engineer there.

A large agricultural section of floats featured the middle part of the parade. In this the development of farming from scrub bulls and crude horse-drawn implements of Eisenhower's youth here to blooded stock and great mechanical reapers was portrayed. Combines, corn pickers, mobile hay balers, contour and terracing implements were in the line.

The development of agriculture, particularly dairying, and wheat corn and alfalfa was given with figures showing Dickinson county's war-time production.

Bands And More Bands

The parade concluded with bands from Concordia, Salina, Bennington, Beverly, Tescott, Manhattan, McPherson, Clay Center, Herington, Chapman, Minneapolis and other nearby towns, and the student body of Abilene High School.

The committee arranged no formal appearances for the general until the parade so that he could spend the time with his family, including his 83-year-old mother and four brothers.

He received the key to the city, a beribboned replica given him by Mayor H. F. Strowig, when he arrived last night.

The mayor said Eisenhower "didn't say a word—he just grinned from ear to ear," when we welcomed him home.

JUN 23 1945

CELLER'S REPORT DENIED

Eisenhower Says Condemned Soldier's Case Awaits Return

ABILENE, Kans., June 22 (AP)—General Eisenhower denied today a report by Representative Celler that he had commuted to life imprisonment a death sentence imposed on a Brooklyn private for disobeying the command of an Army captain.

Mr. Celler, who stated in Washington that he would seek a review of the case, said that the death sentence had been confirmed by General Eisenhower but commuted by him to life imprisonment at hard labor and dishonorable discharge.

General Eisenhower said that he had asked specifically that action in the case be deferred until his return to Europe.

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Eisenhower's Abilene Speech

ABILENE, Kan., June 22 (AP).—The complete text of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower's talk in Eisenhower Stadium today:

Because no man is really a man who has left out of himself all of the boy, I want to speak first of the dreams of a barefoot boy. Frequently they are to be a street-car conductor, or he sees himself as the town policeman; above all he may reach the position of locomotive engineer, but always in his dreams is that day when finally he comes home, comes home to a welcome from his own home town. Because today that dream of mine of forty-five years or more ago has been realized beyond the wildest stretches of my own imagination, I come here first to thank you, to say the proudest thing I can claim is that I am from Abilene.

The first and most important part of the celebration today from my viewpoint was this: I was not set apart, I was merely another "Abilenite." You are putting on a celebration for something other than just one individual, an expression of our rejoicing that one nasty job is done in Europe, that in one section of the world no longer will we have the fear of losing our sons, our relatives and our friends, that in that theater at least we no longer have to pour our wealth in order to sustain our fighting armies. That is the real thing we are celebrating today. My position was merely a symbol of the forces over there, and you people put on a special thing to say to those soldiers "thank you." That is the way I look at today's celebration.

Praises Parade

The parade itself was so unique in conception that to every one who had a part in planning it, developing it, or an actual participating part on the street, I want to extend not only my felicitations and admiration, but my very great thanks for thinking of such a wonderful thing. I cannot believe that there would be anything better for all the cities of the United States today than to see that parade. In that parade a whole epoch passed before our eyes. Its beginnings were coincidental with the coming of my own father and mother to this section, in the days of the independent farm and the horse and buggy where each family was almost self-sustaining, certainly the community was self-sustaining.

We grew our corn and we grew our meat and we grew our own vegetables, and the local mill ground the flour, and we didn't have much connection with the outside world. As you noticed the end of that parade you saw the most modern type of machinery. No longer was it necessary for farmers to join up with their neighbors to get in the crops and the harvest, to carry out the round-up, to get the house built. We have become mechanized. No longer are we here independent of the rest of the world.

Stresses Interdependence

We must sell our wheat and we must get things from the rest of the world. Our part is most important. There is nothing so important in the world today as food in a material way. Food is necessary all over Europe and must be sent to preserve the peace. In that way you see immediately your connection with the problems of Europe.

We are not isolationists. Intelligent people are not isolationists. We are a part of the great civilization of this world at this moment, and every part of the world where a similar civilization prevails is part of us.

In a more definite way, since I am now a citizen of New York City, that city is part of you, one of your bigger suburbs. If we then see our relationship with the whole world, how much more intimate is it with our own United States.

This section, with its great agricultural products, is so necessary to all of the big cities of the United States that, I repeat, nothing could be better for those cities than to have seen the parade today showing in its several floats the nature and volume of your products. They would have no longer any trouble seeing that Abilene, Kansas, is important to them, and New York City would be more proud to be your suburb.

Asks Internal Unity

Through national organizations we co-operate with others in this world. It is through that conception that we hope to preserve the peace, and we cannot have any more wars. If we are going to co-operate effectively, we must first be united among ourselves. We must understand our relationship with the big city and they with us, and then as a whole we must be strong enough to present our own case in a dignified way before the councils of the world.

President Truman's hands must be upheld at all times by the knowledge that back of him are united people ready and trained to do his bidding if it becomes necessary.

Through this world it has been my fortune or misfortune to wander at considerable distances. Never has this town been outside my heart and my memory. Here are some of my oldest and dearest friends. Here are men that helped me start my own career and helped my son start his. Here are people that are lifelong friends of my mother and my late father—the really two great individuals of the Eisenhower family.

They raised six boys and they made sure that each had an upbringing at home and an education that equipped him to gain a respectable place in his own profession, and I think it is fair to say they all have.

They and their families are the products of the loving care, the labor and work, of my father and mother—just another average Abilene family.

Denies He's a Hero

One more word. There was one thing in the parade today that was an error. A number of times I saw a sign, "Welcome to Our Hero." As I before mentioned, I am not the hero. I am the symbol of the heroic men you people and all of the United States sent to war.

It has been my great honor to command 3,000,000 American men and women in Europe.

All those people from Dickinson County could not come back at one time. Therefore, a celebration like this I fully realize can not be held for the return of each. But in the sum total, if you, as a community, accept each one of those men back to your heart as you have me, not only will you be doing for them the one thing they desire, but for my part you will earn my eternal gratitude.

Every one of those men is precious to me, and each one coming back does not want special treatment, he doesn't want to be supported for life. The initiative, the self-dependence that made him great as a soldier he expects to exercise in peace. But he does want to be received in the same friendly spirit you received me.

I know you will do it, not as part of your war duty, but out of the greatness of your heart and the warmth of your affection for our soldiers that have laid everything on the line for us, even their lives.

And now, on the part of myself and my wife, my brothers and all their families, I want to say thanks to Kansas, to Dickinson County, and to Abilene for a reception that so far exceeds anything any of us could imagine that all of us are practically choked with emotion. Good luck, and God bless every one of you.

38 Billion Asked To Speed War On Japan

JUN 23 1945

Washington, June 22 (AP)—A $38,500,285,951 War Department supply bill went to the House floor today with an army promise to speed victory over Japan by "an overwhelming application of force."

Its approval by the Appropriations Committee accompanied publication of three weeks of testimony by high army officials who foresaw devastation for Japan more awful than that which battered the Nazis to their knees.

Testimony of generals of the Army, George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and H. H. Arnold, head of the air forces, disclosed plans to use 1,000 B-29's daily in the Pacific war and to drop 2,700,000 tons of bombs in the Far East in the fiscal year starting July 1. That figure compares, Marshall said, with 1,555,000 tons rained upon Europe from 1942 to 1945.

Funds Represent Cut

In contrast to previous war years, the generals left much of their closed-door testimony in the printed record.

The funds voted by the committee represented a cut of $586,810,000 from budget estimates and a reduction of $9,692,492,313 from money made available to the Army during the current fiscal year. Of the total, $21,376,283,400 represents new appropriations, $8,885,501,051 is made available from previous appropriations, and $8,238,501,500 represents recoveries due to cancellations or reductions of obligations approved for prior years.

Marshall's Testimony Cited

The committee, cautioning that "the battle in the Pacific is still in its initial stages" with many mile posts yet to be passed on the road to Tokyo, cited this testimony from General Marshall:

"It would be a costly mistake, a hideous injustice to our men in the Pacific, to relax now in optimistic estimates of the situation. The final victory on the battlefields will be ours, but it must not be delayed by optimistic errors of judgment or impatient demands for a return at home to the conditions of peace."

"There is little of military secrecy as to the general nature of our plans for the coming year," the five-star General declared." The offensives in the Pacific are to be intensified to the maximum degree possible. Air strikes of constantly increasing power will devastate the Japanese war-making facilities and defense sand pave the way for invasion.

Redeployment Now Problem

"A swift redeployment against our remaining enemy in the Pacific is our most pressing problem. Economy in lives and matériel, as well as the psychology of the American people, demand that we mount a swift, powerful offensive, forcing a victory, at the earliest possible date. . . . We aim to use every man and every weapon practicable."

Can't Assume Victory Date

He cannot, he emphasized, "assume a final victory as of any given date."

"For example," he said, "we have the great imponderable at the moment as to whether or not Russia will enter the war with Japan."

That, together with the possible accomplishments of Chinese forces, he added, "presents something for us to consider in our approach to final victory in the Pacific."

Short In Replacements

In original calculations on the strength of the Army, Marshall testified, "we were under very heavy attack . . . for having too large an army, if you will recall, by the newspapers and radio broadcasters of those days, and we trimmed our estimates far too deeply."

"We were short in replacements and that had a very serious effect in delaying operations in Italy. It disturbed morale seriously. . . . We suffered also from almost a continuous shortage . . . of men from the Selective Service. . . . The net result was that the divisions in combat were undermanned, low in fighting power."

An idea of the devastation Japan can expect from skies blackened with superbombers was given by General Arnold, who listed this destruction in Europe between D day and V-E day: 108,000 railroad cars, 86,000 motor vehicles, 17,000 buildings, 8,000 armored vehicles and tanks, and 8,000 horse-drawn vehicles.

"We can and will do the same against Japan," he said, adding that during the calendar year 1946 three times the bomb tonnage that rocked Germany in any one year will quake Japan. Maximum bombing capacity will be reached in March and April of next year when the rate will be 166,000 tons monthly, he disclosed.

JUN 23 1945

Letters Back Trips For GI Wives

Washington, June 22 (AP)—More than 200 persons have written to Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R., Maine) favoring her suggestion that wives be permitted to join their soldier-husbands in Europe.

John W. Martyn, administrative assistant to Stimson, replied for the Secretary, stating that the War Department "will certainly relax the present restrictions" prohibiting civilians from traveling to Europe "when conditions permit."

Reason For Present Policy

He said the present policy is necessary because of transportation, food and housing shortages and unrest in occupied areas.

Mrs. Smith received two letters which objected strongly to her proposals. One, from the wife of a high-ranking army officer, said:

"The battlefield and cities of Europe are combating disease, starvation, etc., and why add the burden of wives? If the homes are not broken up by now, a few more months of separation will not break them."

A Pennsylvania Wife's View

Most of the favorable correspondence came from wives of service men overseas.

A Pennsylvania wife wrote:

". . . my health is failing from worrying about him so much, working long hours at work that I hate, and longing to be with him. I am very unhappy living this way."

From A GI Overseas

A soldier overseas wrote:

"We find it hard to believe that authorities back home will permit girls over here who marry soldiers to either live with their husbands or enter the United States to become citizens and not permit the poor gals back home the same privilege."

JUN 23 1945

OVER 38 BILLION O.K.'D FOR ARMY

House Group Approves Supply Bill To Speed V-J Day

Washington, June 22 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee approved a $38,500,285,951 supply bill for the War Department today to help the Army carry out its plans to devastate Japan "at the earliest possible date."

With an expression of hope that the appropriation for the 1946 fiscal year may be the last "big money" measure of the war, and a note of caution against overoptimism, the committee made public testimony of army leaders disclosing:

Plans to send waves of 1,000 superbombers (B-29's) daily over Japan by the end of this summer and to hurl 166,000 tons of bombs at the enemy monthly starting next March.

Hopes that additional demobilizations may be possible without dangerously diminishing reserve forces to be held in this country upon their return from Europe.

The money the committee voted was $586,810,000 below budget estimates and approximately $15,000,000,000 less than current year War Department obligations.

Almost Quarter Trillion

It boosted to approximately $245,000,000,000—almost a quarter of a trillion dollars—the total appropriations and contract authorizations voted the Army since July 1, 1940.

Accompanying the committee's formal report on the legislation, slated for House consideration tomorrow, was this warning from General of the Army George C. Marshall, chief of staff:

"It would be a costly mistake, a hideous injustice to our men in the Pacific, to relax now in optimistic estimates of the situation. The final victory on the battlefields will be ours, but it must not be delayed by optimistic errors of judgment or impatient demands for a return at home to the conditions of peace."

Taking No Chances Against Japs

The Army, General Marshall told the committee, is taking no chances against the Japanese and will inten-

sily to "the maximum degree possible" the offensives in the Pacific.

"Air strikes of constantly increasing power will devastate the Japanese war-making facilities and defenses and pave the way for invasion. . . . Economy in lives and materiél, as well as the psychology of the American people, demand that we mount a swift, powerful offensive, forcing a victory at the earliest possible date."

He could not, the General added, "assume a final victory as of any given date."

Dwarfing Germany's Ruin

Gen. H. H. Arnold, head of the air forces, told the committee of plans to rain death and destruction from the skies upon Japan in a volume dwarfing that which all but destroyed Germany.

Total bomb tonnage earmarked for Japan in 1946, General Arnold said, will be "about three times as much as we dropped against Germany in any one year."

"If the Japanese want to keep on with this war, that is what they have to look forward to—the complete destruction of the Japanese industrial centers on the same or a greater scale as that on which we destroyed the German industrial centers," he added.

HOUSE VOTES BILL TO STRIP OPA OF FOOD PRICE POWER

Would Place Responsibility in Agriculture Department.

JUN 23 1945

WIN BY THREE VOTES

Democrats Put Off the Final Showdown Until Today.

WASHINGTON, June 22 — (AP) In a bitter uprising against meat, sugar and other shortages, the House voted 145 to 142 today to strip the OPA of jurisdiction over food pricing and to place this responsibility in the Agriculture department.

With many Democrats absent, Republicans pressed through a broadened version of a recommendation by Herbert Hoover for "an administrative revolution" to solve the meat "famine."

Subject to Roll Call Vote

The action, taken by teller vote, is subject to a later roll call vote.

Democrats, seeing themselves outnumbered at least temporarily in the virtually straight party line voting, put off the final showdown until tomorrow.

The administration defeat came after Democratic party lines previously had held firm to beat back numerous amendments designed to curb OPA powers.

One Republican amendment, defeated 177 to 126, would have held OPA's new lease on life to six months instead of a year as sought by the administration. Others defeated proposed various limitations on OPA's pricing powers.

Under the food amendment, offered by Rep. Jenkins (R-Ohio), chairman of the House Republican Food Study committee, the OPA would retain control over details of food rationing but lose all other authority over the nation's larders.

Pleads For Defeat of Bill

The Republican victory came after Democratic Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts, declared that "this is the Hoover amendment" and pleaded for its defeat.

Rep. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), who becomes agriculture secretary July 1, voted against the transfer of authority from OPA to his own hands. He told the House he would "not run from any responsibility but I don't want to be a policeman."

Hoover, former President and World War I food adminstrator, wrote Jenkins a letter which was read to the House, declaring that "the existence of black markets in meats and fats in every city of the country is sufficient evidence of a breakdown in control of both distribution and price."

He proposed "an administrative revolution," transferring all meat authority except the details of rationing from the OPA to the Agriculture department. Jenkins immediately broadened the proposal into an amendment shifting all food authority except rationing from Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, to the incoming Agriculture Secretary, Anderson.

When it was obvious that Republicans might outnumber Democrats on the floor, to press through the Jenkins amendment, the Democratic leadership put on a slow-motion voting procedure as members passed through the tellers, hoping that more opponents of the amendment might appear.

Losing despite this maneuver, Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) moved that the House forego further consideration of the OPA extension legislation today. Reupblicans made an issue of this but lost 154 to 132 and the roll call on the Jenkins amendment was delayed to Saturday.

Chide Democrats

Republicans chided the Democrats for halting consideration of the bill after their first defeat.

"Why do you discontinue when you meet your first adversity?" Minority Leader Martin (Mass.) asked Spence.

"Because we don't like adversity," Spence replied. Democrats and Republicans alike laughed.

Anderson told reporters later he believed the Jenkins amendment would "put OPA in a paradise and me in the hottest spot imaginable."

He said it would remove the food authority of the Office of Economic Stabilization as well as that of OPA and leave no checks against the Department of Agriculture.

"There should be some check on that authority," he added.

"Every impression I have of the President's desires is to leave me with sufficient authority to do a decent job, but I never had the impression he wanted to give me as much authority as this amendment does."

Administrationists in the House argued that the Jenkins amendment should be set aside, to give the President time for a consolidation of authority to deal with food shortages.

Rep. Patman (D-Tex.) told the House the Jenkins amendment would "put the President in a strait jacket," so far as food control is concerned.

McCormack declared "the effect would be disastrous to businessmen and to consumers," adding:

"The record of this administration has been one of holding down prices. The record of the gentlemen (Hoover) who proposes this was, in the other war, just the other way."

Submitting his amendment, Jenkins said OPA "has demonstrated that it is utterly incapable of administering the food price program in such a way as to encourage production of our most basic food items."

Rayburn Hits Proposal

Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex.), in an unusual move, went into the House well to appeal to the House "not to destroy OPA" just before the body voted down the proposal to limit OPA to only six months more of life.

In the early voting Democrats were on the floor in large numbers and voted in close formation to reject these Republican sponsored amendments:

1. Prohibiting the setting of any ceiling price not allowing prewar profit levels for "representative producers" in all areas of industry. By Rep. Crawford (R-Mich.). Defeated 144 to 122

2. Stipulating that any ceiling price must cover production costs for "efficient" producers. By Rep. Buffett (R-Neb.). Defeated 111 to 91.

3. Requiring OPA to erase ceilings on fresh fruits and vegetables when a survey shows that supply is in line with demand. By Rep. Kunkel (R-Pa.). Defeated 117 to 94.

House Okays 1-Year OPA Extension

Washington, June 22 (AP)—The House today defeated a Republican-sponsored effort to hold OPA's new lease on life to six months instead of one year. The vote was 177 to 126.

The vote for a full year's extension came after Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) walked into the House well and appealed to the membership not to destroy OPA. Such action, he said, would bring inflation "in which many people won't have anything to eat and wear."

"This is a confusing and destructive amendment," Rayburn declared of the six-month limitation proposal.

Crawford Proposal Lost

Also voted down, 144 to 122, was an amendment by Representative Crawford (R., Mich.) intended to prohibit OPA from setting any ceiling price not allowing pre-war profit levels for "representative producers" in all areas of industry.

The House likewise defeated, by voice vote, an amendment by Representative Folger (D., N.C.), proposing to prohibit OPA ceilings that do not provide profits for processors of farm products, including livestock.

Action on an amendment by Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.) to strike out the enacting clause of the extension was defeated overwhelmingly a few minutes earlier on a voice vote. Hoffman said "we should cut OPA's head off and start over again."

A roar of "no" [illegible] he proposal. Only a scattering of voices were heard in its [illegible]

Republican Martin (Mass.), heading [illegible]sm of OPA, told the [illegible]terday that "bungling [illegible]ciency" have brought [illegible] "to the brink of want."

COUNTRY TO HAVE LESS PIGS IN 1945

JUN 23 1945

Agriculture Department Reports Output Below WFA Goal

Washington, June 22 (AP) — A gloomy Agriculture Department report on 1945 pig production indicated today that about seven per cent fewer hogs will be available for market and slaughter during the coming fall and winter season than in the same period last year.

Because of the acute meat shortage, the War Food Administration had appealed for more hogs than were available last year.

The report, based upon a survey conducted with the aid of rural mail carriers, estimated the 1945 spring pig crop at 51,687,000 head. This compared with a War Food Administration goal of 57,500,000 head and with last year's crop of 55,428,000 and the 1943 record spring crop of 73,911,000 head.

Hogs At Ceiling Prices

The department said the relatively small spring crop—which will be reflected in supplies of pork available to consumers next fall and winter—was "contrary to the expectation that developments in the hog market and price situation" would result in a larger crop.

Because of the tight meat situation, hogs have been selling at or near ceiling prices for several months.

Food officials said that failure of the spring crop to meet the WFA goal did not materially change their estimates of pork supplies expected to be available during the fall and winter. They have forecast more pork for civilians late in the year than is available now.

Crop Under WFA Goal

Allocations of meat for civilian, military, lend-lease and foreign relief use had been based upon the assumption, officials said, that the spring crop would be about 52,000,000 head, rather than the WFA goal of 57,500,000 head.

Forecasts that the spring crop would fall below the goal were made during the last several months by farm leaders. They said the Government price-support program, shortages of farm labor and other production difficulties were standing in the way of increased production. The support price is $13 per 100, Chicago basis. The House Food Shortage Investigating Committee, headed by Representative Anderson (D., N.M.), who soon will become Secretary of Agriculture, has urged a support price of $13.50.

In terms of pounds of pork, the seven per cent drop in the spring crop from a year ago probably will be offset in part by a tendency of farmers to feed hogs to heavier weights. However, much of the increased weight would be fat rather than lean meat.

Prospects for the 1945 fall crop—which will be available for market in the Spring and Summer of 1946—are somewhat brighter. The department forecast a fall crop of 35,300,000 head, compared with last year's 31,325,000. The WFA goal is 37,000,000 head.

Figures Compared

Thus, on the basis of today's report, the combined spring and fall crops would give a total of about 87,000,000 pigs for the year compared with 86,753,000 last year and with the record of 121,706,000 in 1943.

The department expressed the belief, however, that the fall crop will turn out to be larger than now indicated, due to the heavy demand for meats. But it added that corn crop prospects in July and August will be an important factor in determining final decisions of hog farmers. The corn crop—vital in the production of pork—has gotten off to an unfavorable start in some sections of the country.

LUMBER SHORTAGE IS WORST SINCE 1941

It Threatens to Retard the Reconversion Program of Construction Industry

JUN 23 1945

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—A lumber shortage more severe than in any previous wartime year threatens to retard reconversion and recovery of the construction industry, War Production Board officials stated today.

Lumber needs, estimated by the WPB at 40 billion board feet for 1945, are 8 billion feet above foreseen supplies which is an unbalance that has aroused official fears of a lumber black market.

Civilian lumber allotments have been increased 19 per cent for the July-September quarter. This will give "a little more elbow room," a WPB official said, but it appears inadequate to support the five-fold increase in home, farm and commercial construction work recently permitted by relaxation of WPB's construction order.

Direct military demand is expected to taper slightly from its present staggering proportions, in view of the billions of board feet required to build new bases for the full-scale Pacific offensives and for the boxing and shipping of munitions, vehicles and supplies being transferred from Europe.

Survey European Possibilities

Complaints from the lumber trade about the volume of United States lumber being sent to repair and rebuild devastated Europe—an amount put by WPB at less than one per cent of American supplies—have spurred efforts to see what Europe can do about meeting its own needs.

WPB does not yet know how much less lumber big American industries will need as a result of declining munitions orders. Reports are being asked, and WPB plans to re-survey the returns by mid-July. Then it may be possible to boost the allocation to non-priority users.

Another drain on lumber supplies was imposed last month by the initial relaxation of WPB construction controls, so that householders may spend $1,000 instead of $200 in non-priority alterations or additions. Apartments and stores may spend $5,000 instead of $1,000, and factories may spend $25,000 instead of $5,000.

Need for Manpower

The lumber industry envisions another problem for itself if construction is relaxed ahead of lumber controls—the possibility that builders will become accustomed to using other materials.

The manpower shortage remains the biggest obstacle to increased lumber production, according to industry groups. WPB and the War Manpower Commission disagree on the number of men needed in the woods and mills. Accepting industry figures, WPB puts it at 123,000; WMC, basing its estimate on actual calls for help, puts it much lower.

The agencies agree, however, that output cannot be increased unless more workers are found. Mr. Krug has issued a plea that men released from aircraft plants and shipyards return to lower-paid lumbering as "a patriotic duty."

3024-27815

Grange Heard On World Fund

JUN 23 1945

Washington, June 22 (AP)—The National Grange recommended today that the Senate write further reservations, aimed at "sound credit practices," into House-approved legislation for American adherence to the Bretton Woods monetary agreement.

Presenting the grange's view to the Senate Banking Committee, Albert S. Goss, master, described as a "weak spot" the provisions regarding member borrowing from the proposed $8,800,000,000 international stabilization fund.

He said those sections empower the governing board to remove all restrictions on loans when a member puts up its currency as security.

Would Investigate Borrower

"We doubt the wisdom of extending credit, even for stabilization purposes, without regard to the economic position of the borrower," he added. "It would seem the part of wisdom to add a provision that an examination of the economic position of the borrower should be made with each loan, and that there should be reasonable prospect of the borrower's being able to meet the obligation assumed at maturity before the loan is approved."

The stabilization fund would make loans when a member was short of currencies of other nations. Its declared purposes are (1) to stabilize currencies and (2) to promote international trade by lending currencies in cases of temporary shortages.

Fund Target O Most Criticism

This fund has come in for more criticism than the proposed companion $9,100,000,000 bank which would make long-term loans for economic development.

As the Senate committee held a day-long session in an effort to complete hearings early next week, it heard the fund sharply criticized by professors of economics in two big universities.

Benjamin M. Anderson, of the University of California, called the whole program "vicious, artificial, self-defeating." He said that the fund proposes to lend money "without proper conditions" and that "the borrowers dominate" the bank.

Columbia Professor's Stand

B. H. Beckhart, of Columbia University, maintained that the fund's credit operations "are so automatic in character that no assurance is given that its resources will be used productively."

Acting Chairman Radcliffe (D., Md.) read into the record statements of indorsement for the program from Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and Harry Scherman, president of the Book-of-the-Month Club. They spoke for the Committee on Economic Development, an organization of businessmen which previously had given support to the pro[illegible]

More Canned Fruit, Vegetables For Civilians Seen by Jones

JUN 23 1945

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP) Civilian supplies of canned fruits and vegetables from this year's pack will be larger than has heretofore been indicated, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said tonight.

Military and other government requirements will be smaller than had been thought, he explained. Hence, the brighter prospects for civilians.

On the basis of present production prospects, civilian supplies of canned fruits will be about the same as last year, while civilian supplies of commercially canned vegetables will be from 10 to 15 per cent smaller. A sharper decrease from last year had been estimated earlier.

Jones also disclosed that there soon will be a decrease in the percentage of beef that federally-inspected slaughterers are required to set aside for military and government needs.

The reduction in the set aside will be designed, WFA meat officials explained, to carry out a meat allocation program for the July-September quarter under which the civilian supply is expected to average at the annual rate of 115 pounds per person.

The Army will get slightly less meat during the third quarter than any in the second. This allocation program was announced several weeks ago.

The set aside for good, choice and commercial grades of beef will be reduced from 50 to 30 per cent and canner and cutter grades from 75 to 65 per cent.

Officials explained that these reductions could be made because a larger portion of the beef cattle being marketed is moving to federally-inspected plants as the result of a new control program. Government purchases are limited to federally-inspected meats.

Truman Does Not Plan To Appoint Food Czar

JUN 23 1945

Olympia, Wash., June 22 (AP)—President Truman doesn't contemplate the appointment of a food dictator in a program looking to the early straightening out of meat and other food distribution, White House sources said today.

What he has in mind, these sources said, is a closer working relationship between agencies supervising the production, distribution and pricing of food.

Depends Upon Anderson

The program, to be put into effect when Clinton P. Anderson becomes Secretary of Agriculture and War Food Administrator, will, the President told his press conference yesterday, bring about an improvement automatically.

He said there would be a unity of control over prices and food, but did not go into details.

That does not mean, his staff said, that food control and pricing will be under one head, but that they will be brought into balance.

Takes Auto Trip

This clarification of the President's attitude was given shortly before Mr. Truman's departure on an automobile trip to Mount Rainier.

He and his official party, including Gov. Mon C. Wallgren, did not plan to return to the executive mansion here until 5 P.M.

After a press conference yesterday the President went on a nine-hour boat ride up Puget Sound with Wallgren. They traveled on the U.S.S. Brant, then got out in a rowboat, only to drag in two dogfish. A couple of fishermen, in a sympathetic mood, gave them a king salmon each. It was the President's second outing since he arrived Tuesday. He drove 90 miles by automobile Wednesday afternoon.

To Frisco Monday

Everything is set now for the President's departure Monday for San Francisco, where he plans to witness the signing of the United Nations peace organization charter. He will address the closing session of the meeting and leave Wednesday for a homecoming celebration in his home town of Independence, Missouri.

En route to San Francisco, he will land at Portland, Ore., for a tour through the city, spending from two to three hours there. Plans are in the hands of Portland citizens, Ross said.

French Mechanics Are Using Butter to Grease Machines

JUN 23 1945

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP) Word pictures of war-worn Europe, brought back by Rep. Grant (D-Ala.) from seven weeks travel on the continent:

Normandy, France: Mechanics greasing their machines with butter, cheaper and more available than grease.

Paris: Men's suits, prices at $44 to $50 across the channel in England, tagged at $500 to $700 apiece under French inflation.

Munich, Germany: A sign, "American soldiers enter this building under penalty of death," hanging prominently above a cellar beer parlor—the same in which one Adolf Hitler used to speak. It is off limits to souvenir-loving American Doughboys.

German countryside: Farmers, hard at work to make up for lost planting time. In a week's travel, only two moving trains to be seen, each pulling a few loads of coal. Thousands of "D.P.'s" — displaced peoples — wandering aimlessly, their household belongings piled in baby carriages, children's wagons and on their own backs.

Bombed German cities: A wealthy German merchant, forced to move from his elaborate, three-story house so American occupation headquarters may take it over. Lines, waiting long hours for their dole of bread from the American army. Families living "like rats" in the cellars of what were once their homes.

England: First prize in a plowing contest of the women's volunteer land army going to a former London typist.

So Spaatz listened a while, then drew Patch aside.

"I'm going to ask him the $64 question and it's a beauty," said Bomber Spaatz.

"Go ahead," said ground groups, strictly doughboy Patch.

"Isn't it a fact," Spaatz asked Goering, "that bombing from the air knocked Germany out of the war?"

"Nein," said Goering. "It was the speed with which the Allied ground forces jumped in on us. They caught us napping and captured Germany just when we were ready to spring some new things that might have been the balance of power."

Said Patch to Spaatz:

"That, my friend, is the $128 answer."

$250,366,962,836.55

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—The national debt increased more than three billion dollars on June 20 and passed 250 billion on its way up—the biggest one-day jump since last December—the daily Treasury statement showed today. The increase was attributed to corporation sales in the Seventh War Loan drive.

The biggest one-day increase in the debt during the Sixth War Loan drive was $3,450,000,000 last December 2. The total debt, including obligations guaranteed by the Treasury, is $250,366,962,836.55.

GOERING'S ANSWER SURPRISES SPAATZ

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—Senator Kilgore (D.-W. Va.) tells this tale of his recent trip to Europe:

Captured Nazi Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering was being questioned by the intelligence officers of Gen. Alexander Patch's Seventh Army.

Patch thought it would be a good idea if Goering was quizzed by the top Allied bombing expert, Lieut.-Gen. Carl Spaatz.

Treasury Asked About Loans of Gen. Roosevelt

Willis Wants to Know if He Borrowed From Any Others Besides A. & P. Head

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Senator Raymond E. Willis, Republican, of Indiana, asked Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today whether Brigadier General Elliott Roosevelt had obtained loans from "other prominent men" such as the $200,000 which John Hartford said he lent the late President's son and finally settled for $4,000.

Mr. Willis's office made public a letter from the Senator to Mr. Morgenthau concerning the reported loan by Mr. Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company.

Basing his inquiries on a "bad debts" deduction of more than $200,000 claimed by Mr. Hartford in his 1942 income tax return, Senator Willis asked for replies to these questions:

"1. Why did the Bureau of Internal Revenue wait until recently to begin investigating Hartford's 1942 deduction of such a large amount?"

"2. Do you not feel that it is time for drastic improvement in the service of the Bureau of Internal Revenue when this agency of the government is two years behind in investigating the returns of the richest men in America?

"3. Would you use the 10,000 new (income tax) enforcement agents on these higher brackets, rather than concentrating on the small business? . . .

"4. Did you ever talk with Mr. Hannegan (Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman and Postmaster General, former Collector of Internal Revenue) about this particular return, and, if so, what was his excuse for not making the necessary investigation at that time?

"5. Can you tell me whether or not Elliott Roosevelt reported the ultimate disposition of the $196,000 . . . also, can you tell mee fhether or not Elliott Roosevelt negotiated other loans from other prominent men, as has been rumored?

"6. If a young civilian of twenty-nine were to deposit $200,000 or more in a bank, although having no great noticeable income, would you expect a banker of today to report that as an unusual transaction? Or what exactly do you mean when you request banks to report every 'unusual transaction?'"

General Roosevelt, now in the Army Air Forces, was said by Mr. Hartford's attorney to have borrowed the money to finance a radio enterprise.

SYNTHETIC 'GAS' MADE BY BUREAU OF MINES

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Michael V. Straus, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, declared today that the Bureau of Mines was making synthetic fuels and gasoline. He said it was a good gasoline and drove internal-combustion engines.

Successful completion of the five-year $30,000,000 synthetic fuels demonstration program authorized by Congress would be a long step toward establishment of a synthetic fuels industry, he told a special Senate committee investigating petroleum reserves.

"We will then be ready," he added, "for a United States declaration of oil independence at any time that our dwindling domestic natural petroleum reserves make it necessary to run to synthetic sources of gasoline."

The national interest required a "sure source of gasoline within the domestic confines of the United States, independent of any factors beyond our control," Mr. Straus said.

However, synthetic fuels work might be affected by international cartel agreements, prices, taxes, explorations and new discoveries of natural petroleum, he warned.

Most of the synthetic gasolines would come from coals and lignites, of which there are proved deposits of more than 3,000,000,000,000 tons in the United States, he said. "Sufficient to supply all existing demands for these fuels plus enough to give us all the gasoline at our present rate of consumption that we need for at least the next thousand years."

Halsey Due Saddle For Tokyo Ride

JUN 23 1945

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., will get a hand-made, silver-mounted de luxe saddle for his proposed ride into Tokyo on Emperor Hirohito's white horse.

Work started on it today at Reno, Nev., the United States Treasury announced here.

The Reno Chamber of Commerce, which will furnish the saddle, has asked the Treasury to find out the Admiral's measurements.

Months ago, Halsey saw a picture of Emperor Hirohito on a handsome white horse. He said he wanted to ride that horse into Tokyo, and appealed to B-29 bombardiers to try not to hit the Imperial stables.

The plan to send him a cowboy-model saddle grew out of these powerful reasons:

1. The Navy does not issue saddles to its admirals.

2. Hirohito's saddle would be much too small for "Bull" Halsey.

The saddle will have bucking rolls, hand-tooling, inlaid initials, and silver-mounted bridle, halter and quirt.

"And," said a war-bond official here, "just in case there are any Japs left when the Admiral rides through the ruins, there will be a lasso."

Owners Get Back Seized Coal Mines

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Anthracite mines seized when strikes threatened production were restored by the Government to private ownership today.

The properties, 354 Pennsylvania mining companies and two mines producing Virginia anthracite, had been under control of the Solid Fuels Administration.

Since the seizure, a new wage contract for the miners has been approved.

In turning back the properties, the Solid Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes asked the miners and operators to boost production to recoup "every possible ton of the more than 3,500,000 tons of output estimated to have been lost due to strikes in May."

Because of strikes and the manpower shortages in the mines, Ickes said, the production of anthracite suitable for domestic use may fall as much as 12,000,000 tons under requirements for the 1945-46 fuel year.

U.S. Agrees To Take Hand In Tangier Issue

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Officials said tonight that the United States has accepted an invitation from Britain and France to discuss the restoration of international status to Tangier.

The prospective negotiations will seek to re-establish international control of the strategic Mediterranean port in Spanish Morocco, over which Spain assumed authority in June, 1940, when France fell.

Succession Bill Action Postponed

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—The Senate Elections Committee today talked over President Truman's proposal that the Speaker of the House be designated his successor in the event that he should not serve out his term. No action was taken.

"We decided we should wait a week," Chairman Green (D.-R. I.) told reporters.

A bill by Senator Bridges (R.-N. H.) to carry out the President's recommendation is before the committee.

HALE HEADS 4TH AIR FORCE

Deputy Chief in Pacific Gets Post at San Francisco

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, who recently returned from the Pacific, will command the Fourth Air Force, with headquarters at San Francisco, the War Department announced today.

General Hale, 52 years old, will take over his new command about July 1. He succeeds Brig. Gen. Edward M. Morris, who will remain with the Fourth Air Force as a wing commander.

General Hale, a native of Pittsburg, Kan., had served as acting deputy commander of Army Air Forces in the Pacific Ocean Areas prior to his return to the United States. He commanded the Seventh Air Force, based at Hawaii from July, 1942, to April, 1944.

Truman-Control Bill In Peril

Washington, June 22 (AP)—President Truman's request for blanket authority to reorganize and control all Federal agencies appeared today to be buried in a House committee pigeonhole.

In its place, the Expenditures Committee probably will consider a bill by its chairman, Representative Manasco (D., Ala.), which withholds more than a score of departments from presidential control.

But it isn't going to hurry into that one, either, although most of the members feel that some sort of a reorganization law is needed. Hearings on the Manasco bill will probably be put off until after the summer recess.

Requested Month Ago

More than a month ago Mr. Truman asked Congress for legislation which would give the White House a post-war string on all departments and independent agencies, power now held under emergency wartime laws. The authority is needed, the President said, to permit reshuffling of government business in step with changing conditions.

A few days later a model bill came up from the Administration. It gave the President reorganization power over all agencies save the General Accounting Office, long considered an arm of Congress.

Manasco says the Administration bill was so broad it couldn't get committee approval. Even if it did, he added, the measure would be trounced in the House.

Restricted Power

The Manasco bill, most likely the result of the presidential request, gives the White House broad powers to streamline some Federal agencies. But it retains the independence of such things as the Veterans Administration, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission and the Tariff Commission.

"They all have the power to shape national policy," said a House Democrat, "and Congress has no intention of relinquishing control over them. Their responsibility to the public is through Congress and Congress must have the right to review their performance."

Un-Americanism Probers' Policy

Washington, June 22 (AP)—The House Committee on un-American Activities issued a policy declaration today amid reports that its chairman, Representative Edward Hart (D., N.J.), would soon resign.

Hart declined to discuss the resignation reports as he handed out the committee's policy declaration saying it "wants evidence only, and wants that evidence substantiated."

Colleagues of Hart, however, said they would not be surprised if he quit within the next few weeks, ostensibly because of ill health and the pressure of other duties.

Wants No Mere Opinions

In its policy declaration, the committee said its main objective is to discover "the truth as far as possible concerning subversive un-American activities."

"It does not seek and will not willingly receive mere opinions at hearings," the committee said, "nor will it give currency to mere opinions. It does seek facts, accompanied by specific proofs."

The committee said all prospective witnesses to be heard in open session must first be examined "in private" by members, the committee counsel or an investigator "and their testimony sifted with a view to determining what part of it is worthy of presentation at the hearing."

Curb On Statements

Witnesses will not, as a matter of policy, be permitted to make or read "voluntary or prepared statements, unless same have been examined by committee counsel or by the committee."

The committee emphasized that it will have no so-called "spokesman," and said "no statements whatever concerning the work of the committee shall be made or issued by any committee employé, unless authorized by the committee in writing."

The group issued its declaration as it awaited resumption, next Wednesday, of hearings in its first investigation, involving radio broadcasts by the New York regional OPA office.

Heads OPA's Price Board.

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—The OPA today announced the appointment of Harold W. Bangert, Fargo, N. D., as director of the agency's national price control board. He has been director of OPA's Fargo-Moorhead district office.

TRUMAN VIEWS PEAKS OF MOUNT RAINIER

JUN 23 1945

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 22—(AP) President Truman abandoned himself today to the enjoyment of his vacation.

He and his staff and Gov. Mon C. Wallgren piled into automobiles for a trip to Mt. Rainier to view the snow-capped peaks and walk about in the bracing Pacific northwest air.

Shortly before the departure, a member of the President's staff told reporters that Mr. Truman does not contemplate the establishment of a food dictator in the program looking to unified control over food production, distribution and pricing.

He expects Clinton P. Anderson, to bring about a closer relationship between agencies dealing with all aspects of food and meat handling when he takes over as agriculture secretary and war food administrator.

The idea, this source said, is to bring the programs into balance, but complete details will be announced later.

The program, the President told his press conference yesterday, will straighten out the food crisis automatically and is designed to work out a unified control.

MAGIC WORDS TO RED GUARDS

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—Representative Grant (D.-Ala.) told reporters today of using two magic passwords to cross the Elbe River into Russian-occupied Germany. The words: "Roosevelt Soviets."

Grant, back from a survey of the European food situation, said that Russian guards lowered their guns immediately and let him and his party cross.

No Meat For Lunch, 3,500 Leave Jobs

JUN 23 1945

Other strike news on Page 2

Detroit, June 22 (AP)—Protesting the lack of meat in their sandwiches, some 3,500 workers left their jobs today at the Conner avenue aircraft plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company.

The sandwiches are supplied by a catering firm.

Harold R. Wood, president of local 742, United Automobile Workers (CIO), said the action was unauthorized.

Detroit's meat supply was cut further today when most of the city's slaughter houses were closed because of a strike of 335 employes of four rendering companies.

WLB Delay Charged

The strikers, members of the Packing House Workers (CIO), quit yesterday in protest of what they called delay on the part of the Regional War Labor Board in settling wage and other demands. The board said it would not act until the strike ended.

Slaughter house operators said it was impossible to continue operations without the rendering companies's services in disposal of animal waste.

Dr. Bruce H. Douglas, city health commissioner, said additional killings could not be permitted until after disposal of waste from animals killed the previous day.

"Must Go Shopping"

Wood said the Briggs incident was not a strike, but that "workers have to take time off to take their wives shopping for food because they cannot get what they need in neighborhood stores."

Union spokesmen said the protest action would affect 7,500 workers on three shifts at Briggs Conner plant.

R. J. Thomas, international UAW-CIO president, issued an appeal to workers to refrain from such walkouts. At the same time he said:

"There should be a government investigation of the meat and food shortages in Detroit. The situation is worse here than in any other city in the country."

35,900 WORKERS IDLE IN DETROIT

DETROIT, June 22—(AP) A deadlock in the AFL-CIO dispute over reconversion jobs in the automobile industry and other strikes made 35,900 workers idle in Detroit tonight.

Principal effect of the inter-union quarrel was the halting of aircraft and marine engine production at Packard Motor Car Co.

Some 20,900 Packard employes were idle because of a walkout yesterday by 1,000 maintenance men, members of the Maintenance, Construction and Powerhouse workers council (CIO). They sought to enforce their demand that no AFL workers be used on reconversion while CIO manpower was available.

A strike of 145 AFL skilled workers continued to tie up reconversion work at three Chrysler Corp. plants.

Approximately 4,000 day-shift employes left their work in three plants of the Budd Wheel Co. today to support demands of UAW-CIO maintenance workers that hourly wage rates of CIO maintenance workers be increased to equal AFL rates.

More than 11,000 other workers were idle in disputes not connected with the reconversion question.

Knudsen Honored For War Work

Detroit, June 22 (AP)—High-ranking army and civilian officials joined thousands of Detroit's war workers yesterday in a salute to Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, USA, resigned, the Army's No. 1 civilian production troubleshooter of World War II.

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Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson headed the army representatives at the ceremonies, with Marshall lauding Knudsen as "the kind of an American we all admire."

Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), Gov. Harry F. Kelly and Mayor Edward Jeffries of Detroit took part in the tribute to the Danish-born industrialist.

Knudsen declared "American production is now enough to produce whatever will be demanded to win this war and to set up protection for the next one—if it comes."

President Truman; William F. Green, president of the AFL; Philip Murray, president of the CIO, and Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark, were among the hundreds who sent congratulatory messages.

Chain Has Packing Plant, Hogs Meat

Milwaukee, June 22 (AP)—Butchers who put out 3,500 pounds of fine meat and poultry during the first four hours of a chain store supermarket's "grand opening" kept up the pace today while hundreds of meat-hungry Milwaukeeans jammed the store and built long waiting lines.

Meanwhile independent retail marketmen who looked at empty meat trays in their shops said that one of their suppliers, the Quality Packing Company, had been taken over by the chain and advised its customers they would get no more meat.

Announcing purchase of the packing plant, W. H. Hitchcock, state branch manager of the chain, said, "We're going to have lots of meat in all our markets as soon as we get our packing plant going full swing." He said the plant's output would be doubled.

Independents who called on district OPA headquarters to discuss the loss of their meat were told by Director Harold T. Smith that the OPA had nothing to do with the situation so long as price and rationing regulations were observed.

4 New Strikes Raise Total Of Idle To Nearly 75,000

JUN 23 1945

Chicago, June 22 (AP)—Four new work stoppages, one over lack of meat in lunch sandwiches, boosted the total of workers idle in labor controversies to nearly 75,000 today.

Eight thousand seven hundred persons in the aircraft, chemical, rubber and artillery fuse industries were involved in the fresh outbreaks.

On the peace side of the labor picture, an unestimated number of striking Chicago truck drivers were resuming work after a week's idleness and 2,500 Chicago International Harvester Company workers returned to their jobs after a four-day dispute.

WLB Takes Action

The War Labor Board took action in another big strike. It ordered CIO United Rubber Workers' representatives to appear tomorrow at a hearing on failure to end a strike of 16,700 at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio.

The walkout, which began Sunday, was over failure to reach an agreement on issues involving wages, hours and overtime pay.

Some 3,500 workers left their posts at the Conner avenue aircraft plant of Briggs Manufacturing Company, Detroit, in protest against lack of meat in sandwiches supplied by a catering concern.

Harold R. Wood, of the CIO United Automobile Workers, said there was no strike but "workers have to take time off to take their wives shopping for food because they cannot get what they need in neighborhood stores." The action was expected to involve 7,500 on three shifts.

In Monsanto, Ill., production of the Monsanto Chemical Company was halted when 1,200 workers failed to report after picket lines had been set up by warehouse employés. The company declined comment and the union officials were unavailable for a statement on that dispute.

The Carter Carburetor Company's artillery fuse plant in St. Louis was compelled to shut down when 2,700 employés refused to cross a picket line established by 150 workers. A CIO United Automobile Workers union representative said employés accused the company of delaying several arbitration cases unnecessarily.

A stoppage of 2,000 workers at the Eau Claire (Wis.) Gillette tire plant of United States Rubber Company ended after a conciliation meeting. The CIO United Rubber Workers Union official said the walkout, apparently based on a wage-rate dispute, was unauthorized.

15,000 Involved

One of the most widespread strikes was that in the glass industry, involving 8,000 Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company workers and 7,000 employés of Liberty-Owens-Ford. The strike started Thursday night after a breakdown of contract negotiations with the CIO Glass Workers Union.

Plant officials banked the glass furnaces because reheating requires a month to six weeks if the fires go out.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass plants involved are at Creighton and Ford City, Pa.; Crystal City, Mo.; Mount Vernon, Ohio; Henrietta, Okla., and Clarksburg, W.Va. The Libbey-Owens-Ford plants are in Ottawa, Ill.; Shreveport, La.; Charleston, W.Va., and Toledo, Ohio.

U.S. Facing Tax Problems

Boston, June 22 (AP)—The United States faces "some of the most difficult tax problems in our history" and there is "less room for (postwar) tax reduction that most people appear to expect," Roy Blough, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury said today.

Speaking at the seventy-ninth quarterly meeting of the New England Council, a business promotion group, Blough said that the area for postwar tax reduction is relatively small and will depend on the level of business activity and employment.

"No one can tell at this time how much tax reduction can be rightfully expected in the postwar period, but it is safe to say that its magnitude will be disappointing to many of our tax optimists," the tax official declared.

Too Many Imponderables

"There are too many imponderables in forecasting both expenditures and revenues. How large must the armed forces be? What kind of foreign trade relations will we have? What will be congressional policy regarding aids to agriculture and aids to the unemployed? What will be the policy toward veterans?

"These things have to be answered before anything like an accurate forecast of postwar expenditures can be made."

Blough added that the current war with Japan rules out any immediate tax reduction.

SEC HAS 100 CASES ON MINING STOCKS

JUN 23 1945

Counsel Discusses Inquiries Into Sales of Canadian Securities in U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has about 100 docketed investigations of Toronto brokers and issuers who are "illegally offering securities into the United States in violation of the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940," Edward H. Cashion, counsel to the SEC's corporate finance division, said today.

Mr. Cashion disclosed this information in connection with the reported statement made earlier this week by Premier George A. Drew of Ontario that speculative investment is in the best interests of the province.

"For many years," Mr. Cashion said, "it has been the policy of the commission, when it discovers any illegal sale of Toronto securities by brokers or issuers, to notify the Ontario Securities Commission of such violations.

"The procedure which the commission follows in this regard is to direct a letter to the particular Ontario broker or issuer, informing him that he is violating one of the acts administered by the commission and calling particular attention to the fact that he is violating the registration and fraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933. A copy of this letter is transmitted to the Ontario Securities Commission."

Virginia Takes Action

RICHMOND, Va., June 22 (AP)—Four Canadian stock brokerage firms and a Canadian gold mining company were ordered today to appear before the State Corporation Commission here July 11 to show cause why a cease and desist order should not be entered against them, enjoining the offering or advertising of securities in Virginia.

Mayor Tries Helicopter, Sees a Big Future for It

La Guardia Flies in Test Plane at Niagara Falls

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 22 (AP).—Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York became today—the Bell Aircraft Corporation says—the first American mayor to ride in a helicopter.

After the trip, Mr. La Guardia, who was himself a flyer in the world war, declared:

"It was a wonderful experience, entirely different from any other flying I've done. The helicopter gives you a feeling of complete assurance, and I was impressed by its ability to go backward, forward, sideways and straight up and down.

"I can see that when these new kinds of aircraft are fully developed and in production they will provide a kind of flight we have never had before. They would be useful, for example, for traveling between airports and municipal centers, thus cutting down the time usually wasted on either end of an ordinary airplane trip, as well as for regular commuting.

"We will have to do a lot of testing under varying conditions to develop all possible uses, but I have no doubt the helicopter is going to be an important part of our aviation picture."

The helicopter in which the Mayor flew was an experimental model. Just before landing, Pilot Floyd Carlson held the craft motionless a few feet off the ground while the Mayor reached down and shook hands with Lawrence D. Bell, company president, who was standing on the ground.

Mayor La Guardia visited Bell's Niagara Falls plant with a number of municipal executives with whom he had attended conferences of the Canadian Federation of Mayors earlier this week.

Jagger Sees World Need For Free News Agencies

A. P. Official Stresses News Rather Than Propaganda

TAMIMENT, Pa., June 22 (AP).—Claude A. Jagger, assistant general manager of The Associated Press, said today the world "needs as never before free newspapers and news distributing agencies devoted to presenting the news as objectively and fairly as energy and good faith can make it."

"This does not mean that controversy should be suppressed," he said in a speech prepared for the second session of the eleventh annual conference of the Tamiment Social and Economic Institute.

Declaring there could be little hope for a durable world order "without a tremendous increase in understanding and tolerance between the peoples of the world," Mr. Jagger said:

"World understanding cannot be achieved by propaganda. In the first place, propaganda is more effective in its appeal to emotions than to reason so that by its very nature it is more likely to promote dissension than understanding. In the second place men have grown sensitive to propaganda efforts, and not only do not believe it, they resent it."

200 B-29's Quit Tampa As Storm Approaches

Tampa, Fla., June 22 (AP)—Shipping was at a standstill and all army planes had been removed today as a result of the small-craft warning issued by the United States Weather Bureau of a small tropical disturbance moving northward up the Gulf of Mexico.

The migration included more than 200 B-29's based here for training purposes. The big Superfortresses took off at hourly intervals and were sent to Grand Island, Neb., a flight of 2,000 miles. Training crews were sent with the bombers.

Governors Urge Feed Grain Be Moved

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NEW YORK, June 22 (AP).—Governors of 13 northeastern states said today the key to food shortages in their areas was elimination of what they called a railroad bottleneck preventing shipment of sufficient feed grain.

In a nine-page joint statement issued after an all-day food conference, the governors said: "grain for the northeast means milk and eggs. Milk and eggs mean the best possible protection for the diet of northeastern people."

The governors said "the greatest service that could be rendered to meet the acute grain shortage on which our essential food supply depends would be for the Office of Defense Transportation to make immediately available an increased number of box cars."

The governors declared that the main railroad bottleneck yesterday was 3,678 cars. As a result of this shortage, only 151 cars were loaded with grain for domestic use, they said.

"With only a few days' supply of grain in many sections, the immediate situation of our laying flocks and dairy herds is critical," the statement said.

The governors appointed a committee of three "to press for action by the appropriate federal authorities consistent with the facts as we have stated them."

The committee included Gov. Herbert R. Conor of Maryland, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, and Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island.

Other conclusions reached by the governors:

1. "Grain supply for the northeast is not improving but is steadily deteriorating. The grain essential which flows to us over the great lakes from Canada and the midwest is not moving in sufficient quantity. Every day of navigation which passes without the necessary grain shipments builds up a greater feeds crisis for this summer and the winter ahead."

Meat Supplies to Increase

2. Meat—"Meat supplies will soon increase somewhat in the normal seasonal process." The present crisis is "due to faulty distribution of the available supplies."

3. Poultry meat—At the present time "consumers are practically unable to buy poultry except in the black market. Our laying flocks are being liquidated at greater than normal rate as a result of high black market prices being more enticing than black market egg prices."

Eggs — A study of distribution "discloses a chaotic condition in the supply of eggs. Competent observers estimate that in many areas of the northeast, 90 per cent of poultry and eggs are moving at above-ceiling prices."

Milk—"This is the one bright spot in our food picture" but "it will be impossible to maintain present production of milk x x x without a major improvement in the grain supply."

At a press conference before the meeting, the governors said government aid would be necessary to relieve the shortages in their states. The conference was called by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut.

COMMUNISTS PLA NEW POLITICAL LIN

Association In U.S. To Hold Convention Next Month

New York, June 22 (AP)—The Communist Political Association committed for the past year to a policy of co-operation with the free interprise system, will hold a national convention here next month to adopt a new "political line."

In a statement announcing the special convention would be held July 26-28, the CPA's national committee named Earl Browder, president of the association, as "the chief architect" of what it termed "opportunist errors and mistakes of the CPA."

Browder and other members of the national board retain their posts "in view of the early date set for a national convention," the committee said, but it named a three-member "secretariat," excluding Browder as "the authoritative spokesman of the CPA."

Browder Not Available

Browder could not be reached for comment. The CPA offices said he was not in and was not expected.

Three times candidate of the Communist party for President of the United States, Browder led a successful movement to disband the party, and form the CPA in its stead, a year ago last month. He said in a speech at the time:

"It must be accepted as one of the political facts of life that the program of democratic progressive majority to which we adhere includes the defense of 'free enterprise,' and that we do not challenge this program."

Errors Laid To Browder

Early this month dissolution of the party was condemned as "an opportunist mistake" by the CPA's national board, which declared that American Communists must operate as "the independent, Marxist party of the working class."

In today's statement, published in the *Daily Worker*, the national committee approved the board's stand and said "the responsibility for the opportunist errors and mistakes of the CPA rests in the first place upon Comrade Browder, the chief architect of our revisionism."

A50

ADD LDN—war criminals (Singleton) xxx European countries

IT WAS ESTABLISHED, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD TAKEN THE STRONG POSITION THAT THE TRIALS MUST NOT BE POSTPONED INDEFINITELY. IT IS TOWARD THAT END THAT SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, CHIEF U.S. PROSECUTOR OF WAR CRIMINALS, IS WORKING NOW. HE ARRIVED HERE EARLIER THIS WEEK WITH A STAFF OF LEGAL EXPERTS FOLLOWING CONSULTATIONS IN WASHINGTON, WHERE HE MADE A DIRECT REPORT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON RESULTS OF A PRELIMINARY SURVEY.

M602AEW

ADD LDN Pol 1st day xxx by themselves

BIERUT NOTIFIED SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV, SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND U.S.AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN OF THE DECISIONS REACHED BY THE POLES, THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE REPORT ADDED THAT THE THREE "NOTED" THE AGREEMENT "WITH SATISFACTION."

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THE TEXT OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWS:

"REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC: PRESIDENT BIERUT, VICE PRESIDENT KOWALSKO, PRIME MINISTER OSUBKA-MORAWSKI AND VICE-PREMIER GOMULKA; DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FROM POLAND: DR.KIERNIK WHO ARRIVED IN PLACE OF MR.WITOS WHO IS INDISPOSED, DR.KOLODZIEJSKI, PROF.KRZYZANOWSKI, PROF. KUTZREBA AND MR.ZULAWSKI; POLISH DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FROM ABROAD: MR.MIKOLAJCZYK, MR.KOLODZEIJ AS WELL AS MR.STANCZK ARRIVED IN MOSCOW AT THE INVITATION OF THE COMMISSION SET UP ON THE BASIS OF THE CRIMEA DECISION AND CONSISTING OF MR.MOLOTOV, SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, AMBASSADOR OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND MR.AVERELL HARRIMAN, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR.

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"THE ABOVE MENTIONED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC AS WELL AS THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FROM POLAND AND ABROAD, CONVINCED THAT THE FEELING OF NATIONAL DIGNITY AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POLISH STATE REQUIRES POLISH AFFAIRS TO BE SETTLED BY THE POLES THEMSELVES, REACHED FULL UNDERSTANDING AS REGARDS THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC.

"THIS UNDERSTANDING IS EXPRESSED IN THE FOLLOWING DECISION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED:

"(A) AN INVITATION TO MR.WINCENTY WITOS FROM POLAND AND MR.STANISLAW GRABSKI FROM ABROAD TO JOIN THE PRESIDIUM OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF POLAND.

"(B) INCLUSION OF WLADISLAW KIERNIK AND CZESLAW WYCEH FROM POLAND AS WELL AS STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, JAN STANCZYK AND MECZISLAW THUGUT FROM ABROAD IN THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY.

"(C) FULL COMPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY WILL BE PUBLISHED IN WARSAW WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

"SIMULTANEOUSLY IT WAS DECIDED TO INVITE TO PARTICIPATE IN STATE ACTIVITY A NUMBER OF POLISH DEMOCRATIC LEADERS HITHERTO RESIDENT ABROAD

New Troop Debarking Plan

New York, June 22 (AP)—Something new in troop debarkation methods is scheduled for trial in this port tomorrow when the S.S. Marine Angel steams about 21 miles up the Hudson River to unload 2,622 returning soldiers at the village of Piermont, N.Y.

The overseas army personnel, members of the 97th Infantry Division, will be debarked by harbor boat and then transferred by truck to Camp Shanks, 4 miles away.

The new procedure, army port of embarkation officials said, was aimed to relieve pressure on the railroads.

Returning troops destined for Camp Kilmer, N.J., will continue to disembark from their ships at piers in the New York port area.

Brings 2,643 Troops

New York, June 22 (AP)—The Army Transport Thomas H. Barry returned from Europe today with 2,643 troops, nearly 80 per cent of them wounded.

30.24-27819

AMONG THEM KAROL POPIEL, CHAIRMAN OF 'STRONNICTWO PRACY' (LABOR PARTY) AS WELL AS MESSRS. KOLODZIEJ AND ZAKOWSKI.

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"THE PRESIDENT MR.BIERUT UNDERTOOK TO NOTIFY THE COMMISSION CONSISTING OF MOLOTOV, CLARK KERR AND HARRIMAN OF THE ABOVE DECISIONS. MR. MOLOTOV, MR.HARRIMAN AND SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, ACTING ON AUUTHORIZATION OF THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE AS THE COMMISSION ON THE POLISH QUESTION, HAVE NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THE AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN THE PROVISIONAL POLISH GOVERNMENT AND OTHER DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FROM POLAND AND ABROAD ON THE FORMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL POLISH GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY."

(END TEXT)

SK1027PEW

A106

(100)

LONDON--FOURTH ADD POLISH X X X NATIONAL UNITY."

MOSCOW RADIO SAID THAT MARSHAL STALIN RECEIVED BIERUT AND OSUBKA-MORAWSKI ON THURSDAY THE FINAL DAY OF THE POLES MEETING. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT WERE PRESENT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT REACHED IN MOSCOW ON THE NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT FOLLOWED QUICKLY ON THE HEELS OF THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT IT WOULD APPEAL TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO INTERCEDE FOR 12 POLISH UNDERGROUND LEADERS CONVICTED OF DIVERSIONARY ACTIVITIES BEHIND THE RED ARMY LINES AND TO URGE THE SOVIET TO REMOVE TROOPS FROM POLAND.

SK1106PEW

LONDON--FIFTH ADD POLISH X X X FROM POLAND.

--DASH--

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AGREEMENT ON THE POLISH PROBLEM AS ANNOUNCED IN MOSCOW CAME LESS THAN A MONTH AFTER HARRY HOPKINS, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, WENT TO THE SOVIET CAPITAL FOR A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH MARSHAL STALIN.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MEETING OF THE POLISH FACTIONS WERE ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY AFTER HOPKINS' RETURN.

THE DISPUTE, ONE OF THE KNOTTIEST IN RUSSO-BRITISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS, REPORTEDLY WAS DISCUSSED AT SUCH LENGTH AT THE BIG THREE'S YALTA CONFERENCE THAT THE CONFEREES WERE COMPELLED TO POSTPONE EXTENSIVE DISCUSSION OF OTHER PROBLEMS.

THE YALTA CONFEREES FINALLY AGREED THAT THE SOVIET-RECOGNIZED WARSAW GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE BROADENED TO INCLUDE CERTAIN UNNAMED "DEMOCRATIC LEADERS" FROM WITHIN POLAND AND FROM AMONG POLES ABROAD, AND THAT EVENTUALLY THERE SHOULD BE FREE ELECTIONS.

THE BIG THREE SET UP AN ALLIED COMMISSION TO WORK OUT DETAILS. IT WAS THIS COMMISSION, COMPRISING SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M. MOLOTOV, SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, AND W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, WHICH CONSULTED WITH THE POLISH FACTIONS IN MOSCOW AND ANNOUNCED THEIR AGREEMENT FRIDAY NIGHT.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AGREED AT YALTA THAT WHEN THE SOVIET-SPONSORED GOVERNMENT WAS REORGANIZED TO FORM A "NATIONAL UNITY" REGIME THEY WOULD ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH IT.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAD GIVEN SUPPORT TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON. THE RUSSIANS SPONSORED THE REGIME INSIDE POLAND SOON AFTER THE GERMANS WERE LARGELY CLEARED OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

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A91UN

FOLO LONDON POLISH

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SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 22-(AP)-POLAND PROBABLY WILL BE THE 51ST MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, BUT SECURITY CONFERENCE OFFICIALS SEE SMALL CHANCE OF THIS HAPPENING BEFORE THE CONFERENCE ENDS TUESDAY.

HOWEVER, THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MOSCOW RADIO OF AGREEMENT AMONG POLISH GROUPS MEETING IN MOSCOW ON THE FORMATION OF A NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT WAS REGARDED AS DEFINITELY CLEARING THE WAY FOR POLAND TO SIGN THE NEW WORLD CHARTER.

FOUR STEPS WOULD HAVE TO PRECEDE ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP: BIG 3 APPROVAL OF THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT, ACTUAL CREATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT, RECOGNITION OF IT BY THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND BRITAIN, AND DESIGNATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE OFFICIAL TO SIGN IN ITS BEHALF.

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A PLACE HAS BEEN "RESERVED" FOR POLAND IN THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION, THROUGH GENERAL AGREEMENT.

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MM716PPW NM

LONDON--FIRST ADD POLISH XXX SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

THE LONDON POLISH REGIME HAS NEVER ORDERED A HOSTILE ACT AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION, ARCISZEWSKI SAID. HE SAID THAT BECAUSE RUSSIA WAS A GREAT POWER, IT IS OBVIOUS THAT ANY HOSTILITY "NEVER COULD BE IN THE INTEREST OF POLAND."

ANSWERING STATEMENTS AT THE MOSCOW TRIAL THAT THE 16 ACCUSED POLES, OF WHICH 12 WERE CONVICTED, ACTED ON ORDERS FROM THE LONDON REGIME, THE 72-YEAR-OLD PREMIER SAID:

"ALL MESSAGES TO THE UNDERGROUND PASSED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP AND HAVE FOR MANY MONTHS PAST. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT SUCH MESSAGES AS ALLEGED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TRANSMISSION."

THE PREMIER ADDED:

"THERE IS NO PRECEDENT IN THE HISTORY OF RELATIONS BETWEEN CIVILIZED NATIONS OF INVITING DELEGATES OF HIGH STANDING FOR POLITICAL CONVERSATIONS AND THEN PLACING THEM IN JAIL AS ALLEGED CRIMINALS. XXX IF THE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST THEM BY THE SOVIET WERE TRUE, AND IF THEY WERE AS ALLEGED PLOTTING AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION, WOULD THEY HAVE VOLUNTARILY ACCEPTED THE INVITATION TO THE MOSCOW TALKS AND COME INTO THE OPEN FREELY?"

RQ127PEW

ADD LDN Secret Airline (Udmeson) xxx mos. later

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW ON THE FIRST FLIGHT WERE MAJ. DAVID H. SCHREINER, COLUMBUS, OHIO; CAPT. ROBERT C. DURHAM, NEW YORK; CAPT. ROBERT J. WITHROW, LOMPOC, CALIF.; SGT. ALBERT L. SAGE, JR., DREW, MISS.; SGT. RAY FOY, NEWBERRY, S.C.; SGT. CECIL F. GROVE, WAVERLY, MO.

SOME OTHER VETERANS OF THE STOCKHOLM RUN WHEN IT WAS TOUCH-AND-GO BUSINESS WERE LT. LESTER M. SCHICK, HUDSON, IND.; SGT. WILLIAM C. JESPERSON, WILLARD, MONT.; SGT. ALBERT KRASEVAC, GRASS VALLEY, CALIF.; SGT. WILFORD L. BOLLINGER, DES PLAINES, ILL.; A CALIF.; SGT.WILFORD L. BOLLINGER, DES PLAINES, ILL.; AND SGT. NEIL G. RICHARDS, CHEYENNE, WYO.

MK758AEW

ADD LDN (Troops) xxx hospital units

THEY WHISTLED IN AWE AT THE SIZE OF THE 1,031-FOOT-LONG, 14-DECK GIANT AS THEY WENT ABOARD FOR THE FIVE-DAY TRIP HOME.

"BUT I'D BE GLAD TO RIDE A LIBERTY SHIP, IF IT HEADED FOR THE U.S.A.," SAID CPL.DOYAL G.SANDERS OF 728 SOUTH OAKES ST., SAN ANGELO, TEX., AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE GROUND CREWMAN, WHOSE 104 POINTS MEAN THAT HE WILL SOON BE A CIVILIAN.

MANY OF HIS COMRADES, HOWEVER, WILL GO TO THE PACIFIC.

SGT.JAMES H.O'BRIEN OF 2821 BRIGGS AVE., NEW.YORK CITY, WITH 95 POINTS, SAID HE HOPED TO USE THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS TO GO TO

30.24-27821

SCHOOL A YEAR OR TWO WHILE LOOKING FOR A JOB. HE WAS A BROKER'S CLERK BEFORE THE WAR.

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QQ841AEW

A80

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE LIBERAL PARTY ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WOULD HAVE 304 CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD FOR THE JULY 5 NATIONAL ELECTION. OF THOSE ENDORSED, 150 SERVED IN WORLD WAR II AND 21 ARE WOMEN.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY HAS ENTERED 640 CANDIDATES, AND THE LABOR PARTY HAS PUT UP ABOUT 600.

G759AEW

A129

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN SAID IN A CAMPAIGN STATEMENT TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND HIS COLLEAGUES WERE ENTITLED TO KNOW "WHERE THEY STAND WITH THE ELECTORATE" IN ORDER TO CARRY ON THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND KEEP PEACE IN EUROPE.

EDEN MADE NO REFERENCE TO ILLNESS WHICH HAS KEPT HIM FROM TAKING A PERSONAL PART IN THE CAMPAIGN BETWEEN CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVES AND THE LABOR PARTY FOR CONTROL OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN THE JULY 5 ELECTIONS.

N1030AEW

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES SAID IN A PARIS DISPATCH YESTERDAY THAT THE VENEREAL DISEASE RATE AMONG U.S. ARMY GROUND FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER HAD INCREASED MORE THAN 300 PER CENT BETWEEN EARLY APRIL AND THE WEEK ENDED MAY 25.

THE RATE AMONG ALLIED TROOPS SINCE V-E DAY HAS INCREASED BY ABOUT 90 PER CENT, THE DISPATCH SAID, AND IN GERMANY ALONE, WHERE NON-FRATERNIZATION HAS BEEN RULED, REPORTED CASES INCREASED FROM 77 DURING THE WEEK ENDED APRIL 30 TO 957 DURING THE WEEK ENDED MAY 25.

M530AEW

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE CATHOLIC HERALD, PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN LONDON, DECLARED TODAY THAT RUSSIAN BEHAVIOR IN EUROPE WAS "NO BETTER" THAN "HITLERIAN FASCIST THREAT AND AGGRESSION."

ANSWERING CHARGES MADE BY A WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY THAT "NO MATTER WHAT CRIMES THE HITLERITES COMMITTED THERE WAS NO REACTION OF ANGER OR INDIGNATION AT THE VATICAN," THE HERALD DECLARED THE RUSSIANS SIGNED A PACT WITH HITLER AND "THE SOVIET INVADED POLAND AND SHARED THE SWAG WITH HITLER."

THE HERALD SAID THE HOLY SEE USED THE SAME STANDARD TO JUDGE ALL MEN AND "IT MUST USE IT IN THE CASE OF BOLSHEVISM AND THOSE WHO BEAR RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIMES COMMITTED IN ITS NAME."

THE PUBLICATION ADDED THAT "ATTACKS ON THE CHURCH AND THE POPE ARE AN OLD MOSCOW CUSTOM" AND THAT THE PRESENT "SLANDERS" TAKE THEIR PLACE WITH THE "BITTER PERSECUTION AGAINST CHRISTIANITY WHICH STARTED IN 1918 AND THE NUMBER OF WHOSE MURDERED VICTIMS CANNOT BE COUNTED."

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N921AEW

(100) LONDON JUNE 22-(AP)-THE BRITISH NAVY IS USING A NEW CLASS OF LIGHT CRUISER KNOWN AS THE SWIFTSURE, ONE OF WHICH ALREADY IS IN ACTION IN THE PACIFIC, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TWO SHIPS OF THE NEW CLASS HAVE BEEN COMMISSIONED SO FAR--THE HMS SWIFTSURE UNDER CAPT.P.V.MCLAUGHLIN, NOW IN THE PACIFIC, AND THE HMS ONTARIO, WHICH WAS A GIFT FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE NEW CRUISERS HAVE A DISPLACEMENT OF 8,000 TONS AND WERE DESIGNED FOR A SPEED OF 31 KNOTS. ARMAMENT INCLUDES NINE 6-INCH GUNS IN TRIPLE TURRETS, TEN 4-INCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, AND SIX TORPEDOES IN TRIPLE TUBES.

THE NEW SHIP IS LARGER AND FASTER THAN SOME OTHER TYPES OF BRITISH LIGHT CRUISERS.

KK1050PEW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 23)
BY JAMES F.KING
(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES, BRITAIN'S LEADING ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIALISTS, SAID TODAY THAT THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE BRETTON WOODS WORLD MONETARY PLAN RESTED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

THIS RESPONSIBILITY, THE FEDERATION MAINTAINED IN A 12-PAGE REPORT, LAY IN THE VIRTUAL VETO POWER HELD BY THE UNITED STATES ON ANY PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE PLAN AND THE FACT THAT BOTH THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK WOULD BE IN AMERICA.

WHILE VOICING "SOME MISGIVINGS," THE FEDERATION GAVE GENERAL APPROVAL TO THE PLAN AND SAID THAT IF IT CAME TO A SHOWDOWN ON MODIFICATIONS OR OUTRIGHT REJECTION THE PLAN SHOULD BE APPROVED RIGHT AWAY AS IT STANDS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FEDERATION SAID THAT "THE POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF THE BRETTON WOODS PLAN HAS CHANGED IN THAT IT NOW IS BEFORE THE AMERICAN CONGRESS, WHERE THE HOUSE HAS ALREADY GIVEN APPROVAL."

"CLEARLY THE ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE PLAN BY CONGRESS CANNOT FAIL TO INFLUENCE OPINION IN OTHER COUNTRIES," THE ORGANIZATION'S REPORT SAID.

A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID THAT IF THE PLAN OBTAINED FINAL APPROVAL INDUSTRIALISTS IN BRITAIN, THOUGH ADMITTEDLY CONCERNED OVER THE POWER HELD BY THE UNITED STATES, WERE WILLING TO GO ALONG AND TRUST THAT IT WOULD BE WISELY ADMINISTERED.

THE FEDERATION INSISTED THAT AS THE YEARS PASSED THE BRETTON WOODS PLAN "WILL DOUBTLESS HAVE TO BE MODIFIED AND ADAPTED TO MEET CHANGES IN CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE WORLD ENVIRONMENT."

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND IS DESIGNED TO ENSURE GREATER STABILITY IN THE CONDUCT OF SHORT-TERM TRADING TRANSACTIONS WHILE THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT IS CONCERNED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF LONG-TERM CAPITAL TO HELP COUNTRIES WHICH SUFFERED FROM THE WAR AND TO FOSTER THE DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD COUNTRIES.

POINTING OUT THAT THE UNITED STATES, AS THE LARGEST CONTRIBUTOR TO THE FUND, HAS 28 VOTES, THE FEDERATION SAID:

"IT THUS IN EFFECT IS GIVEN SOLE POWER OF VETO OVER ANY PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT (A) X X X TO ALTER A MEMBER'S QUOTA, (B) CHANGE THE SCALE OF CHARGES ON DEBTS TO THE FUND (C) AND ON THE POSSIBLE ADDITIONS TO THE NUMBER OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS SINCE ANY ALTERATION UNDER THESE HEADS REQUIRES 75 OR 80 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTES."

IN REGISTERING "SOME MISGIVINGS AS TO THE WISDOM OF THE PRESENT PROVISIONS WHEREBY THE HEADQUARTERS OF BOTH THE FUND AND THE BANK ARE TO BE LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES," THE FEDERATION SAID IT "WOULD PREFER TO SEE THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FUND, AT LEAST, PLACED IN A COUNTRY OF RELATIVELY SMALL IMPORTANCE, JUDGED BY ITS INFLUENCE ON WORLD FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 23)
RM/WD509PEW

LONDON, JUNE 22--(AP)--APPROXIMATELY 70,000 TONS OF MEDICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES FOR DISTRIBUTION BY UNRRA HAVE BEEN DELIVERED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE INTE NATIONAL RELIEF ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

APR CAMPBELLS 02010 CCC 243P

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HENRY B. JAMESON

LONDON, JUNE 20--(AP)--A RECORD NUMBER OF 85 WOMEN HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR CANDIDACY FOR PARLIAMENT SEATS, AN INDICATION OF THE GROWING INTEREST BRITISH WOMEN ARE TAKING IN POLITICS.

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POLITICAL OBSERVERS FIGURE THAT AT LEAST ONE-THIRD OF THE 85 FEMALE CANDIDATES STAND A GOOD CHANCE OF BEING ELECTED.

IN THE LAST PARLIAMENT THERE WERE 13 WOMEN MEMBERS, TWO OF WHOM ARE INCLUDED IN PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S PRESENT "CARETAKER" GOVERNMENT. THEY ARE MISS FLORENCE HORSBRUGH, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY FOR FOOD, AND MRS. CAZALET KIER, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION, WHO IS SEEKING REELECTION.

THE LABOR PARTY LEADS WITH 40 WOMEN CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

30.24 - 27823

LIBERALS HAVE 21, CONSERVATIVES 14, COMMONWEALTH 5, INDEPENDENT 3 AND COMMUNIST TWO.

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SEVERAL ARE VETERAN POLITICIANS OR BUSINESS WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN HOLDING THEIR OWN WITH MEN FOR YEARS. AMONG THESE ARE MISS ELLEN WILKINSON WHO THROUGHOUT THE WAR WAS HERBERT MORRISON'S UNDERSTUDY AT THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY, AND LADY VIOLET BONHAM CARTER, PRESIDENT OF THE LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZATION.

A MAJORITY OF THE CANDIDATES ARE PROFESSIONAL OR TITLED WOMEN. THEIR PLATFORMS ARE BASICALLY THE SAME: LOWER TAXES, HIGHER WAGES, BETTER HOMES, BETTER EDUCATION FOR ALL, BETTER HOSPITALS AND LESS POLITICS IN GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

ONE OF THE MOST VERSATILE IS IRENE MARCOUSE, LABOR CANDIDATE IN A LONDON SUBURB, WHO, IF SHE CARED TO, COULD ADDRESS HER AUDIENCES IN SIX LANGUAGES, INCLUDING RUSSIAN. SHE IS A PUBLISHER'S FOREIGN LANGUAGE READER.

ONE OF THE YOUGEST ASPIRANTS IS JOAN GAVED, LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN LADY ASTOR'S OLD CONSTITUENCY AT PLYMOUTH. SHE IS NOT YET 30.

BOTH MR. AND MRS. A.C. SPEARMAN OF HULL ARE SEEKING ELECTION ON THE CONSERVATIVE TICKET, BUT IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS -- A SITUATION POSSIBLE IN BRITAIN WHERE A MEMBER DOES NOT NECESSARILY HAVE TO LIVE IN THE CONSTITUENCY HE REPRESENTS.

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LAST WEEK EIGHT MEN AND ONE WOMAN WERE SEEKING THE SAME SPEAKING HALL ON THE SAME NIGHT IN A MIDLANDS TOWN. THE WOMAN GOT IT. ALL OF WHICH WOULD SEEM OUT OF TUNE WITH THE CAMPAIGN SLOGAN ADOPTED BY ANOTHER CANDIDATE, MRS. DOROTHY CRISP, 38-YEAR-OLD AUTHOR:

"DO YOU WANT TO BE PUSHED ABOUT BY A LOT MORE MEN IN BOWLER HATS?"

THERE IS NO FUNDAMENTAL OPPOSITION IN THIS COUNTRY TO WOMEN OFFICE HOLDERS. BUT MANY OF THE WOMEN FOLKS AGREED WITH MRS. BEATRICE WRIGHT WHO, IN ANNOUNCING SHE WOULD NOT SEEK REELECTION TO PARLIAMENT, DECLARED:

"AS THINGS ARE AT THE MOMENT, THE DICE ARE TOO HEAVILY LOADED AGAINST US."

JAMESONS THRU FOURTH 1003

J0620A

NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND, JUNE 22-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONFEDERATION OF SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING TRADE UNIONS SAID TODAY THERE WAS DISSATISFACTION AMONG NORTH BRITAIN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OVER A FOOD SHORTAGE.

THE GROUPS, CLAIMING A MEMBERSHIP OF 100,000, TELEGRAPHED THE FOOD MINISTRY IN LONDON THAT "RECENT CUTS IN RATION AND PRESENT FOOD POSITION HERE IS SERIOUS. FEAR LOSS OF PRODUCTION, UNREST AND PERHAPS STOPPAGE OF WORK IF NO IMPROVEMENT."

KK1048PEW

JUN 23 1945

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., June 22-(AP)-Peter Varney, nine, was killed today when he was struck by a golf ball hit by a 15-year-old player using a putter for a 120 foot approach shot. The death was ruled accidental by a coroner.

JUN 23 1945

campbells apl 0005 --fp738pe

PARIS, JUNE 22-(AP)-LT.GEN.ARTHUR GRASETT, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, SAID TODAY THE COAL SHORTAGE WAS THE BIGGEST PROBLEM FACING NORTHWEST EUROPE.

THE BRITISH OFFICER SAID CROPS WERE ALL PLANTED IN PARTS OF GERMANY OCCUPIED BY THE WESTERN ALLIES BUT COULD NOT YIELD MORE THAN 80 PER CENT OF NORMAL BECAUSE OF LACK OF FERTILIZER.

GRASETT SAID FOOD SITUATIONS IN FREED COUNTRIES GENERALLY WERE GOOD AND REFLECTED IN FAIRLY HIGH PUBLIC HEALTH STANDARDS. TUBERCULOSIS, HOWEVER, IS INCREASING. IN GERMANY, 12,000 CASES OF TYPHUS WERE DISCOVERED IN 200 LOCALITIES BUT THE EPIDEMIC WAS NOW SAID TO BE CONTROLLED.

HE SAID MILITARY COURTS WERE FUNCTIONING WELL IN GERMANY AND THAT THERE HAD BEEN LITTLE SERIOUS CRIME.

THE GENERAL AID 3,000,000 DISPLACED PERSONS HAD BEEN REPATRIATED FROM SHAEFM

(MORE)

WX 115PEW

PARIS--1ST ADD GRASETT XXX SERIOUS CRIME.

THE GENERAL AID 3,000,000 DISPLACED PERSONS HAD BEEN REPATRIATED FROM SHAEF TERRITORIES LEAVING 1,335,660 IN THE AMERICAN ZONE, 836,000 IN THE BRITISH AND 175,149 IN THE FRENCH.

RQ122PEW

JUN 23 1945

PARIS, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE REDEPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE U.S. 45TH (THUNDERBIRD) INFANTRY DIVISION REMAINS TO BE DETERMINED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

(A PARIS DISPATCH IN THE NIGHT REPORT OF FRIDAY, JUNE 15, LISTING DIVISIONS WHICH UP TO THAT TIME HAD BEEN ORDERED HOME ERRONEOUSLY NAMED THE 45TH IN PLACE OF THE 44TH. THE 44TH IS SLATED FOR DUTY IN THE PACIFIC.)

KA1255PEW

PARIS, JUNE 22-(AP)-FRENCH SECURITY POLICE ARRESTED FIVE MEN TODAY IN A REVIVED INVESTIGATION OF THE 1937 HOODED TERRORIST ASSASSINATION OF TWO ANTI-FASCIST ITALIAN JOURNALISTS, THE BROTHERS CARLO AND NELLO ROSELLI.

A SIXTH MAN, SEIZED BY ITALIAN POLICE SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, WAS SAID TO HAVE CONFESSED AND TURNED INFORMER. HE WAS QUOTED THAT THE SLAYINGS WERE ORDERED BY THE LATE COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, BENITO MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW AND ONE-TIME FOREIGN MINISTER.

A SEVENTH MAN, IDENTIFIED ONLY BY THE NAME OF FILLIOL, WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE FLED TO SPAIN. THOSE ARRESTED HERE WERE IDENTIFIED

ONLY BY THE NAMES OF FERNAND JACUBIEZ, BOUVIER, PUIREUX, BAILET, AND A SECOND FILLIOL.

MK145AEW

PARIS, JUNE 22 --(AP)--THE U.S. ARMY WILL BOW OUT OF THE FRENCH RUBBER INDUSTRY JUNE 30, MAJ. GEN. HENRY B. SAYLOR, ORDINANCE CHIEF IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN PRAISING FRENCH TIRE MANUFACTURERS FOR HELPING THE ARMY THROUGH A CRITICAL TRANSPORATION PERIOD.

SAYLOR SAID FRENCH FACTORIES PRODUCED 325,000 TIRES SINCE JAN. 4, AND THAT THE AMERICAN ARMY RECEIVED 127,000 OF THE1. JUN 23 1945

LT. COL. T.J. POZZY OF BANGOR , ME., WAS PLACED IN CHARGE OF THE PROGRAM LAST JANUARY WHEN THE ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT CALLED IN LEADING U.S. MANUFACTURERS TO SEND EXPERTS TO GET THE FRENCH INDUSTRY INTO PRODUCTION. SAYLOR SAID THE FRENCH INDUSTRY WAS NOW ABLE TO STAND ON ITS OWN FEET.

APR BEALMEARS 1843 CCC 345P

ADD Paris (WAC) XXX 4th hour

BUHRMASTER SAID THE GIRL AND SEVERAL AMERICAN SOLDIERS TRIED TO BREAK THROUGH THE PARADE TO GET TO THEIR JOBS ON THE OTHER SIDE WHEN A FRENCH SOLDIER, "CARRYING OUT HIS ORDERS," INTERFERRED. THE SCUFFLE FOLLOWED.

CAPT.EDWARD CARTER OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., THE WAC'S DOCTOR AT THE 365TH STATION HOSPITAL, SAID THE GIRL WAS "NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED AND WILL BE BACK ON HER SIGNAL CORPS JOB IN ABOUT A WEEK."

G756AEW

ST.GERMAIN,FRANCE,JUNE 22-(AP)-THREE U.S. AIR FORCE COLONELS WERE PRESENTED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY BY GEN.CARL A. SPAATZ FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE."

THEY WERE JAMES B.AMES, 216 PRINCES ST., ALEXANDRIA,VA., CHIEF OF U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCE POLICY AND LIAISON SECTION; MALCOLM JONES, JR., 4628 24TH ST., NORTH ARLINGTON,VA., HEAD OF THE AIR FORCE REDEPLOYMENT SECTION, AND DONALD B.SMITH, 744, DETROIT ST., DENVER, COLO., DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES TECHNICAL TRAINING COMMAND.

SPAATZ ALSO AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR TO CAPT.DONALD H.SMITH, 812 MADISON AVE., HELENA,MONT., WHO SERVED AS PERSONAL PILOT FOR SPAATZ AND OTHER HIGH RANKING ARMY AIR FORCE OFFICERS.

MJ12NOON

N ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT REACHED AN ACCORD ON A PLAN FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AND THAT THE PLAN HAS THE APPROVAL OF RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

A STATEMENT BY SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV, BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLERK-KERR AND U.S.AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN--AUTHORIZED BY THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE TO SETTLE THE PROBLEM--ANNOUNCED THE AGREEMENT, REACHED BY THREE GROUPS OF POLES AT CONFERENCES HERE.

KK1052PEW

RIVAL POLISH FACTIONS HAVE REA

30-24-27825

JUN 23 1945

A102

95

PRECEDE LONDON POLISH

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW JUNE 22-(AP)-AN ALLIED COMMISSION

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD PRECEDE LONDON POLISH (BY GILMORE) X X X CONFERENCES HERE.

THE NEXT STEP WILL BE AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN WARSAW WITHIN A FEW DAYS OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THEN ITS RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION, AND PRESUMABLY BY MANY OTHER NATIONS.

JUN 23 1945

THE AGREEMENT WILL GIVE POLAND WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A "COALITION GOVERNMENT" WITH THE SOCIALIST, PEASANT AND WORKERS PARTIES REPRESENTED. THE ACCORD ALSO PAVED THE WAY FOR REPRESENTATION OF THE CHRISTIAN LABOR AND OTHER DEMOCRATIC PARTIES.

FORMER POLISH PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, WHO TWICE BEFORE HAS BEEN INVITED TO JOIN THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, HAS NOW DECIDED TO JOIN IT AND HAS BEEN ACCEPTED.

SN1111PEW

MOSCOW--SECOND ADD PRECEDE LONDON POLISH BY GILMORE XXX ACCEPTED.

"I THINK WE SHOULD LOOK ON THIS SETTLEMENT WITH THANKSGIVING AND LOOK ON THE FUTURE WITH GREAT HOPE," A FOREIGN DIPLOMAT COMMENTED.

IT WAS APPARENT THAT THE SOVIET UNION'S ORIGINAL POSITION HAS BEEN UPHELD TO A LARGE EXTENT. THE SOVIETS HAD INSISTED THAT THE PRESENT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN POLAND BE THE NUCLEUS AROUND WHICH ANY FUTURE POLISH GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE BUILT.

PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BEIRUT AND PREMIER EDUARD OBUBKA MORAWSKI OF THE PRESENT SOVIET-SPONSORED WARSAW REGIME WILL BE RETAINED ALONG WITH SOME OF THEIR STRONGER MINISTERS.

LIKEWISE REPRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF POLAND WILL BE RETAINED WITH THE INCLUSION OF WINCENTY WITOS, 71-YEAR-OLD FORMER PEASANT PARTY LEADER, AND STANISLAW GRABSKI, 74-YEAR-OLD FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL.

SN1140PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 22-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES PREDICTED TODAY -- [redacted] ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF GERMANY'S ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION -- THAT THE SUPREME SOVIET, OPENING TONIGHT, WOULD BRING TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE NEWS OF A GENERAL RELAXATION OF WAR-NECESSITATED RULES GOVERNING CIVILIAN LIFE.

THE OPENING OF THE SUPREME SOVIET AT 7 P.M. (MOSCOW TIME) TONIGHT WILL BEGIN A GREAT WEEKEND FOR THE RUSSIANS, WHICH WILL SEE A NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING FOR WAR DEAD, FOLLOWED BY A GREAT VICTORY PARADE THROUGH RED SQUARE.

JUN 23 1945

WR GILMORES 0071PREW

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE RED ARMY COMMAND IN SIBERIA IS CONTINUING THE TRAINING OF FIGHTING RESERVES UNDER BATTLEFIELD CONDITIONS, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FCC.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED LT. GEN. KURHANOV, IDENTIFIED AS COMMANDER OF THE SIBERIAN MILITARY AREA, AS EXPRESSING PRIDE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF "HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SIBERIAN SOLDIERS" IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, AND ADDING THAT "THE WAR IN EUROPE IS OVER BUT MILITARY AND POLITICAL SCHOOLING AND THE TRAINING OF FIGHTING RESERVES DOES NOT CEASE FOR A MOMENT."

M529AEW

ADD Rosenheim (Cowan) xxxfor safekeeping

THE AMERICAN PATROL WAS MADE UP OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS AND MEN; LT.JEWES SHEA OF 1325 WEST 27TH ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., PFC. SAMUEL MARCUS OF 901 FOX ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., PVT.ROBERT GARRETT OF HAMPTON, TENN., PFC.HYMAN ROTHSTEIN OF 1133 FINDLAY AVE., THE BRONX, N.Y., PVT.ROBERT J.DEMMER OF CHICAGO, ILL., AND SGT.LOUIS DEUTSCH OF 4055 OAKDALE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

SIX LEATHER BAGS BELONG

(MORE) NY RW835PEW

ADD 21st Army Group Hqxxx Brit soldier

IT WAS EXPLAINED HERE THAT IT IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY TO TAKE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FAMINE AND ANY SUBSEQUENT OUTBREAK OF PESTILENCE TO PROTECT THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

RW608PEW

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE WIFE OF THE BELGIAN QUISLING LEON DEGRELLE HAS BEEN ARRESTED IN BRUSSELS AFTER HER EXPULSION FROM SWITZERLAND. SHE HAD IN HER POSSESSION MONEY, JEWELS AND DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO HER HUSBAND WHO IS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

N1153AEW JUN 23 1945

U.S. FIFTH ARMY, ITALY, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE VETERAN 34TH (RED BULL) DIVISION IS BEING BUILT TO FULL STRENGTH WITH TROOPS HAVING LESS THAN 85 DISCHARGE POINTS AND POSSIBLY IS SLATED FOR ACTION AGAINST JAPAN.

TROOPS ARE BEING SHIFTED FROM THE 85TH AND 88TH DIVISIONS, BOTH ALL SELECTIVE-SERVICE UNITS AND BOTH APPARENTLY SCHEDULED FOR DE-ACTIVATION. MORE THAN 4,000 HAVE BEEN SHIFTED FROM THE 85TH TO THE 34TH.

THE ORIGINAL 34TH DIVISION WAS DRAWN MOSTLY FROM NATIONAL GUARDSMEN OF IOWA AND MINNESOTA AND HAS SERVED 41 MONTHS OVERSEAS.

N353PEW

30.24 - 27827

ALEPPO, SYRIA, JUNE 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-REPORTS REACHED HERE TODAY THAT NORTH SYRIAN TRIBESMEN HAD DRIVEN 30 FRENCH SOLDIERS FROM DJERABLOUS ACROSS THE FRONTIER INTO INTERNMENT IN TURKEY AFTER A SKIRMISH WEDNESDAY IN WHICH SOME FRENCH WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

DJERABLOUS LIES 70 MILES NORTH OF ALEPPO.

TRIBESMEN HAVE BEEN IN AN UGLY MOOD SINCE A CLASH BETWEEN SYRIANS AND FRENCH SEVERAL WEEKS AGO IN DAMASCUS.

SYRIAN MOSLEMS HAVE SHOWN RESENTMENT BECAUSE THE FRENCH ARE STILL IN ALEPPO, ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE EVACUATED OTHER SYRIAN TROUBLE SPOTS.

N1028AEW

ADD Holland (Shandy) xxxx New Ens. Patterh

THE MUSEUM SAID THIS FACT WAS CONFIRMED BY COMPARISON OF PHOTOGRAPHS FLOWN HERE FROM IWO JIMA WITH MAJ.GEN.DONALD WILSON OF THE A.A.F. AND OTHERS TAKEN FROM THE EXPEDITION'S FLYING SHIP "GUBA." JUN 23 1945

THE BLOOD OF VALLEY PIGS WHICH GROW AS LARGE AS ST.BERNARD DOGS, WAS USED IN VARIOUS RITES, AND CERTAIN TREE CLUMPS, NOTABLY EVERGREEN OAKS, WERE HELD SACRED, THE EXPEDITION REPORTED. ON ONE OCCASION, A MEMBER OF THE ARCHBOLD PARTY WAS THREATENED WITH DRAWN ARROWS WHEN HE CUT BARK FROM A TREE, IT WAS SAID.

N1117AEW

CAIRO, JUNE 21-(AP)-AL WAFD EL MISRI, ORGAN OF THE MAJORITY WAFD PARTY, URGED EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, SOVIET RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND EGYPT SEEK TO SETTLE WHAT IT TERMED A BRITISH "MONOPOLY OF THE EGYPTIAN MARKET."

THE PUBLICATION SAID THE MONOPOLY WAS A RESULT OF THE BRITISH DEBT OF £350,000,000 ($1,400,000,000) TO EGYPT SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

QQ122PEW

NIGHT LEAD INDIA

BOMBAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-INDICATIONS AROSE TODAY THAT THE SUCCESS OF THE SIMLA CONFERENCE, SET FOR JUNE 25 TO DEVISE AN INTERIM INDIAN GOVERNMENT, MAY HINGE ON WHETHER LEADERS OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY CAN CLARIFY "CERTAIN FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES" BEFOREHAND.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PRESIDENT, HAS ASKED ALL FORMER CONGRESS PARTY PROVINCIAL PREMIERS TO MEET WITH HIM BEFORE THE SIMLA CONFERENCE CALLED BY LORD WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA.

WHILE THE CONGRESS PARTY'S WORKING COMMITTEE IN SESSION HERE MADE NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT, ONE MEMBER DECLARED THE QUESTION OF ACCEPTING OR REJECTING WAVELL'S PLAN AS SUCH "WOULD NOT ARISE" UNLESS THERE WAS A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING ON "CERTAIN FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES."

HE WOULD NOT ELABORATE. BUT EARLIER MOHANDAS K.GANDHI AND OTHER LEADERS HAD SAID THAT THE WAVELL FORMULA FOR PARITY OF CASTE HINDUS AND MOSLEMS INFERENTIALLY LIMITED THE CONGRESS TO REPRESENTING THE CASTE HINDU COMMUNITY. THEY INSIST, HOWEVER, THAT THE CONGRESS REPRESENTS ALL CASTES AND CREEDS, INCLUDING NOT ONLY HINDUS BUT MOSLEMS.

THERE ALSO WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE "FUNDAMENTALS" MIGHT INCLUDE A CLEAR DEFINITION AND COMMITMENTS ON THE VICEROY'S VETO POWER, AND PERHAPS SOME DEFINITE BLUEPRINT OF THE ROLE INDIA WAS EXPECTED TO PLAY IN THE JAPANESE WAR.

OPTIMISM STILL WAS HIGH, HOWEVER, THAT THE SIMLA CONFERENCE MIGHT SUCCEED.

RW651PEW

BOMBAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-OPPOSITION TO VICEROY LORD WAVELL'S PLAN FOR AN INTERIM INDIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL CREEDS WAS EXPECTED TODAY AT A MEETING AT POONA OF THE ALL-INDIA MAHASABHA, REPRESENTING ORTHODOX HINDUS.

JUN 23 1945

ADVICES FROM MADRAS SAID THAT THE ORGANIZATION'S PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE STATED THAT THE VICEROY'S PROPOSALS WOULD DESTROY INDIAN NATIONALISM AND STRENGTHEN THE BRITISH HOLD ON INDIA.

AN OPTIMISTIC NOTE WAS INJECTED HOWEVER BY A TELEGRAM SENT YESTERDAY BY MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, URGING ALL FORMER CONGRESS PARTY PROVINCIAL PREMIERS AND OTHER INVITED PERSONS TO ATTEND THE BRITISH-CALLED MEETING AT SIMLA JUNE 25.

THIS WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL INTIMATION THAT THE CONGRESS PARTY WOULD RECOGNIZE THE MEETING, CALLED BY LORD WAVELL TO SEEK AN AGREEMENT AMONG INDIAN FACTIONS FOR AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT INTO THE HANDS OF WHICH NEARLY ALL FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WOULD BE PLACED.

M550AEW

JUN 23 1945

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA, JUNE 22-(AP)-OKINAWA WAS CONQUERED IN 82 DAYS BUT THE CLIMAX REALLY CAME A MONTH EARLIER -- THE CAPTURE OF CONICAL HILL.

ITS SEIZURE ENABLED THE 10TH ARMY TO TURN THE EASTERN ANCHOR OF THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED SHURI DEFENSE BELT.

FROM THEN ON, THE JAPANESE WERE BEATEN, EVEN WITH RAIN AND MUD IN THEIR FAVOR. BY THE TIME THEY REACHED THE YAEJU ESCARPMENT AT THE SOUTH END, EVENWILD COUNTRY COULDN'T HELP. THEY WERE CUT TO PIECES AMONG FOREST CORAL HEADS.

THE EASTER SUNDAY INVASION HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY UNOPPOSED. BY EARLY MAY, THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS MARINE CORPS OF THEN MAJ. NOW LT. GEN. ROY S. GEIGER JOINED THE 24TH AMPHIBIOUS ARMY CORPS OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN HODGES BEFORE THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED SHURI LINE.

LT. GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR -- FATED TO BE KILLED IN THE LAST WEEK OF THE CAMPAIGN -- TOOK PERSONAL CHARGE TO

LAUNCH A FULL SCALE 10TH ARMY ATTACK, THE FIRST EVER UNDERTAKEN IN THE THEATER OF ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ. MORE THAN 85,000 JAPANESE FORMED THE OPPOSITION.

THE MOST BITTER ARTILLERY DUELS OF THE PACIFIC WAR WERE FOUGHT. AMERICANS FIRED AS MANY AS 30,000 ROUNDS IN A DAY. THE JAPANESE RETALIATED WITH HALF AS MUCH.

SAVAGE FIGHTING RAGED FOR HILLS CALLED CHOCOLATE DROP, SUGAR BLUFF AND CONICAL. CASUALTIES MOUNTED. FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE MARINES FILTERED REPLACEMENTS INTO THEIR RANKS WHILE ON A BATTLEFIELD.

JUN 23 1945

THE BIG BREAK CAME MAY 21. CONICAL HILL FELL. THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION STREAKED THROUGH A NARROW CORRIDOR AT YONABARU IN RAIN AND MUD ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST AND OUT INTO CHINEN PENINSULA.

THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION TOOK SHELL-WRECKED NAHA AND THE JAPANESE DEBACLE WAS ON.

THE STENCH OF DEATH HANGS HEAVY TODAY OVER THE CLAY SOIL OF THE OKINAWA COUNTRYSIDE. IT LOOKS LIKE IT HAD BEEN SWEPT BY A GREAT FOREST FIRE.

PLACES LIKE SHURI, WITH ITS MANY HILLTOPS, ARE DEVOID OF VEGETATION.

RUSTY JAPANESE TRUCKS LINE THE ROADS.

SHURI CASTLE IS ALMOST INDISTINGUISHABLE. ALL THAT IS LEFT OF IT IS A REMNANT OF STONE WALL.

WW215APW

BY AL DOPKING

WITH THE U.S. TENTH ARMY, OKINAWA, JUNE 22-(AP)-JAPANESE MILITARY PRISONERS AND OKINAWAN CIVILIANS CONTINUED TO STREAM OUT OF CAVES AND HOLES ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND TODAY AS MARINES AND SOLDIERS MOPPED OUT THE LAST POCKETS.

JAPANESE POURED INTO U.S. LINES SO RAPIDLY SOLDIERS WERE KEPT BUSY GETTING THEM INTO COMPOUNDS. MOST OF THEM LOOKED WELL FED BUT HARDLY ONE OF THEM HAD ESCAPED BEING WOUNDED DURING THE LONG BATTLE.

3024-27829

ALL THEY SEEMED TO WANT WERE CIGARETTES AND WATER.

FIGHT DEFINITELY GONE FROM THEM, THEY SAT AROUND IN THE OPEN COUNTRY SCARCELY SPEAKING TO ONE ANOTHER. GUARDS PAID LITTLE ATTENTION TO THEM.

JUN 23 1945

ALL POCKETS HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED BUT MORE STUBBORN JAPANESE CONTINUE TO HIDE IN HOLES, SNIPING FROM THE RIMS. BUT THEY ARE BEING RAPIDLY EXTERMINATED BY FLAME-THROWERS WORKING WITH THE INFANTRY.

TROOPS OF CAPT.TONY NEIMEYER, 740 COATE ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., WORKED OVER LONG, NARROW HILL 89, WHERE THE JAPANESE COMMANDING OFFICER IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SEALED TO HIS DOOM IN A CAVE WHEN ITS TWO ENTRANCES WERE BLOWN SHUT.

LT.COL.JACKSON GILLIS, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., STAFF OFFICER OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION, SAID AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF JAPANESE OFFICERS WERE SURRENDERING, AMONG THEM SEVERAL MAJORS AND CAPTAINS. IN PREVIOUS CAMPAIGNS VERY FEW OFFICERS SURRENDERED.

COMPANIES LED BY CAPT.CHARLES FARNUM, STILLWATER, MINN., AND [illegible]-FORREST D.DECKER, 290 SOUTH WAYNE, MARTINSVILLE, IND

[illegible] GPO Guam (Jay B-29s) [illegible] in Hime[illegible]

INCENDIARY BOMBS, AIMED AT HUNDREDS OF SMALL JAPANESE HOME INDUSTRIES, ON THAT RAID VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT THE MAJOR AMAGASAKI OBJECTIVE ---THE SUMITOMO KANZAKI PROPELLER PLANT, WHICH WAS ABOUT 90 PER CENT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

LARGE TARGETS DAMAGED INCLUDED THE OSAKA ARSENAL, MITSUBISHI COPPER REFINERY, FUKUDA LIGHT AIRPLANE CO. MIRAGUCHI GEAR WORKS, OSAKA RAILROAD STATION, FURUKOWA ELECTRIC CO., A MUSLIN MILL AND AN UNIDENTIFIED INDUSTRY.

MANILA, JUNE 22-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. MANUEL A. ROXAS, LONG BELIEVED TO HAVE PRESIDENTIAL AMBITIONS, ASSAILED THE "COUNTRY'S DISUNITY" IN A TWO-HOUR SENATE SPEECH YESTERDAY IN WHICH HE OBLIQUELY ATTACKED PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA.

JUN 23 1945

THE SENATE PRESIDENT TOOK THE FLOOR IN ANSWER TO CHARGES IN THE HOUSE, WEDNESDAY, THAT HE WAS A JAPANESE COLLABORATIONIST.

HE CHARGED THAT THE BATTLE OVER COLLABORATIONISTS HAS DELAYED THE RESTORATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE SOLVING OF THE "PRESENT CHAOS" IN THE PHILIPPINES, HE DECLARED IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEM, NOT A LEGISLATIVE ONE AND PRESIDENT OSMENA HAS SUFFICIENT EMERGENCY POWER TO DEAL WITH "FOOD SHORTAGES AND BLACK MARKETS."

THE GENERAL ASSERTED THAT ALL BUT FOUR OR FIVE SENATORS OCCUPIED POSITIONS UNDER THE JAPANESE BUT DECLARED THAT IT DID NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THEY WERE COLLABORATIONISTS WHO "VOLUNTARILY GAVE AID, COMFORT AND ASSISTANCE TO THE ENEMY."

HE SAID THAT HE WAS A "LEADER OF GUERRILLAS IN THE PHILIPPINES" WHILE HOLDING OFFICE UNDER THE JAPANESE.

WW545APW

MANILA--FIRST ADD DAVIS' SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BUDGET X X X SOUTH RECENTLY.

ON MINDANAO, IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT RICHARD BERGHOLZ REPORTED JUNGLEWISE INFANTRYMEN LED BY MAJ.HARRY L.SNAVELY, LANCASTER, PA., HAVE ENTERED THE VILLAGE OF GUMALANG ON THE NORTHEAST FLANK OF MOUNT MANOY. THE ENEMY IS EXPECTED TO MAKE A STRONG DELAYING FIGHT ON THE STEEP MOUNTAIN SLOPES IN THAT AREA WEST OF DAVAO GULF.

OTHER FORCES, LED BY MAJ.GEORGE WILLETS, SEASIDE PARK, N.Y., DROVE INTO THE VILLAGE OF LITTLE BAGUIO ON THE MAIN TALOMO TRAIL IN THE SAME GENERAL SECTOR AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING.

UM207APW

MANILA FIRST ADD BORNEO X X X ADDED.

OTHER FAR-RANGING AMERICAN PLANES HARASSED AIRFIELDS AND SHIPPING IN THE CELEBES, NEW GUINEA, NEW IRELAND AND BOUGAINVILLE WITH LOSS OF ONE AIRCRAFT.

JUN 23 1945

THE ALMOST NIGHTLY ATTACKS ON FORMOSA WERE CONTINUED, FIGHTER-ESCORTED HEAVY BOMBERS DROPPING 117 TONS ON THE AIRFIELD OF SHINCHIKU IN NORTHWEST FORMOSA, DESTROYING A NUMBER OF GROUNDED JAPANESE PLANES AND SETTING FIRES, WHILE WEST COAST TRANSPORT, RAIL, STORAGE FACILITIES AND POWER INSTALLATIONS WERE STRAFED AND BOMBED.

PLANES PATROLLING THE ASIATIC COAST DESTROYED A COASTAL FREIGHTER NEAR HONG KONG AND A RIVER STEAMER AND TRAWLER NEAR TOURANE AND ALSO HIT RAILWAYS IN INDO-CHINA AND BOMBED THE CANTON WATERFRONT AND SHANGHAI FACTORY AREAS, MACARTHUR SAID.

JQ908PCW NM

DAVAO, MINDANAO, P.I., JUNE 21 (DELAYED)-(AP)-WHAT'S BECOME OF DAVAO'S ONCE-FLOURISHING JAPANESE COLONY OF 17,000 PERSONS?

THE QUESTION HAS BEEN POSED EVER SINCE THE EIGHTH ARMY ENTERED THE DESERTED HEMP CENTER, 50 DAYS AGO.

JUN 23 1945

ONLY 68 JAPANESE CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN TAKEN ON MINDANAO, MOST OF THEM IN A DAZED CONDITION, SINCE THE CAMPAIGN BEGAN, APRIL 17.

BEST BET IS THAT MANY DAVAO JAPANESE, UNABLE TO BEAR ARMS OR UNWILLING TO WORK, SCURRIED OUT OF MINDANAO FOR THE JAPANESE HOMELAND BEFORE THE PHILIPPINE INVASION BEGAN. MOST OF THESE WERE WOMEN, POLITICIANS AND BUSINESSMEN.

OF THOSE REMAINING, THE MAJORITY ARE IN THE IMPERIAL ARMY WHILE OTHERS ARE BEING USED AS LABOR TROOPS.

A FEW OF THE AGED, INFIRM ARE GROWING VEGETABLES IN REMOTE UNEXPLORED MOUNTAIN REACHES FOR THEIR HARRIED WAR LORDS.

GG805ACW

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

ELEVENTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, ALEUTIANS, JUNE 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A LONE ALEUTIAN-BASED ARMY LIBERATOR BOMBER PATROLING THE JAPANESE SEA OF OKHOTSK, WEST OF THE KURILES, WEDNESDAY LOCATED NINE SMALL ENEMY CARGO SHIPS AND IN TWO MAST-LEVEL BOMBING ATTACKS SANK ONE SHIP, PROBABLY SANK ANOTHER AND DAMAGED TWO MORE.

THE LIBERATOR APPARENTLY SURPRISED THE CONVOY 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SHIMUSHIRU, THE CLOSEST KURILE ISLAND TO JAPAN PROPER EVER BOMBED FROM THE ALEUTIANS.

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THE B-24 DROPPED THREE 300-POUND BOMBS ON EACH RUN AND EXPENDED 2,200 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION CAUSING ONE SHIP TO BLOW UP. IT LEFT ONE FLAMING AND TWO SMOKING. RETURN FIRE WAS LIGHT.

THE CREW INCLUDED: LT.DAVID D.LONG, PILOT, OF (62 UTICA) OSWEGO, N.Y.; FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM P.DUNNIGAN, COPILOT, OF (411 ALLEN ST) NEW BRITAIN, CONN.; 2ND LT.FRANCIS A.RUZZO, NAVIGATOR, OF (584 PEAL ST) MARION, OHIO; FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN E.RYDLUND, BOMBARDIER OF (1128 AVENUE B) FT.DODGE, IOWA; CPL.ALVIN L.JENSON, ASSISTANT ENGINEER, ELGIN, ILL.; CPL.FRANK W.SCOTT, ASSISTANT RADIO OPERATOR, CONCORD, (CABLE COPY) VA.; SGT.NORMAN DUBE, ARMORER-GUNNER, OF (451 OSBORN ST) FALL RIVER, MASS.; CPL.WILLIAM HOBLAK, PHOTOGRAPHER, ST.LOUIS, MINN.

GG824ACW NM

BRUNEI BAY--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD BANZI XXX THE [redacted] (Hutcheson) reported light.

T/5 CARLYLE WHITE OF ROCKFORD, IOWA, DREW SPECIAL PRAISE FROM CAPT.E.D.BOLENBAUGH OF (56 DELTA TERRAINE) CINCINNATI, OHIO, COMMAND

JUN 23 1945

CAPT.E.D.BOLENBAUGH OF (565 DELTA TERRAINE) CINCINNATI, OHIO, COMMANDER OF THE 163RD ENGINEERS, AROUND WHOM THE BATTLE SWIRLED. HE SAID THE IOWAN SET UP A MACHINEGUN IMMEDIATELY AND THEN RESPONDED TO A CALL FOR TRUCK DRIVERS.

CAPT.ROBERT WOOD, JR., OF (CHESTNUT HILL) PHILADELPHIA, PA., OFFICER OF THE 593RD ENGINEERS' BOAT BATTALION, DECLARED: "FOR NONCOMBAT TROOPS OUR MEN DIDN'T DO BAD. WE THINK WE KILLED 33 AND GOT SIX WHO WERE HIDING IN ONE CONCRETE SEWAGE GUTTER."

THE JAPANESE SET A TRACTOR AFIRE AND GOT ONE MACHINE GUN SET UP ON THE BEACH. ITS CREW WAS KNOCKED OUT AFTERING FIRING ONLY A FEW ROUNDS.

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A SWORD SWINGING JAPANESE OFFICER HACKED AN AUSTRALIAN IN A HAMMOCK. AN UNARMED AMERICAN ENLISTED MAN WAS SITTING WITH HIS FEET ON A TABLE WHEN THE OFFICER APPEARED.

THE AMERICAN JERKED HIS FEET DOWN AS THE SWORD CUT INTO THE TABLE. A SECOND SWING CUT HIM BADLY IN THE LEG. SOMEONE SHOT THE SWORDSMAN AS HE RAN FROM THE TENT.

OKINAWA--1ND ADD FLAG RAISING (TOP ON AYE)

X X X [redacted] working party.

SOLDIERS OF HEADQUARTERS COMPANY OF THE TENTH DIVISION WERE COLOR BEARERS. THEY WERE SGTS. DON BRAINARD, 373 EMERSON, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; MANSEL BURGESS, 3220 BLAISDELL AVE., SOUTH INDIANAPOLIS; BERNARD J.GAGNER, 1017 BOULEVARD DR., FLINT, MICH., AND WILLIAM B.RAGLAND, 634 STONEWALL, MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE BAND WAS FROM THE SECOND MARINE AIR WING HEADED BY SGT. VIC SHUL, 26 CHURCH ST., EAST PATERSON, N.J. THE BAND PLAYED THE MARINES HYMN AND SONGS OF THE ARMY AIR CORPS.

STANDING AT THE LEFT OF GEIGER IN FRONT OF OTHER OFFICERS AS THE FLAG WAS RAISED WAS BRIG.GEN.ELWIN POST, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE TENTH ARMY.

RA735PCW

30.24 - 27831

HPD Frisco(Connell) xxx on Friday

"AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS," CONNALLY SAID IN HIS STATEMENT TODAY, "I SHALL, AS SOON AS SENATOR VANDENBERG AND I REACH WASHINGTON, CALL A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING AND DETERMINING THE MOST PRACTICABLE MEANS TO SECURE SPEEDY ACTION IN THE COMMITTEE AND ON THE FLOOR TO SECURE RATIFICATION OF THE CHARTER. JUN 23 1945

"OF COURSE, THE LEADERSHIP OF BOTH SIDES MUST BE CONSULTED. WE ARE ANXIOUS FOR SPEEDY ACTION BUT REALIZE THE NECESSITY FOR REASONABLE CONSIDERATION IN THE COMMITTEE, AND OPPORTUNITY FOR DEBATE ON THE FLOOR."

EXPERTS GAVE THE CHARTER A FINAL POLISHING AS THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE COASTED TOWARD THE FINISH LINE. PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL ADDRESS THE CONCLUDING SESSION TUESDAY. JUN 23 1945

BRITAIN'S CHIEF DELEGATE, LORD HALIFAX, PREDICTED EARLY RATIFICATION BY HIS GOVERNMENT OF A CHARTER WHICH HE SAID REPRESENTS "A REALLY GREAT HISTORIC ADVANCE." THE BRITISH ELECTIONS, HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE, WILL LEAVE UNCHANGED "THE MAIN LINE OF BRITISH POLICY BOTH IN RESPECT TO THE CONDUCT OF THE PACIFIC WAR AND TO THE WORK WHICH WE HAVE DONE HERE."

UNITED STATES DELEGATES EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THE SENATE ALSO WOULD APPROVE THE CHARTER. TWO SENATORS WHO SERVED AS VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION AT THE GOLDEN GATE, TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX) AND ARTHUR VANDENBERG (R-MICH), WILL REPORT TO THE SENATE NEXT THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

SENATE COMMITTEE HEARINGS MAY NOT BEGIN UNT L THE SECOND WEEK IN JULY, HOWEVER.

THIRTY-THREE SENATORS COULD KEEP THE WORLD ORGANIZATION FROM COMING INTO EXISTENCE. THE CHARTER MUST BE RATIFIED BY ALL THE BIG FIVE POWERS--THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, BRITAIN, CHINA AND FRANCE--AND BY 23 OF THE 45 OTHER SIGNATORIES. SENATE RATIFICATION MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE 96 LEGISLATORS.

CONNALLY, CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, AND VANDENBERG, WHO HEADS THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONFERENCE, PLAN TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON BY PLANE TWO HOURS AFTER THE CONFERENCE ENDS. VANDENBERG IS REPORTED READY TO STEP INTO THE ROLE OF AN OUTSPOKEN CHAMPION OF THE DOCUMENT DRAFTED HERE. JUN 23 1945

HALIFAX LISTED FIVE POINTS AT WHICH HE SAID THE CHARTER REPRESENTS AN IMPROVEMENT OVER THE OLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT. A REQUIREMENT FOR BIG-POWER UNANIMITY OF ACTION, PROVISIONS FOR USING REGIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS; MILITARY ARRANGEMEMENTS WHICH PROVIDE "REAL TEETH"; A TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM FOR DEPENDENT PEOPLE ; A COUNCIL FOR SOLVING INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

SMALL NATIONS DIDN'T GET ALL THEY WANTED IN THE CHARTER, BUT THEY EXTRACTED NUMEROUS CONCESSIONS FROM THE GREAT POWERS. THE BIG NATIONS KEPT ALMOST INTACT THE CONTROL THEY ORIGINALLY CUT OUT FOR THEMSELVES OVER PEACEGAENFORCEMENT MACHINERY.

THE CHARTER PLEDGES ALL THE UNITED NATIONS TO "SETTLE THEIR INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES BY PEACEFUL MEANS" AND TO REFRAIN FROM THE THREAT OR USE OF FORCE AGAINST THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANY STATE.

FURTHERMORE, THE UNITED NATIONS UNDERTAKE TO ENSURE THAT STATES NOT AMONG THEIR NUMBER DON'T BREACH THE PEACE.

TO GZENSURE PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE ACTION," A SECURITY COUNCIL OF ELEVEN MEMBERS WILL BE VESTED WITH "PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR TH MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY." THE BIG FIVE WILL BE PERMANENT MEMBERS AND ANY OF THEM WILL BE EMPOWERED TO VETO INDIVKUALLY ALMOST ANY ACTION TO PRESERVE PEACE.

THUS THE WORLD ORGANIZATION COUNTS HEAVILY ON THE WILLINGNESS OF GREAT NATIONS TO WORK TOGETHER AS A TEAM.

THE OTHER SIX COUNCIL SEATS WILL GO TO SMALLER NATIONS.

THE COUNCIL WILL TRY TO WORK OUT PEACEFUL METHODS OF ENDING

30.24-27833

THREATENING QUARRELS. IF IT FAILS, IT CAN APPLY DIPLOMATIC OR ECONOMIC PRESSURE AND, AS A LAST RESORT, BRING INTO PLAY ARMED MIGHT CONTRIBUTED BY ALL THE UNITED NATIONS.

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ALL LEAGUE MEMBERS WILL BE REPRESENTED IN A GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHOSE POWERS WERE BROADENED MEASURABLY AT THIS CONFERENCE. THIS EBRUE MAD BEKESEDCUMMENDATIONS ON ANYTHING

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WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CHARTER; TO SUGGEST MEASURES FOR PEACEFUL ADJUSTMENT OF ANY SITUATION, "REGARDLESS OF ORIGIN," WHICH SEEMS LIKELY TO JEOPARDIZE FRIENDLY RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS; TO INITIATE STUDIES FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL COOPERATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND FOR PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH FIELDS.

BUT THE LATTER PROBLEMS WILL BE LEFT LARGELY TO A SPECIAL COUNCIL OF 18 MEMBERS, WHO WILL BE DIRECTED TO CREATE "CONDITIONS OF STABILITY AND WELL-BEING" NECESSARY TO PEACEFUL RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS.

A NEW INTERNATIONAL COURT WILL BE THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

A TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL WILL SUPERVISE DEPENDENT AREAS ENTRUSTED TO IT. SET UP AS A GOAL FOR ALL COLONIAL AND MANDATED AREAS WILL BE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS OF THE PEOPLES AND "PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR FREE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS."

JQ454PCW NM BJT

HRD Japcasts ... Jap possession

TOKYO MADE NO CONTENTION IN THE BROADCASTS, INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THAT THE TASK FORCES OFF OKINAWA HAD BEEN ACTIE, BUT SAID THEY INCLUDED AT LEAST FIVE CARRIERS AND FOUR BATTLESHIPS.

REFERRING TO THE AIR RAID ON SUMATRA, TOKYO SAID IT LASTED 35 MINUTES AND FAILED "TO DO MUCH MISCHIEF." THE PLANES, WHICH WERE NOT IDENTIFIED AS TO TYPE OR FLAG, "FLED NORTHWARD." ONE WAS SHOT DOWN AND OTHERS WERE DAMAGED, THE REPORT SAID.

IN THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, PREMIER SUZUKI TOLD HIS CABINET THAT THE NEW EMERGENCY WAR DECREE, WHICH GOES INTO EFFECT TOMORROW, GIVES THEM POWER TO ACT SWIFTLY, "FREE FROM RED TAPE," IN PREPARING THE NATION FOR "IMPENDING INVASION."

"FROM NOW ON," SUZUKI SAID, "GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SHALL NOT EVADE THEIR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES ON THE PRETEXT THAT STIPULATIONS OF LAW DO NOT ALLOW THEM TO TAKE PROMPT ACTION."

CONTINUING THIS RATHER SINGULAR VEIN, SUZUKI SAID: "JUSTICE AND REASON, INSTEAD OF FOLLOWING THE LAW TO THE LETTER, WILL BE BOTH THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE RULE OF ACTION ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT."

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JAPANESE COMMUNIQUES ESTIMATED THAT TODAY'S RAID ON THE HOME ISLAND OF HONSHU WAS CARRIED OUT BY 410 SUPERFORTRESSES, AND CLAIMED 26 WERE EITHER SHOT DOWN OR DAMAGED IN THE TWO-HOUR ATTACK. INVESTIGATIONS WERE "STILL UNDER WAY" TO DETERMINE DAMAGE FROM THE BOMBING ATTACK.

JQ532PCW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 22-(AP)-HARRY BRIDGES, THE AUSTRALIAN-BORN LEADER OF THE CIO INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HE WILL APPLY TOMORROW FOR HIS FINAL PAPERS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP.

BRIDGES APPLIED FOR CITIZENSHIP IN 1939, BUT FINAL ACTION ON HIS APPLICATION WAS WITHHELD PENDING COURT DISPOSITION OF A DEPORTATION ORDER AGAINST HIM. THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT THIS WEEK RULED THE ORDER INVALID.

FR1209ACW NM

U.S. DIVISIONS

OKINAWA JUN 23 1945

96TH INF.--MOPPING UP ARAGACHI-MEDEERA-MAKABE AREA.

SEVENTH INF.--MOPPING UP MABUNI AREA.

SIXTH MARINES--SURROUNDED GROUP OF JAPANESE AT EXTREME SOUTHERN TIP.

PHILIPPINES JUN 23 1945

37TH INF.--LIBERATED SAN JUAN, IN LUZON'S CAGAYAN VALLEY, AND DESTROYED ENEMY TANKS.

25TH INF.--CAPTURED PINGKIAN, NORTHERN LUZON.

SIXTH INF.--DRIVING SOUTH, NEARED PINGKIAN.

38TH INF. AND FIRST (DISMOUNTED) CAV.--MOPPING UP MARIKINA WATERSHED EAST OF MANILA.

24TH AND 31ST INF.--CONTINUED LIQUIDATION OF ISOLATED ENEMY GROUPS ON MINDANAO.

JQ858PCW

BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY

QUEBEC, QUE., JUNE 22-(AP)-THE 32-MAN DIRECTING COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION OPENED BUSINESS DISCUSSIONS AT ITS 95TH SESSION TODAY WITH ASSURANCE OF CONTINUED FULL SUPPORT OF THE ILO BY THE UNITED STATES UNDER PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

THIS ASSURANCE, GIVEN BY SECRETARY OF LABOR FRANCES PERKINS IN THE MAIN ADDRESS OF FORMAL OPENING CEREMONIES LATE YESTERDAY, WAS REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROLE THE ILO IS TO PLAY IN THE NEW WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION BEING FORMED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SUBJECT IS TO BE DISCUSSED WITH SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, PERHAPS LATE TODAY OR TOMORROW.

THE BRITISH DELEGATION AT SAN FRANCISCO FAVORED MENTIONING THE ILO SPECIFICALLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PROPOSED WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION; RUSSIA, NOT A MEMBER OF THE ILO, AND THE UNITED STATES OPPOSED IT.

THOSE FAVORING THE BRITISH VIEW WERE ENCOURAGED BY SECRETARY PERKINS' ASSURANCE THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD GIVE "STRONG SUPPORT" TO THE ILO AND WANTED IT TO WORK IN COOPERATION WITH THE PROPOSED GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

"THE PRESIDENT HOPES," SHE SAID, "THAT THE ILO WILL BE ABLE TO PURSUE ITS ACTIVITIES IN COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PROPOSED GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNDER ARRANGEMENTS PROVIDING SUFFICIENT AUTONOMY TO PERMIT OF ITS PUTTING FORTH ITS GREATEST EFFORT.

"IT IS THE SETTLED POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO SEEK FOR THE ILO A PROPER PLACE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COORDINATED EFFORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS. UNDER SUCH ARRANGEMENTS, THE PRESIDENT NOTED, THE VOICES OF INDUSTRY AND LABOR, AS EXPRESSED THROUGH THE ILO, WOULD CONTINUE TO BE REAL VOICES IN THE DETERMINATION OF WORLD POLICY."

MME. PERKINS DECLARED THAT AMERICAN POLICY WAS AIMED AT AN EXPANDING ECONOMY, FULL EMPLOYMENT AND A MINIMUM OF CONTROLS ON BOTH CAPITAL AND LABOR.

THE GOVERNING BODY, COMPRISED OF 16 REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT, EIGHT OF EMPLOYERS' GROUPS AND EIGHT OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS FROM A SCORE OF COUNTRIES, IS SCHEDULED TO MEET THROUGH NEXT TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY. ITS GENERAL PROGRAM IS TO LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR A FULL ILO CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN PARIS IN SEPTEMBER.

M548AEW

3024-27835

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JUNE 22--(AP)--A WRITER WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE FLED FROM A PARAGUAYAN CONCENTRATION CAMP SAID TODAY THAT THE [redacted] CENSORSHIP ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENT GEN. HIGINIO MORINIGO [redacted] MASKED A DICTATORSHIP OF A "FASCIST CHARACTER."

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COUNTRIES FROM KNOWING THE "TRUE SITUATION IN PARAGUAY."

THE WRITER, BADRI YAMPEY, CHARGED THAT [redacted] BY MEANS OF THIS CENSORSHIP, SAID BADRI YAMPEY IN AN ARTICLE IN THE WEEKLY MARCHA, PARAGUAYAN DIPLOMACY MASKED A DICTATORSHIP WHICH THUS BY MEANS OF THE CENSORSHIP. THAT NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES [redacted] COULD BE REPRESENTED AT AN INTERNATIONAL GATHERING.

THAT NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES HAD BEEN PREVENTED FROM KNOWING THE "TRUE [redacted] SITUATION IN PARAGUAY" WHICH HE SAID INCLUDED:

HE SAID THAT AMONG THE FACTS ABOUT PARAGUAY IGNORED ABROAD WERE

WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS THE "FASCIST CHARACTER OF THE DICTATORSHIP, THE [redacted] NON EXISTENCE OF PARLIAMENT, THE SUPPRESSION OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND LABOR UNIONS, THE HIGHLY TECHNICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIVE GESTAPO, REGIMENTATION OF THE PRESS, CONCENTRATION CAMPS, AND MASS INTERNMENTS, ARRESTS AND PERSECUTION."

YAMPEY ASSERTED THAT THE PARAGUAYAN GOVERNMENT WAS SUPPORTED BY [redacted] A "REACTIONARY CLERGY AND DOLLARS FROM THE UNITED STATES WHICH NEVER CEASED TO ENCOURAGE DICTATORSHIP."

REFERRING TO A RECENT STATEMENT BY THE PARAGUAYAN MINISTER TO

MONTEVIDEO THAT CONCENTRATION CAMPS EXISTED UNDER PREVIOUS REGIMES WHO HAD BEEN ELIMINATED, YAMPEY SAID THAT, ON THE CONTRARY, THE CAMPS FIRST WERE ESTABLISHED IN 1941 BY THE MORINIGO GOVERNMENT.

DECLARING THERE WERE FIVE CONCENTRATION CAMPS WHERE "HUNDREDS OF STUDENTS SUBMITTED TO A REGIME OF HARD LABOR," YAMPEY GAVE THE FOLLOWING LOCATION FOR THREE OF THEM: AT VINAS CUE NEAR ASUNCION; AT LOPEZ DE FILIPPIS AND AT MARISCAL [redacted] ESTAGARRIBIA IN THE [redacted] CHACO.

JUN 23 1945

"THE CHACO," HE SAID, "IS A BLACK HELL FOR PRISONERS, WHO LACK ROOFS AS A PROTECTION FROM THE SUN AND RAIN AND ARE FORCED TO WORK 10 HOURS A DAY BUILDING ROADS THROUGH THE JUNGLE."

PW/1020s/IMC/11A

ADD Havana (SUGAR) XXX IS ASSUMED

WILSON SAID CUBA HAD BEEN COUNTED ON TO SUPPLY CONSIDERABLY MORE SUGAR FROM ITS 1946 CROP THAN THE 1945 PRODUCTION OF SLIGHTLY LESS THAN FOUR MILLION TONS. HE ASSERTED THAT UNITED STATES SUGAR NEEDS "THIS YEAR AND NEXT ARE FAR GREATER THAN THEY WERE IN 1944 BECAUSE OF INCREASED LEND-LEASE AND OTHER OVERSEAS COMMITMENTS."

HE DECLINED TO PREDICT OUTRIGHT WHAT THE PERCENTAGE IN DROUGHT REDUCTION OF THE 1946 CUBAN CROP WOULD BE BUT IN REPLY TO A QUESTION SAID "IT LIKELY WILL BE NO LESS THAN 20 NOR MORE THAN 50 PERCENT OF NORMAL PRODUCTION." CUBA SUPPLIES SOME 50 PER CENT OF UNITED STATES SUGAR REQUIREMENTS.

"THE FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION DEPENDS ALMOST WHOLLY ON WHETHER GENERAL RAINS WHICH BEGAN TWO DAYS AGO CONTINUE IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER," WILSON SAID. THE EIGHT MONTHS DROUGHT WHICH HAD DEVASTATED ALL OF CUBA'S AGRICULTURE WAS BROKEN TWO DAYS AGO WHEN WIDESPREAD RAINS FELL THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND.

SNA31PEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 22-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAS SENT A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON THE AMERICAN VICTORY IN OKINAWA IN WHICH HE PLACED THAT BATTLE "AMONG THE MOST INTENSE AND FAMOUS OF MILITARY HISTORY." JUN 23 1945

"I WISH TO OFFER MY SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS UPON THE SPLENDID VICTORY GAINED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY, FLEET AND AIR FORCE IN OKINAWA," THE MESSAGE READ.

"THIS STRENGTH OF WILLPOWER, DEVOTION AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES APPLIED BY THE UNITED STATES TO THIS TASK, JOINED WITH THE DEATH-STRUGGLE OF THE ENEMY OF WHOM 90,000 ARE REPORTED TO BE KILLED, PLACES THIS BATTLE AMONG THE MOST INTENSE AND FAMOUS OF MILITARY HISTORY.

"IT IS IN PROFOUND ADMIRATION OF AMERICAN VALOUR AND RESOLVE TO CONQUER AT WHATEVER COST MIGHT BE NECESSARY THAT I SEND YOU THIS TRIBUTE FROM YOUR FAITHFUL ALLY AND ALL YOUR BRITISH COMRADES-IN-ARMS WHO WATCH THESE MEMORABLE VICTORIES FROM THIS ISLAND AND ALL ITS CAMPS ABROAD.

"WE MAKE OUR SALUTE TO ALL YOUR TROOPS AND THEIR COMMANDERS ENGAGED."

VH1215AEW NM

A65WX

WASHINGTON, JUNE 22-(AP)-SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLAUDE WICKARD WON SENATE CONFIRMATION TO A 10-YEAR TERM AS RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATOR BY A 56 TO 6 VOTE.

WICKARD SUCCEEDS HARRY SLATTERY, WHO RESIGNED LAST DEC. 1. REP. CLINTON P. ANDERSON (D-NM) WILL TAKE OVER WICKARD'S CABINET POST. JUN 23 1945

THE VOTE TO CONFIRM WICKARD CAME YESTERDAY AFTER A FUTILE FIGHT LED BY SENATOR SHIPSTEAD (R-MINN.)

SU701AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE ARMY TRANSPORT THOMAS H.BARRY RETURNED FROM EUROPE TODAY WITH 2,643 TROUPS, NEARLY 80 PER CENT OF THEM WOUNDED.

THE FORMER PASSENGER VESSEL, SISTER SHIP TO THE MORROW CASTLE, CARRIED 2,013 WOUNDED, 421 LIBERATED WAR PRISONERS AND 209 REASSIGNED TROOPS. JUN 23 1945

NEARLY ALL THE WOUNDED WERE BOUND FOR CAMP SHANKS, N.Y., STATION HOSPITAL, ALTHOUGH 23 WERE SENT TO MASON GENERAL HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, N.Y. THE LIBERATED MEN WERE SENT TO CAMP SHANKS, AND THE REDEPLOYMENT PERSONNEL, INCLUDING 11 MEDICAL HOSPITAL SHIP PLATOONS, TRANSFERRED TO FORT HAMILTON, BROOKLYN.

RW830PEW

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD RETURNING SOLDIERS (TOP A63) X X X BROOKLYN.

TWO ARMY NURSES WHO RETURNED TOLD HOW THE WAR HAD SEPARATED THEM FROM THEIR HUSBANDS.

LT. GRACE L.BOOTH, OF PERHAM, MINN., SAID SHE HAD NOT SEEN HER HUSBAND SINCE AUGUST, 1941, AND THAT, LIBERATED FROM A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP AFTER THE PHILIPPINES INVASION, WAS NOW AT MARCH FIELD, CAL.

LT. LOIS M.KIRWAN OF (1429 SHERMAN AVENUE) NORTH BEND, OREGON, OVERSEAS 23 MONTHS, SAID THAT SHE LAST SAW HER HUSBAND, CAPT.

JOHN F.KIRWAN, AN AIR CORPS OFFICER AT LAKEWOOD, OHIO, SIX MONTHS AGO. THEY MET AND MARRIED IN ORAN, SHE SAID.

S/SGT. JOSEPH J.CARPIAUX OF (1131 MAIN STREET) GREEN BAY, WIS., SAID HE WAS "MACHINE GUNNED IN THE LEG WHILE IN THE RHINE POCKET."

SGT. PETER G.MILANOWSKI OF (423 FIFTH AVENUE) STEVENS POINT, WIS., WHO SAID HE HAD BEEN IN THE ARMY MORE THAN FOUR YEARS AND SERVED IN ICELAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY, RELATED THAT HE HAD BEEN WOUNDED ON HILL 183 IN FRANCE.

JUN 23 1945

SECOND LT. JACK BURROUGHS OF (2816 WABASH STREET) KANSAS CITY MO., A LIBERATED PRISONER SAID THE GERMANS "MARCHED US THROUGH BLIZZARDS."

PFC. THOMAS A.RECKLEY OF (942 SANDERS STREET) INDIANAPOLIS, SAID BOTH HIS FEET WERE SHOT OFF "BY A NAZI BAZOOKA MAN AFTER CROSSING THE RHINE." RECKLEY, WITH THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, SAID HE WAS IN A RECONNAISSANCE JEEP WHEN HIT.

LT. A.H. STEPHENS OF WASHINGTON, IOWA, A PRISONER FOR TWO MONTHS, SAID "WE WERE ALWAYS HUNGRY AND COLD." STEPHENS, A THIRD DIVISION INFANTRYMAN, SAID HE ESCAPED AND WAS RECAPTURED THREE TIMES.

TA908PEW

PITTSBURGH,JUNE 22-(AP)-SIX MAJOR GENERALS, INCLUDING SEVERAL DIVISION COMMANDERS, WILL BE AMONG 64 OFFICERS AND MEN WELCOMED HOME IN A GIGANTIC PUBLIC RECEPTION IN PITTSBURGH NEXT MONDAY.

THE PARTY WILL BE FLOWN HERE DIRECT FROM GERMANY. IT WILL BE HEADED BY GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, COMMANDER OF THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER; GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP AND TEMPORARY COMMANDER OF THE TWELFTH ARMY GROUP, AND LT. GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON, HEAD OF THE NINTH ARMY.

OTHERS EXPECTED ARE MAJ.GEN.FRANK A.KEATING OF NEW JERSEY, WHOSE 102ND "OZARK" INFANTRY DIVISION FIRST HIT THE NAZIS AT THE SIEGFRIED LINE; MAJ.GEN. S.LEROY IRWIN, 2841 TWENTY-

30.24-27837

NINTH STREET, WASHINGTON, OF THE TWELFTH CORPS; MAJ.GEN. EDWIN T.PARKER, JR., 1347 THIRTIETH STREET, NW., WASHINGTON, COMMANDER 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION; MAJ.GEN.HORACE L.MCBRIDGE, ELGIN, NEBR., AND WASHINGTON, COMMANDER 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION; MAJ.GEN.MILTON A.RECORD, ZONE, MD.; AND M'.GEN.WILLIAM M.HOGE, OF THE TWELFTH ARMY GROUP.

JUN 23 1945

COMPLETE IDENTIFICATION OF SOME OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS WAS NOT MADE BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT. THE RETURNING OFFICERS WILL INCLUDE MAJ.JOHN D.HORNE, 138 MANOR ROAD, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.; CAPT.WILLIAM W.CLARKE, 1121 CENTER STREET, WARSAW, IND.; CAPT.CHARLES E.WILLIAMS, INDIANAPOLIS; CAPT.EDWARD J. HENNESSY, 326 RESERVOIR ROAD, CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.; CAPT. HENRY K.CLARK,JR., 404 SOUTH BRAINERD AVENUE, LA GRANGE, ILL.; CAPT.W.W.ALTGELT, JR., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AND LT.ROBERT E.TOWNSEND, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

DM8849AEW NM

BLANK

House Votes to Transfer Absolute Food Controls From OPA to the Cabinet

JUN 24 1945

BILL EXTENDING PRICE CONTROL ALSO APPROVED

G.O.P. Amendments Would Shift Power to Secretary of Agriculture.

GOES TO SENATE

Proposal Adopted Giving Individuals Right to Appeal OPA Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP) The House, in hectic uprising against the OPA, voted to transfer absolute food controls to the cabinet today, then approved a one-year extension of the price control act.

The vote on final passage was 356 to 12.

It approved overwhelmingly a bill giving the OPA another year of life, but before it did so it hammered into the act Republican-sponsored amendments to make its decisions subject to court review and to transfer all authority over agricultural products to the secretary of agriculture.

Cuts OPA's Powers

Administration supporters claimed the agriculture amendment would give the secretary of agriculture power to ignore presidential orders and divest OPA and the War Food Administration of any food or agriculture controls.

The entire measure still is subject to the senate's action and leaders of both parties were certain the legislation would wind up in a conference committee of the two houses.

The price control act was due to expire July 1.

Before approving the one-year extension—A foregone decision—the house:

1. With support of Republicans and a bloc of Democrats adopted a provision by Rep. Andresen (R-Minn) making all government orders on food subject to the approval of the secretary of agriculture. 2. Adopted an amendment by Rep. Patman (D-Tex) to remove slaughtering restrictions from local, independent plants when held in "sanitary condition" by the secretary of agriculture. This also would permit meat non federally-inspected to move into interstate channels as a means of improving distribution. 3. Approved a proposal by Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill) giving individuals the right to obtain court injunctions against OPA regulations and appeal OPA orders to Federal courts.

Guarantee Margin of Profit

4. Wrote in the previously-approved Senate amendment to guarantee a profit margin to meat processors.

The House worked until twilight to finish up the price control act and, shortly before adjournment, named its own conferees to work out differences with the Senate.

Amendment after amendment was toppled by the Democratic majority during the day-long attack upon the OPA, but every change the Republicans regarded as important got into the bill before it won final passage.

A proposal suggested by former President Herbert Hoover for stripping the OPA of all food pricing authority was defeated under administration pressure, only to be replaced a few minutes later by the more drastic Andersen amendment.

Under its terms no government agency can issue any order relating to food unless it has the written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture within 90 days of its issuance. The regulation applies even in the case of executive orders of the President.

Rep. Clinton P. Anderson (D-NM) who will become secretary of Agriculture July 1, did not vote on the amendment—but his name figured prominently in the bitter debate.

"The House knows Clinton Anderson and is willing to trust him," declared Rep. Michener (R-Mich).

Gives Wide Veto Powers

"This gies not only the right to veto the office of economic stabilization," countered Rep. Monroney (D-Okla), "it gives veto power over executive orders of the President of the United States.

"It is an impossible, impractical amendment. All he (Anderson) will have time to do will be sign his name."

Originally the Anderson amendment applied to all agricultural products—which would have included many items of clothing—but he altered it to extend only to food controls.

The Patman amendment taking slaughtering restrictions off nonfederally inspected plants when certified by the Agriculture department had bi-partisan support. Many local plants now are working under reduced quotas through a government program intended to divert meat into interstate commerce.

Patman argued the quota system is "putting small slaughterers out of business."

He told reporters that his amendment would permit locally slaughtered meat to go into interstate commerce providing the plant held a certificate of approval from the Secretary of Agriculture. The amendment contains this language:

"Meat which is produced under the circumstances specified in this section shall be permitted to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce."

Bars Imposition of Quotas

The amendment prohibits the imposition of quotas on slaughtering plants which are found to be operating under sanitary conditions.

Only a dozen House members voted against the price control act in its final form, but that vote was not an indication of the day-long fight to dampen OPA's authority.

The twelve who voted against the bill on passage were West of Texas, a Democrat, and Clevenger, Jones of Ohio, Hoffman, Lemke, Miller of Nebraska, Pittenger, Schwabe of Missouri, Schwabe of Oklahoma, Shafer, Smith of Ohio and Sumner of Illinois, Republicans.

The real OPA test of the day came on the Andresen amendment, approved 211 to 155.

The proposal by Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill) providing a federal court appeal from OPA decisions encountered no trouble, even though opponents said it might tie the entire price and priority program into knots of court procedure.

The controversial senate amendment by Senator Wherry (R-Neb) guaranteeing a profit on the production of all farm products was not in the bill as it left the House—it never came to a test—but Republican backing did put in a Senate provision sponsored by Senator Barkley (D-Ky), the majority leader, requiring a profit margin in prices for the processors of meat.

Commenting on the omission of his amendment by the House, Senator Wherry told a reporter Congress should set the formula for attaining maximum production of food instead of leaving it to the administrators. The House amendments, he said, all emphasize administrative procedure.

HOUSE VOTE WOULD SET UP FOOD CZAR

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Washington, June 23 (A. P.).—The House voted in effect today to make the Secretary of Agriculture a food czar. As Republicans chanted "We want meat!" the House tentatively adopted an amendment to the price control extension act giving the Secretary supreme authority over any Government order affecting agricultural products.

The amendment, offered by Representative Andresen (R.-Minn.), provides that no order concerning the allocation or distribution of agriculture products can become operative unless approved in writing by the Secretary of Agriculture within ninety days of its issuance. The teller vovte was 154 to 146.

In another move to overcome meat shortages, the House voted overwhelmingly to permit unlimited local slaughtering when done under sanitary conditions.

The vote was on an amendment to OPA extension legislation offered by Representative Patman (D.-Tex.) and supported by Representative Anderson (D.-N. M.), who becomes Secretary of Agriculture on July 1. The amendment would prohibit the imposition of quotas on slaughtering plants which the Secretary of Agriculture certified as operating cleanly.

Anderson told the House, "This amendment will be useful to me," explaining that it would help solve local meat shortages by increasing production and would relieve the transportation of meat "back and forth across the country."

The amendment was written into the OPA extension act as the House approached a showdown vote, late in the day, on another rider tentatively adopted yesterday which would strip the OPA of most of its authority over food.

By a voice vote the House put into the bill the Senate-approved Barkley amendment guaranteeing a profit margin to meat processors. The amendment was introduced in the House by Representative Bates (R.-Mass.).

A voice vote defeated an amendment by Representative Case (R.-S.D.) to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to divert military food stocks to critical civilian needs after consultation with the secretaries of War and the Navy, with the understanding that the stocks would be replaced when needed.

The House rejected by a teller vote of 164 to 160 an annulment designed to outlaw the OPA's "average price" regulations. This scant margin was mustered in response to a call from Administration leaders for help in beating back a series of what they termed "crippling amendments" to the bill.

Under the average price regulations, which Representative Hartley (R.-N. J.) sought to abolish, prices and qualities are required to correspond to the average prices and qualities of 1943. For example, a clothing manufacturer who sold $4 and $6 dresses in 1943 could not, under the OPA rule, discontinue the $4 line and retain only the $6, but could discontinue both and handle a $5 article or retain both. Opponents of the amendment argued its adoption would deprive consumers of low-cost goods by permitting manufacturers to produce only high-cost articles.

New York, June 23 (AP)—Thirteen governors, declaring the nation faces "a breakdown of rationing and price control" because of the black market, recommended today a "major overhauling" of the ration point system, including use of red points for meat only.

The state executives, concluding a conference on food problems, said in a seven-page statement that the ration program was "faulty," and asked for "rigid enforcement on a national basis" of rationing regulations.

O'Conor Statement

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, chairman of a committee of three named to survey the food situation, issued the following statement on the conference:

"Food supplies have been unevenly distributed until it appears that in some places more than one half of the meat and poultry is reaching the consumer at illegal prices, and the Anderson committee reports that estimates from some areas of illegal sales are as high as 90 per cent of the total.

"This represents an alarming tendency toward a complete breakdown in price control of essential foods.

"Basically Wrong"

Unified Control of Food Urged by 13 Governors; Army Cuts Meat Orders

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RATION SYSTEM CALLED FAULTY

O'Conor Charges Uneven Distribution Of Food

A proper rationing system should divide available supplies equitably. There is something basically wrong with a rationing system when consumers must wait in line for as long as two hours and may not get their share of the rationed product. Or when they are induced to pay gratuities to salesmen to obtain their share. or when they cannot obtain it at all.

"One difficulty is our faulty rationing system. This is the only country in the world which combines the rationing of meats with that for fats, butter, cheese and canned fish. Necessarily, under such combined rationing there are more red points available to buy meat than there is meat. This is

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true because there must be a sufficient number of coupons issued to cover the supplies of all the products included in the rationed group.

Point Of Highest Profit

"Under these conditions, meat tends to flow to the communities where the highest profit can be obtained; other cities obtain less than their share of meat and must, therefore, use more canned fish and cheese.

"We conclude, therefore, that a major overhauling of the point system is immediately imperative and that points should be granted to consumers for meat alone, separate and distinct from all other foods. Only in this way and with rigid enforcement on a national basis can every person get their share of our national meat supply to which he is entitled.

Equal Enforcement

The governors said "it is inherent in the food supply situation that states cannot take over the Federal enforcement of OPA regulations" and declared that "the more rigorously any State enforces the law, the more it penalizes its own people unless the law is equally enforced throughout the nation."

In their combined statement, the thirteen contained these additional recommendations:

A single Government agency should be made responsible for the food program.

Elimination of "most of these new slaughterers."

New meat allocation regulations allowing for seasonal variation of population.

More effective control over the meat supply available to public eating establishments.

Re-examination of the quota system "with a view to local quota fixing in each area based on its own conditions."

The governors said reports of illegal sales as high as 90 per cent of total sales in some areas "represents an alarming tendency toward a complete breakdown in price control of these essential foods."

Temporary Improvement

The quota system was described as "operating to reduce the total supply of meat available" and adjustments in subsidy payments were said to be providing only temporary improvement.

The governors said that "any attempt to enforce price ceilings on a rigid basis" in the thirteen Northeastern States they represented would "simply result in a diversion of food to other areas of the country where enforcement is less or nonexistent."

Governors Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut sponsored the conference.

O'Conor On Committee

Other states represented were: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia.

Eight of the governors signing the statement were Republicans, five Democrats.

A committee composed of Governors Baldwin, O'Conor, and J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island was named "to press for action by the appropriate Federal authorities consistent with the facts as we have stated them."

Governors Ask Food Ration Changes

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New York, June 23 (AP)—Governors of thirteen northeastern States today recommended that red points in the OPA ration program be used for meat alone.

In a statement following a closed conference on food problems, the governors also suggested that OPA enforcement be concentrated on food instead of on "minor and unimportant items."

A third recommendation was that a single government agency be made responsible for all phases of the national food program.

Rail Bottleneck A Factor

Previously the governors had recommended elimination of a "railroad bottleneck" which they said was the key to food shortages in their areas.

The governors' statement, the second issued during their conference, said the United States was the only country which combined rationing of meats with rationing of fats, butter, cheese and canned fish.

The statement declared that butter "appears to be backing up in warehouses, because the consumer prefers to spend red points for meat and go without butter."

Rigid Enforcement Needed

"We conclude, therefore," the statement continued, "that a major overhauling of the point system is immediately imperative and that points should be granted to consumers for meats alone, separate and distinct from all other food.

"Only in this way and with rigid enforcement on a national basis can every person get the share of national meat supply to which he is entitled."

Other Recommendations

Other points recommended in the governors' statement included:

Re-examination of the quota system "with a view to local quota fixing in each area based on its own conditions."

Elimination "of most of these new slaughterers who have recently entered the slaughtering business" as an "important step controlling the flow of meat products."

New regulations making provisions for seasonal variation in population when determining area meat allocations.

More effective control over the meat supply available to public eating establishments in order to correct "this inequity in our distributive system."

Handling of OPA enforcement on a Federal basis because "it is inherent in the food supply situation that States cannot take over the Federal function of enforcement of OPA regulations."

"Concentrate On Food"

The statement said that "until our dealing in food is under control again the OPA should concentrate on this and related fields rather than enforcing ceilings on cocktails and fur coats."

In asking OPA to concentrate on food enforcement, the governors said that "unless this program can be made shortly to work, and work effectively, regulation of one or more groups of minor or unimportant items should be abandoned and enforcement should be concentrated on those which are fundamental to American life."

Too Many Agencies

The executives declared that "our food program has been plagued from its inception by the multiplicity of agencies given responsibility over different phases of the program."

The governors added there should be "a better co-ordination between the procurement officers for the armed forces, lend-lease and other agencies dealing with the relief of liberated areas and the agencies dealing with civilian supplies."

Alleged uneven distribution of food supplies resulting in black-market operations was criticized by the governors, who said that even after allowing for the needs of the armed forces, the Allies and peoples in liberated areas, "the per capita civilian supplies will be equal to the prewar level."

Anderson Report Cited

"It is our conclusion," the statement said, "that one person or agency must have final responsibility for all phases of the food program if we are to bring order out of the present chaos."

Pointing out that the Anderson committee reports on the national food situation showed estimates of illegal sales as high as 90 per cent of total sales in some areas, the governors said:

"This represents an alarming tendency toward a complete breakdown in price control of these essential foods.

"Recent adjustments in subsidy payments have improved temporarily the relationship between costs and retail ceilings, but many additional steps must be taken immediately."

Quota System Criticized

The quota system for slaughtering was criticized for "operating to reduce the total supply of meat available" because farmers cannot sell to slaughterers who have exhausted their quotas.

"All such products are thus forced into the black market because there is no legitimate market for them," the statement said.

States represented at the conference are New York, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

"Deficit Areas" For Meat

In asking for uniform enforcement on a nation-wide scale, the governors said their states are "deficit areas" for meat and many other products requiring shipment from other sections of the country.

"Any attempt to enforce price ceilings on a rigid basis in these states as a unit or in any one of them alone would simply result in a diversion of the food to the other areas of the country where enforcement is less or nonexistent," the statement said.

Illegal Market May Go

"If the other conclusions we have reached are put into effect and the enforcement can be sufficiently increased," the statement added, "then what has become an almost universal illegal market may again become legitimate."

Uniform nation-wide enforcement, said the governors, "is the only means of achieving an equitable distribution of available supplies. The more rigorously any state enforces the law, the more it penalizes its own people unless the law is equally enforced throughout the nation."

Call For More Box Cars

Calling upon the Office of Defense Transportation "to make immediately available an increased number of box cars," the governors said in a joint statement issued yesterday that the bottleneck was preventing shipment of sufficient grain.

"Grain for the Northeast means milk and eggs," they declared.

The main bottleneck is at Buffalo,, N.Y., the governors said. The box-car shortage Thursday, they added, was 3,678. As a result only 151 cars were loaded with grain for domestic use, they said.

O'Conor On Committee

A committee composed of Govs. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland and J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island was appointed "to press for action by the appropriate Federal authorities consistent with the facts as we have stated them."

The governors also declared that meat supplies would "soon increase somewhat in normal seasonal process," asserting the present crisis was "due to faulty distribution of the available supplies."

Since the quota system appears to be operating to possible increases in meat supplies in legitimate channels, it should be critically re-examined with a view to local quota fixing in each area based on its own conditions and needs.

LICENSING

Effective control of the distributive process can only be achieved by over-all control at some point. The most logical point for such a control would be the slaughterer. But during the past few years there has been an enormous expansion in the number of such slaughterers. The Senate Food Investigating Committee estimated that 26,000 permits had been issued throughout the country to other than farm slaughterers as compared with a "normal number of 2,000." In one metropolitan area it is reported that the number of slaughterers increased from thirty-eight to 224 and the number of wholesalers from 150 to more than 1,000.

When the authority over these permits was transferred to OPA in April, the old licenses were canceled and new ones issued. According to the Price Administrator slightly more than 15,000 have been issued again but these figures are not final.

The sharp expansion in the number of slaughterers is an interesting contrast with what happened in Great Britain. One of the first measures taken by the British Ministry of Food was to reduce the number of slaughtering houses from 16,000 to 750, thus facilitating the control over the flow of supplies.

According to the Anderson Food Investigating Committee:

"This large increase in slaughterers complicated enforcement and provided increased opportunity for hotels, restaurants and night clubs to obtain meat without ration points and above ceiling prices. We have testimony that many of them did." (pp. 13-14.)

These new slaughterers have been described as a "prolific source of black market meat."

This leak in the flow of supplies must be closed. The elimination of most of these new slaughterers who have recently entered the slaughtering business would be an important step in controlling the flow of meat products.

AREA MEAT ALLOCATIONS

Meat has been allocated to areas on the basis of their consumption during the first three months of 1944. This allocation fails entirely to take into account seasonal shifts of population. Regulations should be promulgated which will make provision for seasonal variations in population.

MEAT RATIONING

Price control and rationing are closely interdependent. Rationing is required when prices are set below the level that would prevail in a free market. A proper rationing system should divide available supplies equitably. There is something basically wrong with a rationing system when consumers must wait in line for as long as two hours, and then may not get their share of the rationed product. Or when they are induced to pay gratuities to salesmen to obtain their share. Or when they cannot obtain it at all. These conditions now prevail generally with regard to meat in the Northeast.

One difficulty is our faulty rationing system. This is the only country in the world which combines the rationing of meats with that for fats, butter, cheese and canned fish. Necessarily, under such a combined ration there are more "red points" available to buy meat than there is meat. This is true because there must be a sufficient number of coupons issued to cover the supplies of all the products included in the ration group.

Under these conditions, meat tends to flow to the communities where the highest profit can be obtained; other cities obtain less than their share of meat and must, therefore, use more canned fish and cheese.

Price instead of ration coupons directs a good part of the flow of meat.

In some communities consumers use all their red points for meat, thereby getting very much more than their share and creating a meat shortage elsewhere. They then either go without butter, fats, cheese and canned fish or acquire them in the black market.

On the other side of the picture, the total butter supply, as reported yesterday, appears to be backing up into warehouses because the consumer prefers to spend red points for meat and go without butter. This further dislocates the equitable distribution of meat supplies.

We conclude, therefore, that a major overhauling of the point system is immediately imperative and that points should be granted to consumers for meats alone, separate and distinct from all other foods. Only in this way, and with rigid enforcement on a national basis, can every person get the share of our national

Statement of Governors on Rationing

JUN 24 1945

The text of the statement on the food situation by the Governors of the thirteen Northeastern States follows:

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

While some declines in total food production have taken place this year, the facts presented in Part I of this joint statement showed that total supplies have held up well. Even after allowing for the needs of the armed forces, our Allies and peoples in liberated areas, the per capita civilian supplies will be equal to the pre-war level.

These supplies, however, have been unevenly distributed until it appears that in some places more than half of the meat and poultry is reaching the consumer at illegal prices, and the Anderson Committee reports estimates from some areas of illegal sales as high as 90 per cent of the total.

This represents an alarming tendency toward a complete breakdown in price control of these essential foods. Recent adjustments in subsidy payments have improved temporarily the relationship between costs and retail ceilings, but many additional steps must be taken immediately.

QUOTA SYSTEM

All slaughterers, except those Federally inspected, now operate under quotas. There will be complete agreement with the objective of increasing the supply of meat in metropolitan areas. The quota system is, however, operating to reduce the total supply of meat available. This is true where farmers cannot sell to plants which have exhausted their quotas animals which must be disposed of, such as culled dairy cows and veal calves. All such products are thus forced into the black market because there is no legitimate market for them.

meat suply to which he is entitled.

One important factor contributing to the reduction in supplies is present regulation which encourages the sale of a disproportionate share of meats to hotels, night clubs and other eating places by allowing a price differential favoring these outlets. This permits the entirely legal sale of an excessive share of the desirable cuts to public eating establishments. There are also numerous reports that representatives of these eating places go directly to the farm to buy supplies at above ceiling prices.

We recognize that eating out is important for many groups in our population and to meet the demands of members of our armed forces who are on furlough. However, large numbers of our citizens also are supplementing their limited rations by eating out more frequently. The result has been a sharp increase in the number of meals served in restaurants and other eating places, despite the decline in supplies of products such as meat, poultry and eggs.

This inequity in our distributive system must be corrected by more effective control over the supplies available to public eating establishments.

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ENFORCEMENT.

The thirteen northeastern States are deficit areas for meat and many other basic products. In other words, essential supplies of up to 90 per cent of our meat must be shipped into our States from other sections of the country. Any attempt to enforce price ceilings on a rigid basis in these States as a unit or in any one of them alone would simply result in a diversion of the food to the other areas of the country where enforcement is less or nonexistent.

When a large proportion of any given food supply is to be found only in an illegal market as is the case today, we are threatened with a breakdown of rationing and price control. Where the commodity is essential as meat, that means that wholesalers and retailers are forced to deal illegally or not at all. It means that the consumer is forced to deal illegally or go hungry.

The OPA has had about 3,000 enforcement agents, which amounts to one for each county in the United States. It has recently received funds greatly to increase its enforcement staff. If the other conclusions we have reached are put into effect and the enforcement staff can be sufficiently increased, then what has become an almost universal illegal market may again become legitimate. Until that result is achieved, it is obvious that enforcement must concentrate on the important and not the unimportant items of the vital food program.

Our conclusions with respect to enforcement are:

1. Each State should cooperate with the Federal authorities, but it is inherent in the food supply situation that States cannot take over the Federal function of enforcement of OPA regulations. This is a national problem which can be handled only on a national basis. Uniform enforcement, nation-wide, is the only means of achieving an equitable distribution of available food supplies. The more rigorously any State enforces the law, the more it penalizes its own people unless the law is equally enforced throughout the nation.

2. With separation of meat ration points from other products, as previously recommended, there must be expanded enforcement which concentrates on this essential element of national diet. Unless this program can shortly be made to work and work effectively, regulation of one or more groups of minor or unimportant items should be abandoned and enforcement should be concentrated on those which are fundamental to American life. Until our dealing in food is again under control, the OPA should concentrate on this and related fields rather than enforcing ceilings on cocktails and fur coats.

UNIFIED FOOD CONTROL

Our food program has been plagued from its inception by the multiplicity of agencies given responsibility over different phases of the program. Under these conditions policy concerning supply, price, rationing, procurement, imports and exports, labor supply and farm machinery, has not been effectively coordinated.

The Office of Economic Stabilization has acted as an umpire to resolve some of the conflicts between the OPA and WFA with the inevitable delay involved under such a system. Other agencies deal with the problems of food supply and distribution. Improvement is scheduled to take place when the new Secretary of Agriculture and War Food Administrator takes office at the beginning of July. It will take much reorganization to bring coordination to Federal action.

Food supplies for the armed forces are of prime consideration. The time has come, however, when there could be and should be a better coordination between the procurement offices for the armed forces, lend-lease and other agencies dealing with the relief of liberated areas and the agencies dealing with civilian supplies.

It is our conclusion that one person or agency must have final responsibility for all phases of the food program if we are to bring order out of the present chaos. Totally unified control must be brought about immediately.

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Army to Cut Meat Purchases In Move to Aid Civilian Supply

Sharp Reduction for Brief Period Indicated —13 Governors Call for Food Control by Single Agency or Person.

Washington, June 23 (A. P.).—The Army will cut down sharply on its purchases of meats during the next sixty days in a Government move to increase civilian supplies.

Disclosing this today, informed persons said that the armed forces had re-examined their meat supply situation and found it possible to reduce military buying for a brief period in order to help relieve shortages in the civilian market. The Government had previously announced that Lend-Lease shipments of meat will be suspended during the July-September quarter.

This plan of reduced military buying is apparently what President Truman had in mind when he told a news conference at Olympia, Wash., on Thursday that he expected an improvement in civilian meat supplies as soon as Representative Anderson (D.-N. M.), takes over as Secretary of Agriculture and War Food Administrator on July 1.

Paving the way for diversion of the larger portion of beef production into civilian markets, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones has signed an order reducing the portion of beef which Federally inspected slaughterers must set aside for military and other Government agencies. This order becomes effective on July 1.

More Poultry Here.

Such slaughterers will be required to set aside 30 instead of the present 50 per cent of their output of choice, good and commercial grades of beef, and 65 instead of the 75 per cent of the canner and cutter grades, for the Government. It is possible that the Army will not take its full allocation under these reduced set-aside figures during July and August, but will allow a portion of the meat earmarked for it to go to civilians.

This contemplated reduction in military buying would cover a season of the year when marketings of meat animals are at their lowest level. A sharp increase in cattle and hog marketings is expected in the fall. Army buying at higher levels would be resumed then.

Jones has signed another order designed to make more poultry meat available to civilians in the Eastern part of the country. For months the Army has taken the full output of poultry meat in a highly specialized poultry production area, including parts of Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. After July 1 about 30 per cent of the poultry from this area will be released to civilians and hospitals.

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Dewey on Enforcement.

Binghamton, June 23 (A. P.).—State enforcement of the law against black marketing in food would drive all meat and poultry out of New York State, Gov. Dewey believes. He expressed the opinion on June 21 in a letter to Assemblyman Richard H. Knauf, Binghamton Republican, who made it public today.

"I am as concerned as you are about the black market," Dewey wrote in reply to a letter from Knauf suggesting that the police halt on the highways all trucks carrying meat and poultry, buy the cargoes at OPA ceiling prices and turn the food over to State institutions as a means of curbing black marketing.

"Of course," Dewey continued, "the problem is that if we enforce the law we will drive all the meat and poultry out of the State of New York. It is for this reason I have called a conference of the thirteen Northeastern Governors . . . all of our best experts are working on a program, and I have hopes we will produce something useful."

Ask Unified Control.

Thirteen governors of Northeastern States, sorely troubled over the threatened food famine and disturbed over current black market operations, proposed today that one person or agency be placed in charge of all phases of the food program and urged that red ration points be used for meat only.

The Governors made their position clear in a comprehensive statement issued to the press at 9 A. M. today at the Hotel Roosevelt, where they had held an all-day session yesterday to consider the serious shortage of food and all the ramifications of the situation.

"Totally unified control must be brought about immediately," the governors' report declared, and added: "Our food program has been plagued from its inception by the multiplicity of agencies given responsibility over different phases of the program. Under these conditions policy concerning supply, price, rationing, procurement, imports and exports, labor supply and farm machinery has not been effectively co-ordinated."

The report proposed that the Office of Price Administration concentrate on law enforcement instead of dealing with unimportant items.

The governors found a normal supply of food but concluded that the supply has been unevenly distributed "until it appears that in some places more than half the meat and poultry is reaching the consumer at illegal prices."

The statement pointed to a large increase in the number of slaughterers in this country as compared with Great Britain, where the number was cut down in order to deal more effectively with the supply of meat.

"The elimination of most of these new slaughterers who have recently entered the slaughtering business would be an important step in controlling the flow of meat products," the governors asserted.

Faulty Ration System.

"One difficulty in our faulty rationing system," the statement set forth. "This is the only country in the world which combines the rationing of meats with that for fats, butter, cheese and canned fish. Necessarily, under such a combined ration there are more red points available to buy meat than there is meat. Price instead of ration coupons directs a good part of the flow of meat.

"We conclude there, that a major overhauling of the point system is immediately imperative and that points should be granted to consumers for meats alone, separate and distinct from all other foods. Only in this way, and with rigid enforcement on a national basis, can very person get the share of our national meat supply to which he is entitled."

One inequity found in the distribution system was in the disproportionate share of meats obtained by hotels, night clubs and other eating places.

They also called for uniform enforcement by the Federal authorities with the co-operation of the States. They said it is a national problem and must be solved as such and that any State that rigorously enforces the law only penalizes its own people unless the law is equally enforced throughout the nation. They called for expanded enforcement concentrating on meat ration points.

Moscow dispatches predicted that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the London Government, would be vice-Premier of the new government, with Prime Minister Edouard Osuba-Morawski of the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw Government, retaining his post as Premier.

Boleslaw Bierut, president of the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw regime, was expected to become a member of the presidium that will take the place of the presidency. Word was awaited from Wincenty Witos, titular head of the peasant party, in answer to an invitation to join the national council.

A British foreign office spokesman said he did not know whether Britain and the United States would seek a part in supervising the elections in Poland, and "couldn't say" whether the elections would require the withdrawal of the Red Army from Polish soil.

The spokesman and other responsible British quarters refused to discuss the opinion, expressed in some quarters, that the agreement on the new administration represented an Anglo-American concession to the Soviet viewpoint.

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Allies Believed Set To Ditch London Poles, O.K. New Unit

Singleton

London, June 23 (AP) — Moscow and London predicted tonight that the United States and Britain would abandon the London Poles and recognize the new "provisional Polish Government of national unity" probably within a matter of days.

Moscow dispatches said that the new government formed in Moscow yesterday soon would leave for Warsaw, where the exact composition of the Cabinet was expected to be announced early next week.

The assighment of Cabinet posts and a pledge from the reorganized government to hold "free and unfettered" elections appeared the only questions delaying recognition of the new administration, formed from representatives of the Soviet-sponsored Polish Government, former members of the exiled London Government and democratic leaders from within Poland.

May Wait Until Afterward

Responsible British quarters said recognition would come as soon as the new Government promised an election. In Moscow, however, British and American circles said that it might not come until the elections were completed.

Automatic recognition of the reorganized Government was assured by the "Big Three" at the Crimea conference, which called for a secret ballot and universal suffrage.

Poles Urged To Go Home

The Foreign Office, however, described the agreement on the new coalition government as "warmly welcomed here."

The announcement of the accord, made by the Big Three commission comprising Soviet Foreign Commissar V. I. Molotov, United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, opened a movement from inside Poland to induce all Poles abroad to return home to aid in rebuilding the state.

May Become Britons

Moscow dispatches said that, with the exception of those considered "fascist," the door was open for the return of soldiers of the Polish Army in France, England, Germany and Italy. The term "fascist" undoubtedly includes most of the leadership of the London government and of high officers of the Polish Army, dispatches said.

The future of the tough and well-trained Polish Army in Britain remained unsettled, but it was believed that the majority of men in the ranks would willingly swap allegiance if assured of equal treatment in the new Poland.

Prime Minister Churchill once told Commons that, in the event of a new government, Poles in Britain

might be given the choice of returning home or accepting British citizenship.

Moscow newspapers warmly greeted the announcement of the agreement on a coalition government, *Pravda* said: "One may say that the decisions of the Crimean conference have been fulfilled. They are fulfilled despite the intrigues of those who . . . hindered the unity of the democratic forces in Poland and who tried to make the Polish problem into an irreconcilable contradiction between the great Allied powers."

Straight From Crimea

"Besides the Soviet Union, which already has diplomatic relations with the provisional government, the provisional government of national unity will be recognized by England and the United States," *Pravda* said, adding "this develops straight from the Crimea conference decisions."

Meanwhile, as *Pravda* said that further recognition of the "reactionary" London government "cannot in any way be justified," Prime Minister Tomasz Arciszewski's London Cabinet sat tight—and silent. A spokesman said there was little possibility that any statement would be issued before next week.

LONDON POLES MAY LOSE RECOGNITION OF U. S. AND BRITAIN

JUN 24 1945

English Doubt Exiles Will Return to Homeland to Take Part in Election.

Singleton

London, June 23 (A. P.).—Responsible British quarters said today that Poland's Exiled Government in London would be shorn of United States and British recognition shortly after the expanded Warsaw Provisional Government pledged itself to "free and unfettered" elections at the earliest possible opportunity.

Citing agreements reached at the Crimea conference as their authority, these quarters said that this development would come automatically after the new government's exact composition and individual posts were made known.

Under a barrage of questions concerning Polish developments a British Foreign Office commentator said:

1. That he did not know whether Britain and the United States would seek a part in supervising those elections.

2. That he could not say whether free and unfettered elections would require withdrawal of the Red army from Polish soil.

3. That he doubted the likelihood of the present Exiled Government's returning to Poland to take part in a political campaign.

4. That he was a bit dim on just how the present government was being financed.

The Crimea conference agreement called for a secret ballot and universal suffrage in Poland.

The agreement to form a new coalition government, which a Foreign Office Commentator said was warmly welcomed in London, left unsettled the future of the tough and well-trained army still under the Exiled Government in London.

Moscow, June 23 (AP)—Assignment of Cabinet posts in a new Polish government of national unity is expected to be made in Warsaw early next week following the announcement last night that a major stumbling block in Allied harmony had been removed by an agreement of rival Polish factions on the structure of the new regime.

A statement issued by the three-man commission authorized by the Big Three at the Crimea conference to deal with the Polish problem said representatives of the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw Government, former members of the London exile Government and democratic leaders from Poland had agreed upon formation of the new administration.

The Men Chosen

Invited to participate in the new state were Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the exile Government in London; Wincenty Witos, 71-year-old former Peasant party leader; Wladyslaw Kiernik, a former Polish Minister of the Interior; Stanislaw Grabski, 74, former president of the Polish National Council; Jan Stanczyk, former Labor Minister in the exile Government, and Mecislaw Thugut, also a former Minister of the Interior.

Witos and Grabski have been invited by President Boleslaw Bierut of the Warsaw Government to join in a three-man praesidium or executive council with duties similar to the Presidency.

Possible Mikolajczyk Post

Speculation in foreign diplomatic circles was that Mikolajczyk would become Vice Premier and that Premier Eduoard Osbuka-Morawski of the present Warsaw Government would retain his post in the new set-up.

A leading role was predicted for Mikolajczyk in the Peasant party.

Coincident with the announcement of the accord in Moscow a movement was launched from inside Poland to induce all Poles abroad to return and help rebuild their war-shattered country. The door was opened to soldiers of the Polish Army in France, England, Germany and Italy, who have been under command of the Polish exile regime.

"Fascist" Warning

Previous statements from the Warsaw group that there is a job for every Pole except those considered "Fascist" were interpreted as being aimed at the leaders of the exile group.

The three members of the commission who made the announcement were Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, British Ambassador Clark Kerr, and United States Ambassador Harriman.

The decision reached at the Crimea conference called for a Polish election after a period whose duration has not yet been stipulated. Complete fulfillment of the Crimean agreement will not be accomplished until an election is held under conditions approved by the three-power commission.

The Yalta Agreement

While Britain and the United States had officially recognized the London Polish government, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt agreed at Yalta that when the Soviet-sponsored government was reorganized as a national unity regime, Britain and the United States would establish diplomatic relations with it.

The agreement, reached by three groups of Poles in a series of Moscow conferences this week, will give Poland what was described as a "coalition government," with the Socialist, Peasant and Workers parties represented and with the way cleared for representation of the Christian Labor and other democratic parties.

Popiel Invited Home

The agreement also stated that a number of democratic leaders hitherto resident abroad, including Karol Popiel, chairman of the Labor party, had been invited to participate in state activity.

The announcement of the agreement said the following participated in the Polish reorganization conferences:

Representing the provisional Polish Government: President Boleslaw Bierut, Deputy President Wladyslaw Kowalski, Prime Minister Eduard Osubka Morawski and Deputy Prime Minister Wladyslaw Gomolka.

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Men From Poland

Democratic leaders from Poland: Dr. Kiernik, who took the place of Witos, who was ill; Dr. Henry Kolodziejski, Prof. Adam Krzyanowski, Prof. Stanislaw Kutzreba and Zygmund Zulawski.

Polish democratic leaders from abroad: Mikolajczyk, and Anton Kolodzeij who, with Stanczyk, were invited to the conference by the commission consisting of Molotov, Clark Kerr and Harriman.

British Reported Supporting U.S. Proposal For Mass Trial of Top German War Guilty

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LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Britain was reported by a responsible source tonight to be agreeable to a United States proposal for a mass trial of Germany's arch war criminals and their terroristic organizations before a four-power military court.

NIGHT

Other sources here indicated the belief that France and Russia also would accept the United States suggestion.

Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor of war criminals, said no opposition had yet been expressed to his proposal for the collective trial, announced yesterday.

Previously Britain was reported to have taken a private stand that the punishment of high Nazis should be decreed by executive order without a formal trial.

Prosecuting officials of the United States, Britain, France and Russia are to meet in London early next week to discuss the time, place and procedure for the trials.

Britain To Back Trial Plan

JUN 24 1945

London, June 23 (AP)—A responsible British source said today that Britain would accept the United States plan to hold a collective trial of Germany's arch war criminals and their terror-atrocity organizations before a high military tribunal.

The attitude of France and Russia remained undetermined, but it was generally believed here that they too would agree to the plan outlined yesterday in a press conference by Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, chief United States prosecutor of war criminal cases.

DAY

Britain's indorsement, although still unofficial, appeared to constitute a reversal from her previous stand that punishment of the major war criminals should be carried out by executive decree without formal trial.

Would Unite Two Powers

Concurrence would mean presentation of a united Anglo-American front at a conference opening in London early next week between the four major powers on problems involving the time, place and procedure for war-criminal trials.

This stand would be strengthened by the fact that the United States and Great Britain have a powerful argument to support their point of view—the custody of by far the largest number of the chief war criminals, including former Field Marshal Hermann Goering, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Rudolf Hess.

BRITISH TO KEEP PEACE IN LEVANT

London, June 23 (A. P.).—The British Government stood pledged today to use its forces in Syria and Lebanon impartially to prevent disturbances, in the interest of the war effort.

"The British commanders will take action against any one responsible for creating such disturbances," a Government announcement last night asserted.

"It must be clearly understood that intervention by British troops implies no intention on the part of the British to supplant the French in Syria and Lebanon."

An Associated Press dispatch from Beyrouth said the Syrian and Lebanese governments had issued a joint declaration at Damascus proclaiming their intention of defending their sovereignty against any nation in the future.

The declaration called for evacuation of all French troops and the transfer of conscripted native troops from French to native control and announced that all French appointees in Levant Government posts would be dismissed.

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Greeks Rumored As Planning To Enter Albania

London, June 23 (AP)—The Moscow radio quoted an Athens report today that a letter published in the newspaper *Rizospastis* said "Greek reaction and the military union are preparing an armed invasion of the southern part of neighboring Albania."

The broadcast said the letter stated that "in this connection troops have been concentrated on the Albanian-Greek frontier." Moscow described the letter as having been written by a "high-ranking officer, a member of the military union."

Would Return King

"This invasion will serve as a pretext for the declaration of martial law, the return of the King of Greece and the complete crushing of the left movement," the officer was quoted.

"The letter also states," the broadcast continued, "that the reactionaries are preparing a blacklist containing several tens of thousands of names. A letter of the Greek Communist party leader, Zachariadis, is printed in the same issue of the paper. He appeals to the Greek people to exercise vigilance so as to counteract maneuvers directed against the understanding with the great Allies."

"Atrocities" Publicized

The broadcast added that "the Greek reactionary press has, in effect, been devoting recently a great deal of space to the so-called 'Albanian atrocities.'"

In another broadcast Moscow quoted a Tass dispatch from Athens that the governor of northern Greece had officially banned Left-Wing parties. Tass reported there had been mass arrests of Leftists "without presenting any charges or warrants" in Macedonia and Thrace.

Bretton's Success Held Up To U.S.

London, June 23 (AP)—Chief responsibility for the success of the Bretton Woods world monetary plan rests with the United States because of its virtual veto power of any proposed changes in the plan and because both the international monetary fund and the international bank would be in America, the Federation of British Industries said in a report made public today.

The federation, Britain's leading organization of industrialists, voiced "some misgivings" but gave general approval to the plan, adding that if it came to a showdown on modification or outright rejection, the plan should be approved immediately in its present form.

The federation said that as the years pass the plan "will doubtless have to be modified and adapted to meet changes in circumstances in the world environment."

Pointing out that the United States, as the largest contributor to the international monetary fund, had 28 votes, the federation said American thus, in effect, was "given sole power of veto over any proposed modification of the agreement" to alter a member's quota, change the scale of charges on debts to the fund, or on possible additions to the number of executive directors. The federation recalled that alteration under these heads requires 75 to 80 per cent of the total votes.

The international monetary fund is designed to insure greater stability in the conduct of short term trading transactions. The international bank for reconstruction and development is concerned with the flow of long-term capital among nations to help countries which suffered from the war and to develop backward countries.

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U.S., England Resume Radiophone Service

London, June 23 (AP)—Trans-Atlantic radio-telephone service between England and the United States was reopened for general use today and the circuits were jammed by GI's phoning home.

Every minute of today and tomorrow was reserved in advance and reservations are still pouring in from soldiers hungering to hear the long-missed voices of their parents, wives and sweethearts.

R. A. F. SINKS JAP SHIPS

London, June 23 (A. P.).—The R. A. F. has begun to range the Gulf of Siam, east of Malaya, and within the last two weeks has sunk or damaged twenty Jap ships on the enemy's line of communications between Singapore and Thailand and French Indo-China, the Air Ministry announced today. Big Sunderland flying boats and R. A. F. Liberators, operating from forward mobile bases, are being used in the attacks.

8,000-Ton British Cruiser In Pacific

London, June 23 (AP)—An 8,000 ton British light cruiser of a new class, designed for a speed of 31 knots, is now operating in the Pacific, the Admiralty announced last night. It is the Swiftsure.

A second vessel of the Swiftsure class, the H.M.S. Ontario, has been presented to the Royal Canadian Navy.

Larger and faster than some other types, each cruiser is armed with nine 6-inch guns in triple turrets, ten 4-inch anti-aircraft guns and six torpedoes in triple tubes.

Bombs Bigger, Japs Say

London, June 23 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that American bombers in recent raids on Japanese cities had dropped "a new type of incendiary bomb of a very large type never before used."

Russian Demobilization On

London, June 23 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight the bill proposing demobilization of the thirteen oldest-age groups of the Red Army had been adopted unanimously by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Soviets Name Envoy to D

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—Moscow radio announced that Vassily Valkov has bee pointed Soviet Ambassador Netherlands.

British Civilians And G. I.'s Clash.

Hull, England, June 23 (A. P.).—The Hull police reported that American Negro soldiers and British civilians clashed last night in a pub and that the efforts of fifty policemen were required to end the fight.

The police reported that one civilian was seriously hurt, but said they had made no arrests, leaving the investigation to American military authorities.

A spokesman for the American provost marshal's office said a number of soldiers were confined to barracks pending an inquiry.

The trouble stemmed from an incident Thursday night, an Army spokesman said, when a Negro soldier was struck on the head with a beer bottle.

Eire a Bit of Heaven To Steak-Hungry G. I.s

Jameson

Lifting of Travel Ban Makes It a Holiday Mecca

DUBLIN, June 23 (AP).—The lifting of the travel ban across Eire has made southern Ireland a holiday spot for American soldiers, who delight in introducing themselves as "McYanks."

Dublin, with its well stocked bars, steak houses, ice-cream shops and pretty girls, already is a mecca for hundreds of weary soldiers waiting for their boat home.

While Eire residents, many of whom have relatives in the United States, are welcoming the visitors, officials are at a loss to find places to accommodate all of them. Through the Army and the Red Cross soldiers are being urged to make hotel reservations in advance. Many are now given free lodging in private homes.

Private John Ketty, United States 7th Army engineer, of Wilmington, Del., who was interrupted while making a frontal assault on a steak at the Gresham Grill, was high in his praise of the Emerald Isle.

"It's a little bit of heaven," he said. "Where could you find a friendlier people or better food or drink?"

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10,000 AIRMEN RETURNING

Queen Elizabeth to Sail Today With 8th Air Force Group

GOUROCK, Scotland, June 23 (AP)—The Queen Elizabeth, carrying 10,000 Eighth Air Force men among her 14,790 American troops, will be executing the war's largest single movement of Air Force personnel when she sails tomorrow.

The rest of the troops who boarded the world's biggest liner tonight were chiefly medical and hospital units. The Eighth Air Force identified the homebound airmen as members of the Ninety-first, 351st, 298th, 401st, 457th and 482d Bombardment Groups.

Most of the combat crews of these groups have already flown home and those on the big liner were largely ground crews. The airfields they vacated will be maintained by small volunteer groups until the bases are turned over officially to the Royal Air Force.

OCCUPATION ZONE FIXED FOR FRENCH

Long

Slated To Guard All German Soil Next To Frontier

Paris, June 22 (AP)—France, invaded twice in a lifetime from across the Rhine, appeared tonight to have won her major demand—for French troops to occupy every mile of German soil adjacent to her frontier.

The Ministry of Information announced officially that the French had been given the right to occupy the rich southern half of the Saar basin as well as almost all of the province of Baden.

That would put her soldiers on guard along 200 miles of the Saar Palatinate and on the Rhine frontier from Luxembourg to Switzerland.

NIGHT

Text Of Announcement

The text of the announcement:

"The French zone of occupation in Germany has been fixed. It comprises the southern half of the province of Rheins, the Saar and the Rhenish Palatinate; most of Baden, plus a corridor across Wortemberg and Bavaria, including the Vorarlberg district in Austria."

France thus will occupy an area inhabited by millions and will have jurisdiction over rich industrial areas in the Palatinate and the Saar basin.

The Palatinate covers about 2,125 miles and has a population of about 1,000,000. The Saar basin, adjoining the Palatinate, covers about 724 square miles and had a prewar population of 863,736.

Baden covers an area of 5,189 square miles, had a prewar population of 2,518,103, and is both industrial and agricultural.

The Austrian region of Vorarlberg embraces 1,005 square miles, largely meadowlands and forests, with many war industries and some coal mines. The area extends from Arlberg Pass to Lake Constance and the Upper Rhine.

The French zone, which Gen. De Gaulle's government has protested has been too long delayed in demarcation, filled in the picture of Allied division of the Reich for occupational purposes.

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Apparently Awaiting Review

Paris, June 23 (AP)—The court-martial case of Private Samuel Rosenblum, of Brooklyn, appeared today to rest between the sentencing stage and final review and is likely to remain there until General Eisenhower's return from the United States or receipt of some directive from the War Department affecting the case, according to a spokesman for the judge advocate's office here.

Without disclosing officially what the sentence was, the spokesman said it had been passed, but insisted it had not come up for review by a special board which has final authority to decide whether it is to stand.

It is also Eisenhower's order that no details of the case be released prior to completion of the review, he said.

U. S. Divisions In Occupation Zones Listed

Tucker

45 Are Scattered Through German Area, With None Awaiting Redeployment

12TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, Wiesbaden, Germany, June 23 (AP).—The current dispositions of forty-five American combat divisions now in Germany and the occupied districts of Austria and Czechoslovakia were disclosed today.

None of the forty-five is scheduled for immediate redeployment, and at least eight have already been assigned roles in the Army of Occupation.

For the United States 3d Army, exclusive of five divisions now in Czechoslovakia, the following dispositions were announced:

103d Infantry, near Innsbruck, western Tyrol; 42d Infantry, eastern Tyrol; 10th Armored, at Wellheim.

80th Infantry, near Kaufbeuren; 45th Infantry, near Dachau; 14th Armored, near Wasserburg; 20th Armored, near Traunstein; 101st Air borne, at Salzburg;

106th Cavalry Group, in the area east of Salzburg;

11th Armored, southern half of the Oberdonau area; 65th Infantry, the northern half of that area;

83d Infantry, near Grafenau; 90th Infantry, near Weiden; 9th Armored, at Muenchberg and Bayreuth; 99th Infantry, near Wurzberg; 1st Infantry, near Ansbach; 71st Infantry, at Dillingen; 9th Infantry, near Ingolstadt.

The divisions in Czechoslovakia, until they fall back to the boundaries of the American zone, continue to hold the following positions:

26th Infantry, near Husinetz; 94th Infantry, near Schuettenhofen; 8th Armored, near Doorzan; 16th Armored, at Tachau; 79th Infantry, at Falkenau.

United States 7th Army dispositions:

12th Armored, at Aalen; 36th Infantry, in the Ulm area; 100th Infantry, in the Golppingen area; 1st Armored, at Halle-Chailsheim.

[The 1st Armored, officially labeled for permanent occupation, has been brought up from Italy and its advance elements have reached Halle.]

63d Infantry, in the Mergentheim area; 84th Infantry, at Heidelberg; 3d Armored, at Langen; 70th Infantry, in the Bad Ems area; 78th Infantry, near Marburg; 102d Infantry, in the Gotha area; 6th Armored, near Weimar.

[The 6th Armored will be withdrawn to the United States before the end of the summer, it was officially announced. There it will be either held in strategic reserve or demobilized.]

30th Infantry, in the Salfeld area; 76th Infantry, in the Gera area; 5th Armored, at Nordhausen; 2d Armored and 7th Armored, in the Halle area [The 2d Armored is scheduled to be part of the Berlin task force, but will be relieved by the 82d Air-Borne in France.]; 69th Infantry, near Leipzig.

United States 15th Army:

35th Infantry, in the Mayen area; 106th Infantry, in Coblenz; 28th Infantry, in Kaiserslautern.

29th Infantry, in the Bremen area.

[Positions held by the 5th Armored, 6th Armored, 7th Armored, 30th Infantry, 69th Infantry, 102d Infantry and 76th Infantry are in the Russian-allotted territory of Thuringia, Saxony and the western half of Halle-Merseburg and will be evacuated within two weeks.]

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French Name Occupation Zones

Final Agreement on Areas Reported Reached —U. S. to Evacuate Wide Territory.

London, June 23 (A. P.).—The Paris radio said today that French troops would occupy the southern Rhineland, the Saar, the Rhenish Palatinate, the greater part of Baden, a corridor through Luxembourg and Bavaria and the Austrian province of Vorarlberg.

The Paris announcement indicated that the four powers which will take part in the occupation had now reached a final agreement on occupational zones.

Moscow previously had disclosed that the Red army would take over the section east of a line roughly between Luebeck Bay and the western Thuringian border. The British position is northwest Germany and the American in the southwest depended upon agreement with France.

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The Paris broadcast did not say how much of the southern Rhineland would be under French control, but any sizable portions of the southern Rhineland and Baden, which lies east of the Rhine opposite Alsace, would involve a population of millions.

Rich Industries in Area.

Rich German war industries were located in the Palatinate and the Saar, which were overrun by American armies in the campaigning west of the Rhine. The Palatinate is a strip of 2,125 square miles with a population of about 1,000,000. The neighboring Saar is a region of 724 square miles with a population of 863,736 at the last census.

Baden, bounded on the east by Bavaria, combines both agriculture and industry in its economy. It has an area of 5,819 square miles and a population of 2,518,103. The capital is Karlsruhe.

Vorarlberg, 1,005 square miles, is the most westerly province of Austria, ranging from the Arlberg Pass to Lake Constance and the upper Rhine. About one-half is meadowland and forests. Manufacturing industries are conspicuous. Some coal is mined. Bregenz is the capital.

Areas to Be Evacuated by U. S.

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 23 (A. P.).—Officers of Twelfth Army Group headquarters disclosed today that American troops will evacuate all of Thuringia, a corner of Saxony just north of the Czecho-Slovak border and the western half of Halle-Merseburg.

The disclosure was made in an amplification of the announcement yesterday that American and Russian corps commanders had agreed upon the evacuation of seven American divisions from a bulge in territory allotted for Soviet occupation. The United States Eleventh and Fifth Armored and Sixty-ninth, 102d and Seventy-sixth Infantry divisions will take part in the evacuation, as well as the Sixth Armored and Thirtieth Infantry divisions.

Before the end of the summer the Twelfth Army Group headquarters will be withdrawn to the United States and either will be held in strategic reserve or demobilized, officers said.

BRADLEY TAKES COMMAND IN PARIS

Paris, June 23 (A. P.)—Gen. Omar N. Bradley has returned to the European Theater of Operations and assumed temporary command of all American troops in the theater, it was disclosed today, as Gen. Jacob L. Devers left by plane for the United States.

In addition to serving as American theater commander in the absence of Gen. Eisenhower, Bradley resumes command of the Twelfth Army Group together with the Sixth Army Group, thus taking over the three-way job held by Devers while both Bradley and Eisenhower were away.

Flying back to the United States wth Devers were Lieut.-Gen. Joseph T. McNarney and Lieut.-Gen. William H. Simpson, and sixty-two other veterans of the Mediterranean and European theaters.

The party, due to reach New York tomorrow, will be welcomed in a body at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday and Louisville, Ky., before disbanding. In all, the party includes two generals and twenty-six other officers, and twenty-seven enlisted men eligible for discharge. Most of the officers are to return to duty after brief visits home.

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Award Given For Saving Planes Down In Sweden

Paris, June 23 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Filkins, of Shreveport, La., Technical Service Command maintenance officer stationed in Sweden to supervise the repair of American planes forced down in that neutral country, [illegible] been awarded the Bronze St[illegible] helping conserve nearly [illegible],000,000 worth of American equipment.

More than 100 Flying Fortresses and Liberators which crash-landed in Sweden during the war are now being flown back to bases in Britain.

Gen. Clarke's Command Shifted

PARIS, June 23 (AP).—Brigadier General Bruce Clarke, of Syracuse, former deputy commander of the 7th Armored Division, has assumed command of the 4th Armored Division, succeeding Major General William G. Hoge, Supreme Allied Headquarters announced today.

England-France Tunnel Plan Revived

Paris, June 23 (AP)—A rumor circulated in financial circles today that the century-old plan to bore a tunnel beneath the English Channel, connecting France with England, had been revived. It was one of Napoleon's cherished dreams.

A company was organized long ago to finance such a project, and these reports said shares might soon go on the market, and that negotiations would be opened with the British Government for an agreement.

$75,000,000 Cache Found

ROSENHEIM, Germany, June 23 (AP).—A cache of royal Hungarian treasures valued by American authorities at $75,000,000 has been uncovered by United States 42d Division infantrymen at Mattsee, thirteen miles northeast of the Austrian city of Salzburg.

The cache included gold, silver, jewels, and what officers said was the diamond, ruby and pearl-studded "Holy Hand of St. Stephen," King of Hungary from 997 to 1038 A. D.

Six leather bags belonging to the former puppet Premier of Hungary, Ferenc Szalasi, were found filled with gold, silver, diamonds, other jewels and tapestries, and one strongbox contained the Franz Joseph royal Hungarian crown silver, officers said.

Captive Nazis Help Victims

SYRACUSE, June 23 (AP).—Colonel E. S. Swett, commander of District 3, of the 2d Service Command, received today a fund of $900 donated by German prisoners of war at a camp at Fair Haven State Park to help "victims of Nazism" found in concentration camps in Germany. A letter accompanying the fund, signed by five prisoners who made the collection, said they "wanted, not only to declare that we never had anything to do with the Nazi concentration camps and we always declined to agree, but we also desired to help those victims of Nazism."

PORT REOPENED

y Ships Arrive With can Supplies

[illegible]ermany, June 23 (AP) [illegible]argo ships to enter [illegible]since the Allies took [illegible]an port city began [illegible]lies today for Amer[illegible]n forces in the Reich [illegible]ior, a Victory ship, was the first to enter the port, where damaged harbor facilities have been under repair the past six weeks. Because the bay is still filled with underwater explosives, minesweepers preceded the vessel.

Two other Liberty ships, the G. H. Thomas and the Andrew Stevenson, also entered the port. The ships carried approximately 18,000 tons, mostly food for occupation troops.

The Bremen Port Command said dock facilities should be able to handle the unloading of 9,000 tons daily by July 1.

Ribbentrop's Wife Found

Copenhagen, June 23 (AP)—The newspaper *Extrabladet* said today the wife of captured Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had been found aboard the refugee ship Felde in the port of Kiel when a group of Danish experts were examining ships in the port in an effort to determine which were stolen from Denmark by the Germans.

The dispatch said Frau Ribbentrop readily admitted her identity.

SCHERMERHORN NAMED

AMSTERDAM, June 23—(AP) Dr. William Schermerhorn, 50, a resistance leader during the German occupation, was named premier of a new Netherlands cabinet formed today.

The 14-member cabinet, which includes 11 men prominent in the resistance movement, will be sworn in Monday to succeed the government of Dr. Pieter S. Gerbrandy, which resigned.

Moscow Set For Parade

Moscow, June 23 (AP)—Red bunting and flags of the Soviet Union decorated buildings on the capital's principal streets today as Moscow prepared for tomorrow's giant military parade in celebration of the victory over Germany.

Despite a cold rain, spirits were high as civilians prepared for the demonstrations which will follow a review by Premier Stalin and other military leaders of thousands of men and machines moving through Red Square.

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LEOPOLD BARS ABDICATION

Leaders Prepare To Call Session Of Parliament

Brussels, June 23 (AP)—With King Leopold reported adamant in his refusal to abdicate, the presidents of the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Deputies returned tonight from his Austrian castle home and prepared to call Parliament into session next week.

Ganshof van der Meersch, chief prosecutor of war-time collaborators, stayed behind with the King, leading to new speculation that he may accept the latter's offer to form a new government.

Robert Gillon, Senate president, and Franz van Cauwelaert, Catholic president of the Chamber of Deputies, conferred with Premier Achille van Acker shortly after they arrived by plane after a 24-hour visit at the King's headquarters.

Case To The People

They summoned leaders of the parliamentary bodies to a meeting tomorrow afternoon to arrange a session possibly early in the week.

Belgians who talked with them tonight said they gathered the impression that Leopold was ready to take his case to the people in a national election.

An Associated Press dispatch from Leopold's Austrian headquarters said the two parliamentary leaders left there with the parting comment that "for the sake of our country, this situation must not continue much longer." There was no hint of the outcome of their discussions, the dispatch said.

[A spokesman for the King told reporters there that Leopold was studying "books on political economics and social questions" and "getting all the information he can about past and present events."]

Amid new talk of an election to determine whether Leopold should return to his throne, a leading Liberal editor commented that "the King has possibly 60 per cent of the people with him. A king ought to have more backing than that, but Leopold appears to think that's enough for the time being."

Sources friendly to the monarch said Leopold might consent to continue his exile in Austria until there is a vote. However, they minimized the possibility that the King would abdicate merely through failure to have a new government organized by politicians who were elected before the outbreak of the European war.

Return Held Unlikely

It is believed that other Belgian factions would be unable to block an election if the strong Catholic and Socialist parties support the proposal and the King assents. The Socialists, Liberals and Communists form an anti-king coalition.

A spokesman for Premier Achille van Acker said it was extremely unlikely now that Leopold, freed after five years in German hands, would force the present crisis to a violent climax by returning to Belgium now.

The Constitution stipulates that 40 days must elapse between the dissolution of Parliament and an election. Two months or more may be required to prepare the registration lists.

Brussels newspapers heard a report that Gen. Francois Michiels, chief of staff of the Belgian Army in 1940, had sent a message to the King assuring him that his men, of whom more than 60,000 were imprisoned in German camps, remained entirely loyal to the monarch.

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2 Belgian Factions Favor Election

Brussels, June 23 (AP)—Belgian Socialists opposed to the King and Royalist Catholics were reported today to be favorable to a national parliamentary election to break the political deadlock over King Leopold's proposed return to the throne.

Belgium's parliamentary leaders gave the absent King the political background in talks in a castle in Salzburg.

A spokesman in Brussels for Premier Achille van Acker's office said it was extremely unlikely now that Leopold, freed after five years in German hands, would force the crisis to a violent climax by coming back under present circumstances.

United States Ambassador Charles Sawyer was closeted with van Acker for almost an hour.

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Flagstad Passport Weighed

Norway Puts Soprano's Return to U. S. Up to Justice Ministry

OSLO, June 20 (Delayed) (AP).—The Oslo passport office, controlled by the Norwegian state police, said today that if Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, asks for a passport to leave Norway for the United States, permission will be granted only on approval of the Ministry of Justice.

Husband Arrested as Nazi

Miss Flagstad was the leading Wagnerian soprano at the Metropolitan Opera Company from 1935 until 1941 when she suddenly de- Nazi-occupied Norway to join her parted from this country for husband, Henry Johansen, a wealthy lumber merchant. Her action aroused the resentment of Norwegians at home and in this country, the Norwegian Embassy at Washington, said recently, pointing out that at the time of her departure she "was aware of the fact that her husband was a Nazi." Johansen recently was arrested in Norway charged with being a member of Vidkun Quisling's National Samling party and with having profiteered during the German occupation by selling lumber to the Nazis. He is supposed to have made 60,000,000 crowns in his dealings with the Nazis.

Brazil and Poland Honor U. S. Officers

Rome, June 23 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Donald W. Brann of San Antonio, Tex., assistant chief of staff of G-3 of the Fifteenth Army Group, was decorated with both the Brazilian War Medal and the Polish Golden Cross of Merit with Sword in ceremonies at group headquarters near Verona today.

Others receiving the Brazilian medal from Gen. Joao Mascarenhas, Brazilian commander, were Brig.-Gen. William C. McMahon, assistant chief of staff of G-1; Brig.-Gen. Richard B. Moran of Alexandria, Va., chief signal officer, and Col. I. W. Porter of Omaha, Neb., secretary of the General Staff.

Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, Polish commander, presented the Polish Cross to Col. Joseph R. Burril of San Antonio, Tex., deputy artillery officer, and Col. Charles S. D'Orsa of Rockville Centre, N. Y., assistant chief of staff of G-4, as well as to Gen. Brann.

New Mussolini Hoard Sought

Milan, June 23 (AP)—Col. Charles Poletti said today recovery of a $45,000 gold hoard which Benito Mussolini was trying to sneak out of Italy when he and his fortune and mistress fell into Partisan hands last April was being sought in the Como Mountains.

The Allied Commissioner for the Lombardy region added that the gold, weighing about 85 pounds, had been the cause of quarrels among Italians that were believed to have caused the death of Partisan Captain "Neri," whose true name is Luigi Canali.

Captain Believed Slain

Canali, who played an important role in the capture and execution of Mussolini, vanished May 9, and it was believed he had been slain and his body thrown into Lake Como.

Although the gold is still missing, millions of dollars worth of Mussolini's other treasure have been recovered. In seventeen cases under seal at a Milan bank are 900,000,000 lire ($9,000,000 at the military exchange rate) and $2,000,000 worth of jewelry and other personal effects of the Italian dictator and his slain mistress Claretta Petacci.

Poletti said the Partisians had given Allied authorities co-operation in recovering hidden funds. Through them, he said, Allies obtained 350,000,000 lire of a German purchasing agency, and the jewels of Roberto Farinacci, Fascist Grand Council member.

Embassy Guarded

Madrid, June 23 (AP)—Spanish plainclothes men remained on 24-hour guard today before the French Embassy while French-Spanish commercial relations continued suspended by the Spaniards. The detectives declined to say why they were there.

Britons Deny Charge Of 'Reign Of Terror'

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, June 23 (AP)—The British Embassy declared in a statement today that accusations in the Yugoslav press that a reign of terror was being carried out against Slovenes in British-occupied Carinthia were "without foundation and were being based on false information."

"The Allied military government in Carinthia is as anxious as the Yugoslavs to wipe out Nazi influence there and to abolish the idea of pan-Germanism," the statement said.

Answering specific charges that the British administration in that area of Austria had arrested numerous Slovenes known for their anti-Fascist convictions, the statement said that of the 732 arrests made in Carinthia up to June 7 on security grounds all but 36 were officials under the Nazi regime and only 6 were Yugoslavs. All the Yugoslavs had been employed by the Germans, it was explained.

"Fascists Reinstated"

Belgrade, June 23 (AP)—A Yugoslavia's official news agency declared today that the interest and rights of the people of the Venezia Giulia district had been imperilled by what it said was the Allied reinstatement of "Italian Fascist legislation and administration."

The statement charged that the Allied delegation in talks on the demarcation line between Allied and Yugoslav troops and other technical questions had falied to live up to the recent Belgrade agreement on the disputed area at the northern end of the Adriatic.

YANK PLANES SWEEP CHINA

Hit Jap Strongholds From Indo-China To Manchuria

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Chungking, June 23 (AP)—Ranging over a vast 1,350-mile aerial front in China, American bombers and fighters yesterday raided Japanese strongholds from Indo-China to the Manchurian frontier, while Chinese forces routed 2,000 enemy troops in southwestern Honan province, United States and Chinese communiqués said today.

Fighting blazed anew in Honan province while Chinese troops apparently were locked in a fierce struggle on the outskirts of the former American airbase city of Liuchow. The Chinese high command yesterday reported that one Chinese column had entered the city.

NIGHT

Honan Towns Retaken

The Chinese command reported that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops, in a resurgence of fighting in Honan, had recaptured two important points 12 and 14 miles north of Sichwan, 380 miles northeast of Chungking.

The strategic positions had been captured earlier in the day, the Chinese said, by 2,000 Japanese troops striking out from Sichwan. The Japanese fell back to Sichwan under Chinese pressure after losing more than 200 men. Another 200 Japanese troops were killed by strafing American Thunderbolt fighter-bombers which joined the battle, an American communiqué reported.

The American P-47's also destroyed 4 Japanese headquarters, wiped out ammunition dumps and attacked enemy artillery positions.

Guards Railway Flank

Sichwan is one of the group of strongholds built by the Japanese in southwestern Honan province to protect the approaches to Hankow, 240 miles to the southeast, and safeguard the western flank of the Peiping-Hankow railroad, which links enemy forces in central and North China.

In some of the most widespread attacks by the United States 14th Air Force, American medium bombers and fighters also swept over Japanese-held railroads north and south of the Yellow River, winging as far north as Peiping, near the Manchurian frontier. Taku, the port of Tientsin, was heavily attacked.

Mustangs joined the battle near Liuchow in Kwangsi province, hitting more than 130 junks and sampans northwest of the city, while others struck southward to the Hainan straits between the Luichow peninsula and Hainan Island.

Enemy shipping in this area was pummeled, and the 14th Air Force attacks reinforced blows delivered by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen from the Philippines.

Indo-China Train Hit

In French Indo-China, fighters and bombers attacked a troop-laden train south of the capital city of Hanoi, and struck the Tong airdrome west of Hanoi.

Meanwhile, headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States commander in China, gave some details of the activities of American ground forces in China.

American forces, the announcement emphasized, are not primarily combat troops. They are at present engaged principally in training Chinese soldiers in the use of modern weapons and equipment and in keeping open the lines of supply.

Go Into Action

"On the other hand, these United States troops are not rear echelon soldiers, for they go into action with Chinese units which they have trained, serving in an advisory capacity," the announcement said.

"But the actual ground fighting in China is being done, for the present at least, by Chinese troops."

Most of the American troops are veterans of campaigns in Burma and the South Pacific. The statement paid high tribute to the efforts of American medical units—particularly small portable surgical hospitals—which accompanied Chinese troops into the Salween campaign and the battle for Chihkiang airbase in Hunan province. The death rate of Chinese troops from disease and enemy action has been greatly reduced.

Japs Ousted North Of Sichwan

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Chungking, June 23 (AP)—Chinese troops, supported by aircraft, have ousted Japanese who temporarily won two important points north of Sichwan, in southwestern Honan province 380 miles northeast of Chungking, the Chinese high command said today.

About 2,000 Japanese from Sichwan captured the points Friday morning and the Chinese regained them the same afternoon, causing more than 200 enemy casualties, it was announced.

Protects Hankow

Sichwan is one of a group of strongholds the Japanese built in southwestern Honan to protect the approaches to Hankow, 240 miles to the southeast, and to safeguard the west flank of the Peiping-Hankow railroad corridor which links enemy forces in Central and North China.

The situation at Liuchow, former American airbase 630 miles to the southwest, apparently remained unchanged, with the Chinese last reported at the South railroad station and throwing a five-column attack against the burning city.

AMERICANS' PAPER IN CHUNGKING QUITS

Post and Mercury Says Censor Makes It Impossible to Publish During War

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Sunday, June 24 (AP)—The weekly Chungking edition of The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, the first American newspaper printed in Free China, ceased publication today.

A statement on the front page today's final edition said publication of an American paper in the capitions of the original Shanghai had "become clearly impossible in China under wartime censorship restrictions, which go far beyond considerations of military security."

The statement was signed by C. V. Starr, chairman of the board, Randall Gould, president, and Charles S. Miner, Chungking editor.

The Vice Minister of Information, Hollington K. Tong, said he was astonished at the announcement that the paper was suspending publication because of censorship.

"In view of the fact that censorship has been steadily liberalized during the period in which The Post has been in existence, I find it hard to understand why The Post's announcement should be couched in such terms," he said.

The plant of the Chungking edition, which issued its first paper Oct. 31, 1943, was in a damp and musty dugout. Mr. Miner said type was hand set by Chinese printers who knew no English. The paper was run off on antiquated presses. Newsprint and ink were scarce and expensive.

Mr. Miner said the censorship invariably centered around political stories, that all his military reports were passed. A statement in the final issue, which said the Chinese Communist party's boycott of the forthcoming People's Political Council might indicate a similar minority party boycott of the National Assembly Nov. 12, 1945, was deleted.

Censors killed a statement in which Mr. Miner wrote that Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist leader, was being lavishly entertained and that if he did not get back to Yenan from Chungking with a settlement he would at least return with a full stomach.

Mr. Miner said also that a statement by the Communist general had been killed, although he had been allowed to cable it in full to New York.

Tibet Pack Train Led By Two Yanks

Chungking, June 23 (AP)—Back from Tibet, where they found natives who had never heard of Europe or knew that China had been at war eight years, two Americans led a Chinese Government pack train safely to Kunming today after a 21-day trek of 450 miles.

The Americans were Lieut. Robert R. Forsyth, of Northville, S.D., United States Army Quartermaster Corps, an ex-rancher and jockey, and Sergt. James Taylor, of Kimball, Neb., an army veterinarian.

The pack train started and ended with 50 horses and 50 mules. The two Americans, on loan to the Chinese Government horse-purchasing bureau, had Chinese grooms and an interpreter with them.

Forsyth and Taylor were flown to Tibet in April to bring back the animals.

Returning overland, they crossed the flood-swollen Yangtze at one point, taking their animals with them in successive trips in a single boat.

U. S. Soldiers in China Little Used in Combat

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, June 23—Headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States commander in China, gave today some details of the activities of American ground forces in China.

American forces, the announcement emphasized, are not primarily combat troops. They are at present engaged principally in training Chinese soldiers in the use of modern weapons and equipment and in keeping open the lines of supply.

"On the other hand, these United States troops are not rear echelon soldiers, for they go into action with Chinese units that they have trained, serving in an advisory capacity," the announcement said. "But the actual ground fighting in China is being done, for the present, at least, by Chinese troops."

Indian Leader Criticizes Interim Regime Offer

Says It Neglects a Third of Area, a Fourth of People

BOMBAY, June 23 (AP). — Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya, member of the All-India Congress Nationalist party working committee, said today that British proposals for an interim Indian government neglect "one-third of the area of India and one-fourth of India's population."

Dr. Sitaramayya made the statement at an interview preceding the opening at Simla on Monday of a conference of Indian and British leaders to consider a government plan made public by Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India.

A serious defect in Lord Wavell's proposal, Dr. Sitaramayya asserted, is the absence of any recognition of the political aspirations of people in the Indian states.

"Even in an interim agreement," he said, "any transfer of powers must have a wider application than to British India alone. This distinction between British India and Indian India is artificial and should be eliminated in any solution of the national problem."

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WAC Is Called Sharpest Of Traders In Shangri-La

By Ralph Morton

Hollandia, New Guinea, June 21 [AP — *Delayed*] — Those strange, spear-wielding tribesmen of New Guinea's "hidden valley" are a docile dot in the presence of WAC Corporal Margaret Hastings, of Owego, N.Y.

I was told about it today as I flew in a plane over the camp where Miss Hastings and two army airmen are awaiting rescue after a plane crash May 13 in which 20 others were killed.

Capt. Cecil Walters, parachuted leader of ground forces who are organizing a glider rescue of the three, radioed up to me that Miss Hastings is the sharpest trader of the lot.

The natives like to do business with her.

"Those natives will take stuff from her that they won't take from the rest of us," Captain Walters said.

Because the natives have a weakness for sea shells, the crash survivors and paratrooop rescue party have seven pigs in their camp larder and are thriving on pork.

Planes Still Awe Natives

Although planes carrying food and rescue equipment fly daily over the valley, isolated in the towering Oranje Mountains, 150 miles southwest of Hollandia, the natives still hold them in awe.

"When you buzz the place (fly at treetop level), they scram plenty fast," Walter said. "We haven't convinced them not to be afraid of the buzz jobs."

Preparations are being made to land a glider in the valley on a strip built by paratroopers, then jerk the trio and rescue party aloft by means of a low-flying C-47 with a grab line.

Rescue Strip Ready

Col. Ray T. Elsmore, of Menlo Park, Cal., chief of cargo in the Far Eastern Air Service Command, said it might be possible to undertake the rescue Saturday, although bad weather was delaying the effort.

I saw the rescue strip today, neatly marked with white trees and colored parachutes, as I read a daily summary of world news over the radio to the ground party.

The men awaiting rescue with Miss Hastings are Lieut. John B. McCollom, of Trenton, Mo., and Sergt. Kenneth Decker, of Kelso, Washington.

Medics, parachuted originally to attend the slight injuries of the trio, are now administering to the natives.

"There was one woman with a very bad skin disorder," Captain Walters reported by radio, "and one of my boys, Sergt. Alfred S. Baylon, of Chicago, fixed it up in a jiffy. In three or four days it was just about all healed up. They really appreciate it."

YANKS SLAUGHTER 8,000 JAPS, DOWN 59 SUICIDE PLANES

ERICKSON

Enemy Aircraft Bagged During Series of Strong Raids on Okinawa.

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SURRENDER LIST SOARS

Japs Use High Quality Pilots, New Type Fighters in Attacks.

GUAM, Sunday, June 24 — (AP) The downing of 59 Japanese suicide planes in 48 hours at Okinawa and

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the slaughter on the ground of 8,000 more enemy troops, raising total Japanese casualties to 105,496, were announced today by fleet headquarters. The ship-mass surrenders soared the prisoner total to 6,932.

Army and Marine fighters, warship and shore guns bagged the enemy planes—35 were downed in three hours—during a series of strong raids begun Thursday, the day Okinawa was declared secured, and which continued up to midnight Friday.

Sixty-nine more enemy planes were destroyed or damaged by P-51 Mustang fighters from Iwo which struck two enemy airfields north of Tokyo yesterday. Three Mustangs were lost.

Enemy planes in the formations attacking Okinawa Thursday and Friday included high quality pilots flying new type fighters and twin-engined Betty Bombers.

Nips Claim 20 Ships Sunk

Tokyo radio broadcast elaborate claims of more than 20 American ships sunk or damaged, including two battleships, but Adm. Chester W. Nimitz made no additions to the previous acknowledgement of two light naval units sunk, an auxiliary and two other ships damaged Thursday night.

The air battles of intercepting Marine Corsairs and Army Thunderbolts with the raiding "first team" reached its height Friday morning. One Zeke fighter was rammed and knocked out by a Marine Corsair pilot who had exhausted his ammunition. The Marine flier bailed out and was rescued from the water.

Japanese tactics were reported considerably more skillful than in previous Okinawa raids.

Some of the twin-engined bombers carried Baka bombs. Most of these were shot down before they had a chance to release their rocket propelled suicide craft.

There were unconfirmed reports that some Baka bombs were released but that none caused damage.

Types of enemy planes employed included Navy Zeke fighters, Army Oscar fighters, Franks which are new Army fighters, Georges, which are new Navy fighters, and Jacks which are stubby Army jobs.

Reach Peak Friday

The attacks reached their intensity between 7:30 and 10:30 a.m. Friday when 35 raiders were bagged.

More than 4,000 Japanese planes have been destroyed in attacks on Okinawa since the American operation began there.

Tenth Army mopping up continued on Okinawa where, through ... the enemy dead totalled 93,564 and prisoners 6,932. The unprecedented bag of prisoners included 2,433 labor troops.

Nimitz confirmed enemy broadcasts of American air attacks Friday on Kyushu, southernmost island of Japan. He also reported without elaboration, air attacks on enemy bases in the Ryukyus both north and south of Okinawa.

The new estimate of enemy dead skyrocketed more than 8,000 in two days above the figure of 90,401 announced for the end of June 20.

Today's communique said the Tenth further added to the toll on Saturday by "capturing or destroying numerous groups of enemy troops."

The 96th infantry division cleared the area around the town of Medeera near the south end. Many enemy—whose total never will be know—were sealed up in caves by demolition and tank teams.

One More Ship Sunk, 19 Hit, Japs Claim

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Guam, June 23 (AP)—Tokyo radio claimed suicide pilots, continuing attacks which sank two American ships and damaged three off Okinawa the same day Americans conquered the island, crashed into at least 20 more vessels last night and today.

The unconfirmed enemy broadcasts asserted an unidentified Allied warship was known to have been sunk in last night's raids which scored "considerable successes." *Kamikaze* (suicide) pilots returning after daylight hit nineteen others, Tokyo said, including two battleships, three destroyers and fourteen unidentified vessels.

Latest confirmed enemy air attacks began Thursday night and continued until noon yesterday. During these assaults, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced, ... light naval units were sun... auxiliary heavily damaged ... other light craft damaged.

Driven Off In Daylig...

The two American vessel... k and the one heavily damage... re hit Thursday night. In dayli... es- terday American fighters dr... off all but a few of the raiders, Nimitz announced.

The toll taken of enemy planes was not yet tabulated.

The Japanese previously had sunk 31 ships and damaged more than 50, mostly by suicide tactics, during the Okinawa campaign.

Their last large-scale air assault was on June 6 and 7, when American gunners and fighters shot down 111 of them.

20 Jap Raids

As American soldiers and Marines grimly hunted out the last scattered remnants of Japanese troops on Okinawa, and the Stars and Stripes were raised formally over the island at 10 A.M. Friday, the enemy threw in twenty separate raids in small groups.

Aground in isolated sectors some semblance of fighting continued amid the confusion that has become the normal attendant of every island conquest of this war.

There was suicidal resistance from tiny strong points; there was a wave of Japanese hara kiri suicides; but there were also many surrenders by both enemy soldiers and civilians which swelled the bag of prisoners far beyond the 4,000 previously announced by Nimitz. The toll of more than 90,000 Japanese dead also was rising.

596 More Dead Japs

Patrols of the victorious United States 10th Army killed 596 of the diehards Thursday night and early yesterday while 160 others used hand grenades to commit suicide.

Having massed on Okinawa the greatest concentration of artillery they have yet used on the Pacific islands, the Japanese were down to five machineguns yesterday.

Alva N. Dopking, Associated Press Correspondent on Okinawa reported Japanese prisoners streamed out of their caves and into American hands so rapidly that soldiers had to hustle to get the horde into compounds. Most had been wounded but all looked well-fed. Many had surrendered after being told to do so by Japanese-speaking Americans with loudspeakers.

Snipers Being Cleaned Out

At most, several hundred snipers remained in the island's 485 square miles of rugged terrain. Many had run out of ammunition, and the others were being stalked by American riflemen and flame throwers.

At the flag-raising ceremony, Lieut. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, acting commander of the 10th Army and newly appointed commander of all the Pacific Fleet Marine Force, told his troops the number of Japanese captured was the greatest in any Pacific campaign. He quoted one captured Japanese officer as saying: "That any Jap who believes Japan has a chance for victory is a plain damn' fool."

General Geiger said: "We have met the Jap on his homeland and with his crack troops, and we not only have defeated him, we have destroyed him."

[Prime Minister Churchill sent President Truman a congratulatory message calling the battle of Okinawa "among the most intense and famous in military history."

[The War Department in Washington, giving an inkling of the magnitude of the supply operation, disclosed that in the first 30 days of the 82-day campaign more than 125,000 tons of supplies were landed for the 100,000 men composing the invasion force and compared the assignment to organizing a city the size of Miami, Fla., or Sacramento, Cal.]

Planes Hit Japan From Three Bases

Guam, June 23 (AP)—American planes from three most advanced striking bases—Okinawa, Iwo Jima and the Marianas—were attacking Japan mainland targets today, Tokyo radio reported.

The strafing, bombing and rocket-firing raids — centered on airfields near Tokyo and in southwestern Japan around Fukuoka—followed Friday's attack by 450 B-29's on the Kure naval arsenal and five aircraft factories.

Tokyo's unconfirmed broadcasts (which usually prove accurate as to times and places of raids) said more than 100 Mustang, Lightning and Hellcat fighter planes and three B-29's made up today's striking forces.

Lightnings New For Japs

About 75 of the P-51 Mustangs, based at Iwo Jima, were reported in an hour and a half raid on airfields in Ibaraki prefecture north of Tokyo. They were accompanied by the B-29's.

The broadcasts said about 28 Army P-38 Lightnings and Marine Hellcats from Okinawa fields strafed and bombed the airbases around Fukuoka and Kyushu Island.

Lightning fighters apparently were something new for Japan's home skies. Previous United States Army raiders from the Ryukyus have been identified mostly as Thunderbolts.

Four B-29's Fail To Return

Superfortress crews returning to their Marianas bases from Friday's mission reported that great damage was inflicted at Kure, on the north shore of Japan's Inland Sea, and on the factories in the Nagoya and Kobe areas.

Four of the B-29's failed to return.

Some crewmen expressed belief that Kure, which had been Nippon's largest remaining naval arsenal, had been eliminated as a target.

The aircraft plants were described as either destroyed or greatly damaged. They were the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki plants north of Nagoya and Mitsubishi-Mishima, Kawanishi and Kawasaki factories near Kobe.

r. sults, the crews said they hit their assigned targets with high explosives in wonderfully clear weather.

One expressed belief it would be unnecessary to give the Kure naval arsenal another treatment, while others said the aircraft factories were either "shoved aside" and destroyed or tremendously damaged. The targets included the Mitsubi-

100 Fighters Attack Airfields On Nip Home Islands

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DAY

Guam, June 23 (AP)—More than 100 rocket-spitting fighter planes worked over Japanese homeland airfields today, Radio Tokyo acknowledged, while returning Yank bombardiers of yesterday's 450-Superfortress raid declared Japan's greatest naval arsenal at Kure was rubbed from the list of B-29 targets.

Tokyo radio asserted that about 75 Mustang fighter planes, accompanied by three B-29's, attacked ... north of Tokyo in Ibara... ...ture for more than an hour ...d a half today after 28 Lightnings and Hellcats strafed and bombed airfields around Fukuoka on Kyushu Island.

The Mustangs presumably were Iwo-based while the Lightnings and Hellcats struck from recently won Okinawa.

Colored Flak Heavy

Superfortresses roaring in over Kure, on the north shore of Japan's inland sea, and five airplane plants were greeted by intense anti-aircraft fire which burst in all the colors of the rainbow, but for all that, pilots said they had "one of the most successful days of the war."

Four of the Superforts failed to return to bases on Guam, Saipan and Tinian. Tokyo claimed eighteen were shot down. At least three Japanese fighters among the handful of interceptors which resisted the strike were shot down.

Crews Optimistic

Universally enthusiastic over the

shi and Kawasaki plants 20 miles north of Nagoya; the Mitsubishi-Mishima factory at Takashima 90 miles west of Kobe; the Kawanishi plant at Himeji and that of Kawasaki at Akashi, both near Kobe.

The peculiar anti-aircraft bursts led flyers to call it "flak alley in technicolor," but no one knew whether the colors meant anything.

B-29 FLIERS TELL OF HITS

Airmen Report Weird 'AA' Fire, Enemy Planes Bagged Friday

GUAM, June 23 (AP)—Pilots of Superfortresses returning from yesterday's big attacks over Japan agreed they'd done a good job.

The aircraft factory at Akashi looked after the B-29 hits "as if someone had pushed it aside," said S/Sgt. Don Kinny of Chicago.

"Flak over the Kure arsenal was more than I ever have seen outside Tokyo," said Lieut. Joseph T. Alveso of Boston, a pilot, "but we plowed through it and didn't get hit. That's one less target we'll have to demolish."

Other crews reported enemy anti-aircraft fire in purple, green, yellow, white and black, a weird spectacle.

Destruction of at least three Japanese interceptor planes was reported. One was claimed by Lieut. Robert D. Gatz, a bombardier, of Port Byron, N. Y., and another by Lieut. Donald Fini of Haverhill, Mass. Lieut. Frank J. Folker, a bombardier, of Bergenfield, N. J., said he saw a third explode in midair.

14 Drifting U.S. Flyers Saved

Airmen Snatched by a Catalina From Under Jap Shore Guns.

Guam, June 23 (A. P.).—A carrier fighter pilot and thirteen search-plane crew men who were downed trying to rescue him were snatched from under Japanese shore guns off the enemy's home island of Kyushu by an intrepid Catalina flying boat.

Ensign Roy G. Koeller, Shawano, Wis., his Hellcat damaged by anti-aircraft fire, crashed into the mouth of Kagoshima Bay, which would be about like a Japanese falling inside San Francisco's Golden Gate. A wave swept his raft away as he was beginning to inflate it, but other planes of his squadron jettisoned a belly tank to keep him afloat, marked the spot with dye markers and radioed for help.

A searchplane came in then and as the pilot tried to land in the rough water a wing was ripped off. The crew took to a life raft as the big flying boat began to sink. For two hours Koeller and the thirteen men of the Catalina were close to Japanese soil. Then another Catalina came over and alighted while enemy shore gunners made near-misses.

In spite of the Japanese gunners, the fourteen were loaded aboard and taken to Okinawa. The names of the others were not available.

Koeller is a veteran of the first carrier strikes at Tokyo, has flown thirty combat missions and has shot down two enemy fighters. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave W. Koeller, Shawano. His wife is the former Barbara Dietrich of Marion, Wis.

CRUISER LOSES 2 MEN IN 30 PACIFIC ACTIONS

GUAM, June 23 (AP)—The cruiser Phoenix came out of the holocaust of Pearl Harbor to fight in more than thirty Pacific operations against the Japanese and still is going strong. The seemingly charmed life of the Phoenix was disclosed today in an unusual report by the Navy on a warship still in action.

In her wartime career, which has taken her from the Coral Sea to Casablanca, the cruiser's total losses were one man killed, one missing and twenty-seven injured.

The first year of the war was uneventful for the Phoenix, although she operated in embattled waters of the Indian Ocean, Australia and the Coral Sea. She journeyed to Casablanca in 1943 and returned to the southwest Pacific to begin an action-filled life.

In the New Guinea campaign the Phoenix took part in attacks on Borgen Bay, Madang and Finschhafen, supported an invasion of Los Negros in the Admiralties and the assault on Hollandia. She raided Japanese positions in the Wakde area and helped the landing there.

As flagship of her cruiser division in Surigao Strait she helped win the Second Battle of the Philippines, then supported the landing at Lingayen Gulf on Luzon Island and the combined sea and air invasion of Corregidor. She often was under attack in the Philippines and shot down three Japanese planes, but never was damaged.

Capt. Jack H. Duncan of Tacoma, Wash., commanded her through the Philippines and Capt. H. L. Challenger is her skipper today.

ARNOLD'S AIR WAR SPED ON OKINAWA

General, Visiting Island, Says It Gives Us 'Very Good Start' in Full Bombing of Japan

OKINAWA, June 20 (Delayed) (AP)—Gen. H. H. Arnold, five-star chief of the United States Army Air Forces, predicted today that Japan would have little industry left by fall.

"What Germany saw (in the way of air war) is only an amateurish effort compared to what Japan is going to get," he added.

[General Arnold recently said Japan would be bombed on a scale adding up to 2,000,000 tons in the year starting July 1, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, said our air force in the Far East would use a total of at least 2,700,000 tons of bombs against the foe in the year.]

General Arnold told war correspondents in an interview on his first visit to Okinawa that the island "will give us a start, a very good start" for the full-scale air war on the enemy homeland.

He plans to put the maximum number of planes on bases where they can strike at Japan in the soonest possible time. He pointed out that B-29's—General Arnold expects to have them to be making 1,000-plane strikes by fall—could carry twice the bomb loads from Okinawa that they carry from the present Marianas bases.

Already some Army Air Forces personnel from Europe is on the way to the Pacific.

General Arnold said he did not need fighters as much as he did bombers.

He doubted if going underground with industries would help Japan, remarking that Germany tried the same thing but could not maintain production because bombings knocked out transportation and communications.

The general said major targets in Japan already were becoming scarce for the American air forces.

He estimated that 80 per cent of Japan's industries were in the home islands, with the remainder in Manchuria and elsewhere on the Asiatic mainland.

General Arnold declined to express the opinion that Japan could be bombed out of the war, but he left no doubt it would be tried.

He voiced a warning to the Japanese that their cities would be destroyed, one by one. He said that wherever there were profitable targets the Army Air Forces would strike with maximum weight of bombs in the minimum time.

In discussing the possibility of using heavy bombs such as blockbusters in support of our ground forces, General Arnold said he understood the Far East Air Forces (MacArthur command) had had some interesting results with heavy bombings of Japanese dug-in underground. He indicated there would be experiments in this theatre.

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Dead Japs Thick On Okinawa

By Robert Geiger

With the 7th Division on Hill 89, Okinawa, June 23 (AP)—This is Hill 89, last stronghold of the defeated Japanese army on Okinawa, but so many booted Japanese toes stick up from its soil that the hard-hitting Irishman, Col. J. M. (Mickey) Finn, commander of the 32d Regiment of the 7th Division, calls it Boot Hill.

Hill 89 is a coral cliff, a mile or so long with a knob which sticks up near the surf. Scarcely a ten foot square of it is untouched by American shells but American doughboys are still tossing hand grenades at Japanese in caves.

Inside the hill, in one of the hundreds of caves, Colonel Finn expects to find, dead or alive, the Japanese army commander.

No Yank Lives Wasted

"I'm not wasting American lives to get him out," said Finn. "We're merely trying to locate the cave that sheltered the Japanese general headquarters. We're in no hurry to dig into it because there are too many snipers around and the cave may be mined."

Flying over Hill 89, we saw hundreds of civilians and scores of Japanese soldiers waving white flags in surrender. We also saw some of the bodies of those who jumped into the ocean rather than surrender.

Trucks Full Of Japs

Later in a jeep we passed dozens of huge trucks loaded with enemy soldiers. They were abject in defeat.

Japanese bodies were strewn everywhere—most of them burned by American flame throwers. The entire hill is singed by fire.

Colonel Finn, pointing out a spot where Japanese snipers wounded four litter carriers, said: "Many of these sharpshooters are well-trained officers. We killed 16 of them around noon. They came out of headquarters caves and took up sniper posts like plain soldiers."

Marksmanship Excellent

The marksmanship of the officers is excellent, Yank soldiers said. They aimed for the head and shot to kill.

Finn showed me a cave which the Japanese may have used as headquarters. Around it were strewn freshly killed Japanese guards. The Japanese blew up its entrance from the inside. It may have had many entrances, Finn believes, and General Jima may still be alive.

'Didn't Know It Was Over'

JUN 24 1945

Okinawa, June 23 (AP)—At the remaining Okinawa stronghold of the defeated Japanese, Hill 89, Col. J. M. (Mickey) Finn, of Astoria, Ore., commander of the 32d Regiment of the 7th Division, and Major James H. Keller, of Annapolis, Md., sat around a radio at noon today with their men and listened to the V-O (Victory on Okinawa) day program in which the 82-day campaign was reviewed.

"We didn't know the war was over until somebody called on the field telephone and told us," one doughboy said with a laugh.

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LUZON DRIVE NEAR CLIMAX

Americans Push To Within 17 Miles Of Tuguegarao

Manila, *Sunday*, June 24 (AP)—The campaign in Luzon's broad Cagayan Valley raced toward a swift climax today as the United States 37th Infantry Division moved 13 miles northward to within 17 miles of guerrilla forces holding off the Japanese at the town of Tuguegarao.

The Japanese, now estimated to number no more than 20,000 in the whole valley, have been counter-attacking furiously for two and one half days against the guerrillas, led by Col. Russell W. Volckmann.

The guerrillas, who cut down the valley and seized the town three days ago, were withstanding tank, mortar and artillery attack while waiting for the 37th Division to relieve them.

Japs Kill Own Wounded

There was no new word on operations of the United States 6th Army and Igorot guerrilla forces who were disclosed yesterday to have captured Aparri, last Japanese escape port on Luzon.

These guerrillas already had sliced 8 miles southward from Aparri, however, in a move to join with the Tuguegarao guerrillas and the 37th Division.

The days of the Japanese occupation of the big northern valley seemed definitely numbered, however, as the American and guerrilla forces in the valley moved toward a triple convergence.

Japanese were resisting in their usual frantic pattern of Banzai attacks and suicides and were killing their own wounded as they struggled between the American and Filipino advances, which had bottled up and cut their Cagayan Valley stronghold in two.

Bodies Of Bayoneted Found

MacArthur's headquarters released evidence indicating the Japanese official policy was to kill their own wounded who failed to commit suicide to prevent capture.

The evidence included a field order of the commanding general of the independent mixed brigade, reading: "You are hereby ordered to execute all sick and wounded soldiers when your company headquarters are about to be penetrated by the enemy." Other similar captured orders were released.

Americans found the bodies of 120 Japanese soldiers, bayoneted or shot by their comrades as they lay in bed, in an abandoned field hospital at Bayombong, northern Luzon.

Japanese troops made their first landing in the Philippines at Aparri, north coast port, on Dec. 10 1941, in their all-conquering southward surge. Today it was the exit door that the guerrillas had slammed in their faces.

The Thirty-seventh Division, advancing northward, captured the town of Tumauini and reached the village of Balasig while other units of the division mopped up around Ilagan, 35 miles to the south where they killed 141 Japanese, counted 157 already dead, and took 48 prisoners.

The bitter fight in Luzon's mountain provinces to the west of the Cagayan Valley continued with the United States Sixth Infantry Division encountering strong resistance on the approach to Kiangan, an enemy stronghold.

Other Sixth Division forces advanced two miles beyond captured Pingkian, finding two Japanese tanks wrecked by bombing or artillery fire.

At the southern end of the Philippines, the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division on Mindanao captured Gunalang and little Baguio in the Davao Gulf area as Japanese resistance there split wide open.

MACARTHUR WINS JAP ESCAPE PORT IN NORTH LUZON

20,000 Nipponese Trapped by Guerrillas in Surprise

Thrust at Aparri.

Manila, June 23 (A. P.).—The precise spot where the Japanese first invaded the Philippines has become their death trap. The Nipponese landed on December 10, 1941, at Aparri on the north tip of Luzon. Today Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed that Aparri has been recaptured in a surprise thrust which bottled up the last major enemy force on the island in a stretch of less than ninety miles of the Cagayan Valley.

It marks the beginning of the end of organized Japanese resistance on Luzon, reinvaded by MacArthur on January 9 last.

An enemy force, estimated at possibly 20,000 effectives, faced the hard choice of standing and dying in broken up groups in the valley or waiting out a slow death in mountain refuges.

Some are caught in a less than sixty-mile stretch between guerrillas and United States Army infantrymen advancing south below captured Aparri and other guerrillas who seized the Cagayan province capital of Tuguegarao.

Others are pressed between the captors of Tuguegarao and United States Thirty-seventh Infantry Division troops a scant thirty miles southward at the overrun town of San Juan.

The guerrillas who helped win Aparri had pushed around the northwest tip of Luzon through indefended cliff sections where the road was a mere single lane shelf 1,000 feet above the racing tides of Babuyan channel. Then they negotiated swamp lands in the Ballesteros area west of the Cagayan River.

The hapless Japanese were outmaneuvered at every turn. Hamilton W. Faron, Associated Press correspondent in the Cagayan Valley, reported the enemy hid camouflaged tanks in side roads in the hope of bringing them out to the rear of onrushing Yank columns. Surmising such a move, armor of the Thirty-seventh went in after them. In two days, the Japanese lost twenty-three tanks.

On western Borneo, the Australian Ninth Division has overrun the 4,000-foot Miri airfield a mile south of occupied Lutong and patrols ranged on toward Miri town without meeting strong opposition. That point is more than eighty miles below the scene of the original landing beaches at Brunei Bay.

[Without elaboration, Tokyo radio said an Allied fleet "of more than fifty large vessels and landing barges, escorted by two cruisers and two destroyers approached an area fronting Miri" Wednesday.]

Today's communique reported a 240-ton rain of explosives by fifty Liberators on Balikpapan. This oil center on Borneo's east coast has taken a daily aerial pounding. Unconfirmed Japanese accounts also have told of a big Allied fleet giving it a shelling.

Labuan and Tarakan Cleared.

San Francisco, June 23 (A. P.).—Melbourne radio said today that Australian landing forces had liquidated all Jap resistance on Labuan and Tarakan Islands, off the west and east coasts of Borneo respectively. The broadcast, quoting an Australian Army bulletin, was recorded by the American Broadcasting Company.

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Japs On Luzon Killed Own Wounded, Yanks Learn

Manila, June 23 (AP)—Bodies of 120 Japanese soldiers, bayoneted or shot by their comrades as they lay in bed, have been discovered in an abandoned enemy field hospital on northern Luzon, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Even before American troops made the discovery at Bayombong, north of Manila, evidence had been accumulated that the Japanese ordered the ruthless extermination of their wounded.

Elements of the 129th Infantry Regiment under Col. John D. Frederick, of Springfield, Ill., made the latest discovery in two school buildings used as a Japanese field hospital.

Mostly Shot In Heads

Some of the wounded Japanese had been bayoneted on their wooden cots. The greater number had bullets in their temples.

The Japanese had withdrawn before the hospital could be set ablaze, permitting Army Signal Corps photographs to make a record of the appalling scene of death.

Headquarters also released extracts from Japanese documents and statements by prisoners captured by the Americans, citing the enemy's attitude toward his own

sick and wounded, a spokesman adding: "This is the best evidence we can glean to prove that the Japanese slaughter their wounded."

Suicide Orders

One order by the commanding officer of the Japanese 2d Armored Division's 7th Tank Regiment read:

"Concerning those wounded: Men who are slightly wounded will participate in this battle. When men wounded are not able to participate in battle, their unit leaders will see to it that they end their lives."

Another field order of a general commanding the 58th Independent Mixed Brigade read: "You are hereby ordered to execute all sick and wounded soldiers when your company headquarters are about to be penetrated by the enemy."

The commander of the Manila defense force ordered those too sick or badly wounded to fight to commit mass suicide in a corner of Santiago Fortress, according to another captured field order.

Second Order

As the Manila battle rose in intensity, a second order from the commander said: "Prior to the all-out suicide attack, the wounded will be made to commit suicide. Every man will attack until he achieves a glorious death."

A Japanese naval air lieutenant from Bataan said, under questioning, that he was ordered by Commander Sato "to tell all patients to prepare to die honorably" after the situation became hopeless on the peninsula.

"He returned to the hospital," a transcript of his questioning continued, "assembled the remaining medical aides from other hospitals, and told them of Commander Sato's orders.

Two Killed With Sword

"Those patients who were able and wanted to die were given hand grenades and pistols. One prisoner of war admitted he killed two patients with a sword; the remainder who could not do it themselves were killed by dynamiting the entrance to each ward in such a way that the explosives caused each tunnel ward to cave in."

A MacArthur spokesman said: "We want America to know what kind of a cruel, inhuman soldier we are up against."

AUSSIES CAPTURE SERIA OIL FIELDS

Troops Seize Wells on Borneo After 60-Mile Dash Down Coast.

MANILA, Sunday, June 24—(AP) Australian Ninth division troops on Borneo have seized the great Seria oil fields without opposition after a spectacular 60-mile march southwest down the island's north coast, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The rich Japanese-sabotaged oil district was taken Thursday night and Friday morning, it was disclosed.

Wells Still Burning

Some of the 50 producing wells still were burning as a result of enemy demolitions when the Australians moved in.

The field, which before the war produced 700,000 tons annually, had been destroyed once before, in 1942, just before the Japanese arrived.

It was expected to be put back into operating condition in a comparatively short time, however, and will be a valuable addition to the Allied war supplies, as its petroleum is sufficiently pure to be used as ships' bunker oil without refining.

Advance on Town

The Australians already had captured the Miri airfield 20-odd miles down the coast from Seria after a shore-to-shore operation and were advancing on the town of Miri, heart of another oil field district which had begun to play out before the war.

The Melbourne radio said the Aussies also had smashed the last Japanese resistance on Labuan island, in the mouth of Brunei bay, where they made their initial landings June 10, and also had cleared out Tarakan island, off Borneo's east coast, which they invaded on May 1.

MacArthur did not mention Labuan but confirmed the end of organized resistance on Tarakan and said that Allied planes dropped more than 250 tons of bombs on Borneo in support of ground operations.

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Black Widow's 'Eyes' Bring Stricken Plane In

Manila, June 23 (AP)—The seeing eyes of a Black Widow night fighter guided a bomb-laden Liberator safely home last night when a mechanical failure blacked out the bomber's instrument panel and left her ten-man crew lost in the darkness and flying blind.

Lieutenants Milton Height, of Washington, D.C., and Warren Baldridge, of Louisville, Ky., had taken off in the Liberator for a night bombing mission. They still were near their home runway when the plane lurched and all the instruments blacked out. They couldn't tell how fast they were going or who high they were. Yet they had to set down gently and at once with a heavy bomb load.

The control tower at a Fifth Air Force base called on a Black Widow pilot, Lieut. Phil Reinhard of Macon, Ill.

Flying alongside the Liberator, Reinhard flashed his lights, and by radio told the bomber men their speed, course and altitude. Wing to wing the big bomber and the sleek twin-fuselaged fighter roared down to the strip. The Black Widow pulled up and out of the way just as the Liberator settled to a perfect landing.

Japs Snipe On In Manila

Manila, June 23 (AP)—Manila still has its war casualties.

Police reports show that thirteen persons — mostly children — have been killed since May 13 by shells, mines, rockets and grenades left in the war-torn city.

All booby traps left by the last-stand Japanese have not been disposed of—recently a horse-drawn carriage and driver were blown up on a supposedly safe street.

Japanese snipers still are at large. A military policeman on Thursday shot a Japanese sniper crossing a downtown bridge. A companion escaped.

From Windyville And Hurricane

With the 31st Division, Mindanao, Philippines, June 23 (AP)—Two infantrymen, Pfc's. George W. Dunkin and Harold W. Glore, were awarded silver star medals for valor in a whirlwind battle. The two turned out to be from Windyville, Mo., and Hurricane, Utah, respectively.

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Monarch Calls Crisis Now Threatening the Nation Unprecedented.

MAINLAND CAUSE OF WORRY

Movement of Allied Troops to China Coast Noted—Suzuki Gets New Authority.

San Francisco, June 23 (A. P.).—Japan's "present crisis is unprecedented in scope in her national history," Emperor Hirohito told his people today as speculation arose that he might assume personal rule of his invasion-threatened islands.

His message, reported by the Domei agency, was issued in connection with the promulgation of the volunteer military service act and "graciously" expressed his satisfaction at the "valor and courage of his people.

War Minister Korechika Anami followed with an address declaring that the act, which, effective yesterday, set up a combat force in the people's volunteer corps, laid "the foundation for sure victory."

Earlier an unidentified Tokyo radio commentator had asserted that the Emperor might by-pass the cabinet and assume personal rule in the event of a supreme crisis.

Calls Defense Plan Complete.

This prediction came as other enemy broadcasts said that preparations for the defense of Tokyo against invasion were "virtually" complete and that American and Chinese forces were preparing to strike on the Asiatic mainland.

"Personal government by the Emperor," said the Tokyo broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission, "based on the tradition and sentiments of the Japanese nation, is more deeply rooted than government by law and can more successfully meet what is occasioned by the gravity of the situation."

The commentator asserted that imperial rule would not mean "despotic or absolute government," but was more like "parental authority."

Premier Kantaro Suzuki obtained an emergency grant of power from the Diet effective today to permit his Government to rule by decree to make it unnecessary for the Emperor, who has remained in the background, to invoke his supreme authority.

But the commentator observed that the emergency bill would not prevent the Emperor from taking the helm, since imperial supreme authority "overrides all the laws that may exist at any given time."

Another Japanese broadcast showed concern with what it said was a new deployment on the Chinese mainland.

Domei news agency said that twenty Chinese divisions had been moved into southern and eastern seaboard provinces and that the American Air Force was building new bases, some of them near the eastern coast in the area which the Japanese recently evacuated.

These moves, Domei declared, are "in accordance with the Chinese-American plan to attack Japanese troops from the rear when and if American forces in the Pacific attempt to land on China's coast."

The Japanese War Ministry announced the creation of two new army district commands to strengthen home defenses. One is on the southern tip of the main island of Honshu and the other on the Island of Shikoku farther south. This makes a total of eight army districts in the home islands.

An Imperial Rice Paddy

San Francisco, June 23 (AP)—An imperial rice paddy has been started in Emperor Hirihito's palace grounds, radio Tokyo announced today.

His majesty, said the FCC-monitored broadcast, "was graciously pleased to make rice plantings within the compounds of the imperial palace."

Premier Kantaro Suzuki, some weeks ago, was graciously pleased also to spade up the spacious lawns of the official Tokyo residence—(with B-29's no doubt helping)—for vegetable gardens.

Bard Cites Japs' History As Hermits

New York, June 23 (AP)—Under Secretary of Navy Ralph A. Bard today cited Japan's one-time life as a "hermit nation" to suggest the possibility that the Pacific war may end earlier than "our pessimists have predicted."

Bard flipped the pages of Japanese history in a prepared address in which he made a vigorous appeal for postwar maintenance of strong sea and air power to insure peace and keep conflict from this nation's shores. He spoke to graduates of Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.

Hermit Nation 2½ Centuries

The Under Secretary recalled that Japan became a "hermit nation" for two and a half centuries after being beaten on the Asiatic mainland by the Koreans.

"The result of this defeat, first on land and then at sea, changed the whole fighting policy of Japan," he said. "Here was no fight to a suicide finish."

Instead, Bard said, the Japanese withdrew completely from war, halted naval and military construction and prohibited intercourse with other nations until the visit of Commodore Perry in 1853.

Earlier End Possible

"This historical fact," Bard added, "may be of interest as a commentary on the possibility of an earlier end of the Japanese war than our pessimists have predicted."

Bard said the United States is striving for and hopeful of prolonged peace, but while working toward that goal "we must keep our fighting forces in such strength that we will be invulnerable to attack.

"Sea-air power in the hands of the United States Navy and Army is our guarantee that such attacks will not happen here and that enemy action, if it does occur again after this war, will be confined to areas far from the continental limits of our homeland," he said.

Attacks on U. S.-Japs Deplored by G. I.'s

San Francisco, June 23 (A. P.).—Joe E. Brown, film comedian just returned from a 38,000-mile tour of the Pacific battlefronts, said the American fighting men out there don't approve of persecution of American-born Japanese in this country.

"They think it's terrible," he said. "I know. I've had a number of round table discussions with them on that subject alone."

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Suicide Plane Cut Ship Aerial But Fell in Sea

Japanese Pilot's Futile Dive on Vessel Off Okinawa Is Described by Sailor

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Frank J. Madden, chief boatswain's mate aboard an 1,850-ton fast mine layer in operations off Okinawa, told today how it feels to be aboard a ship chosen as a target by a Japanese suicide plane.

Mr. Madden, whose wife lives at 22-08 Seventy-sixth Street, Jackson Heights, Queens, in an eyewitness description made public by the Navy, said the attack occurred on the morning of April 30. The plane, riddled by anti-aircraft fire, dived at the ship. "He missed us by inches," Mr. Madden said. "Technically, our ship was hit for the plane's wings clipped our radio antenna. . . .

"Due to harassing attacks of enemy planes, we had been at general quarters from Sunday while patroling an area the crew referred to as 'Suicide Alley.' The time had passed midnight, and a number of us in the repair party were resting on the port bulwark admiring the crew of one of our ships, several miles off, who had downed a plane in flames.

"A few minutes passed and my attention was attracted by sporadic bursts of 40-millimeters off our port beam. The visibility was low, due to scattered clouds, but I gazed intently hoping to observe some movement in the sky that would reveal a plane.

"Our main battery . . . opened fire, and as we moved into the shelter of the midship passageway, I asked the chief gunner's mate, 'What they hell are they firing at?'

"He shrugged his shoulders and answered, 'I don't know.' . . .

"Our 40-millimeters commenced firing.

"Common sense told me to take cover as the din of the firing warned of the nearness of the enemy, but I didn't want to leave, hoping to see the plane burst into flames. . . .

"By now the sky was ablaze with bursting shells and red tracers. We were shrouded in the smoke of our own guns and the ship was traveling on a zig-zag course like a maddened animal.

"A blood-curdling screech warned of the diving plane's approach, although it was still unseen, and I shouted, 'Here he comes!'

"I took four steps aft and hit the deck, cushioning myself on my forearms. The shriek of the suicide plane grew louder and louder. . . .

"I started to pray silently but never finished the 'Hail Mary' as out of the flak and smoke came the plane—black and big, ghastly in appearance as it shot past directly overhead.

"I waited for the explosion and watched an avalanche of water rise and cover the after section of the ship. The men were drenched but miraculously escaped injury from the flying debris of the disintegrating plane. . . . The worst we suffered was the ship being picked up and dropped back from the impact of the plane hitting so close aboard.

"We checked the ship for damage and casualties but found none. . . . Over the public address system the captain announced 'Splash another Jap suicide plane.'"

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Cuban Sugar Crop Hard Hit By Drought

Havana, June 23 (AP) — Drought devastation in Cuba's cane-sugar fields raised the possibility today that the United States would continue on short sugar rations for at least another year.

Cuba supplies half of the United States' sugar. An eight-month dry spell was broken by rain just three days ago.

A United States official, Earl Wilson, director of the Commodity Credit Corporation's sugar section, returned yesterday from an inspection of the drought damage. He estimated that the 1946 sugar crop would be reduced at least one fifth and perhaps half, depending on future rainfall.

The CCC has offered 3.45 cents a pound for next year's crop, .35 cent a pound more than this year.

United Nations Leaders Approve Peace Charter

Formal Signing to Take Place at Plenary Session Monday.

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SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—(AP) Delegation chiefs of 50 United Nations approved tonight the charter they will offer to the world as a basis for permanent peace.

Formal, routine acceptance still is required at a plenary session of the United Nations conference Monday. That will be followed by the signing of the constitution for a new United Nations league.

Approval was voted at a meeting of the conference steering committee tonight. The chairman of every delegation is a member of the committee.

Secretary of State Stettinius left the meeting beaming.

"We've got a charter!" he exclaimed.

Delegates raised their hands in unison when he put the question of approving the charter except for whatever refinements in spelling and punctuation the experts consider necessary.

One Final Flare-Up

There was one last minute flare-up about treaty revision. It centered around an old Bolivian-Chilean dispute over Bolivian access to the sea.

When it comes to ratification of the treaty, the United States may lead the way.

There was a dramatic moment of silent tribute to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt in the steering committee, proposed by John Sofianopoulos of Greece. Stettinius told Sofianopoulos afterward he would wire Mrs. Roosevelt tonight of the honor accorded the late president.

Stettinius also received a tribute. Francis M. Forde, Australian deputy prime minister, was designated to draw up a resolution praising the secretary for his conference endeavors. All delegations will sign it.

Leave Place Vacant

The Steering committee decided to leave a vacant place, between the spot reserved for the Philippines and Saudi Arabia, for a new Polish government to sign the charter later.

There was no specific mention of the Bolivian-Chilean affair at tonight's meeting. But Chile objected strongly to a coordinating committee's suggestion to rephrase language pertainint to respect for treaty obligations in the charter's preamble.

Originally the preamble would have said that the peoples of the United Nations are determined "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained."

The Coordinating committee, explained Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, wanted to make the preamble more pleasing to "the man in the street," so it proposed to substitute:

"To establish conditions under which justice and respect for law and the pledged word can be maintained."

Soviet delegation chief Andrei Gromyko said it was as easy for the man in the street to understand a reference to "treaties" as to "the pledged word." He and Manuel Gallagher of Peru opposed the change. So did Joseph Paul-Boncour of France.

But eventually it was decided that the Coordinating committee should work "treaties" back into the preamble.

Chile apparently wanted respect for treaties included specifically because she has a compact with Bolivia concerning use of the port of Arica.

Expect Ratification

Delegates jubilantly hailed indications that a new world charter will win United States ratification, and one said this was "one of the most important facts in world history."

The senate probably won't vote before fall, but an Associated Press poll in Washington showed that a majority already is lined up behind the charter as it now stands, and that probably far more than the necessary two-thirds of the members will support ratification. President Truman was reported to have counted less than 12 potential votes against ratification.

Representatives of 50 United Nations who brought the charter into being applauded this assurance that America will take the lead in approving it, as they turned out for a conference commission session to clear away minor details of their task.

The American delegation went over the document line by line. The conference steering committee was asked to give it another minute examination later in the day. A full plenary session of the conference will be held, probably Monday, to give this new world constitution final approval.

The subsequent signing by all delegations and an address by President Truman Tuesday will bring the conference to a close.

Delegates were keenly aware that failure of the Senate to ratify the covenant of the old league of nations presented problems to that international agency. J. S. Worm-Muller, vice-chairman of the Norwegian delegation, said rejection by the United States had been a great "tragedy" and that the poll of the senate added to evidence built up at the conference that America can "do much in promoting cooperation among all nations."

Secretariat at Parley Gets Official Thank-You

4 Co-Presidents Express Gratitude for Its Work

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23 (AP).—The Big Four co-presidents of the United Nations Conference today officially put their names to the first document signed here.

It was a message of gratitude and appreciation to the thousand workers in the secretariat, Navy, Coast Guard and Army helpers and volunteers who "kept the wheels of the conference going," in the words of Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr.

Mr. Stettinius, Russian Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, British Ambasssador Lord Halifax and Chinese Ambassador Wellington Koo addressed the group in a special twenty-minute meeting at the plush-upholstered Opera House where public sessions are held.

They paid tribute to Alger Hiss, American secretary-general of the conference, and gave him the original of the document of thanks which will be copied for each of the workers.

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52 Senators Ready Now to Vote For World Charter Ratification

75 of the 96 Members Are Reached for a Test Poll and Not One Expresses Outright Opposition; 36 Democrats and 16 Republicans Back It

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WASHINGTON, June 23.—Fifty-two of the ninety-six members of the United States Senate are ready to vote for ratification of the United Nations charter, an Associated Press poll showed today. Not one of the seventy-five Senators interviewed expressed outright opposition. Five others said they probably would support the international peace-preserving agreement worked out at San Francisco.

The fifty-two who said they would vote "ay"—barring unforeseen developments—plus the five probables, total just seven short of a two-thirds majority of the entire membership. Ratification of a treaty requires the affirmative votes of two-thirds of those present and voting. Seldom have more than ninety members been present on even the most pressing rollcalls.

Further, the lists of those who declined to commit themselves in advance and those who could not be reached by Associated Press reporters included many who have expressed themselves in favor of United States participation in an international agency designed to keep the peace.

Strong support for the treaty which President Truman expects to bring back from San Francisco Wednesday developed on both sides of the Senate aisle, with thirty-six Democrats and sixteen Republicans outspokenly for ratification.

The question asked them was: "Will you vote for United States adherence to the United Nations charter as it now stands, barring unforeseen developments?"

Here is how they replied:

Yes—52.

Democrats (36): Bailey, Barkley, Briggs, Byrd, Chandler, Connally, Downey, Ellender, Fullbright, George, Glass, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Hill, Hoey, Johnson (Col.), Johnston (S. C.), Lucas, McCarran, McKellar, McMahon, Magnu-

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son, Mead, Mitchell, Murdock, Myers, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Radcliffe, Taylor, Thomas (Okla.), Thomas (Utah), Tunnell, Wagner.

Republicans (16): Aiken, Ball, Bridges, Burton, Capehart, Capper, Cordon, Ferguson, Morse, Smith, Taft, Thomas (Idaho), Vandenberg, White, Wiley, Young. . . Probably yes—5.

Democrat (1): McClellan.

Republicans (4): Brooks, Gurney, Hawkes, Millikin.

Non-committal—18.

Democrats (6): Bilbo, Chavez, Gerry, McFarland, O'Daniel, Stewart.

Republicans (12): Austin, Brewster, Bushfield, Butler, Donnell, Johnson (Calif.), Langer, Moore, Reed, Revercomb, Robertson, Shipstead.

Not reached—20:

Democrats (13): Andrews, Bankhead, Eastland, Hayden, Kilgore, Maybank, Murray, Russell, Tydings, Walsh, Wheeler.

Republicans (8): Buck, Hart, Hickenlooper, Saltonstall, Tobey, Wherry, Willis, Wilson.

Progressive (1): La Follette.

[Senator James G. Scrugham, of Nevada, died Saturday.]

Ratification Trend Strong

The trend toward United States participation in a world organization to preserve the peace is so strong that some Senators shrugged away the fact they had not studied the charter in detail. Some stated their positions before the text was published in full.

"We must ratify and approve it without delay," declared Senator Allen V. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana. "We have delegated some of our best talent to represent us at the conference and it is up to us to back their decision to the limit.

"I make that statement unqualifiedly and without knowing what the charter will finally contain, but conscious of the fact that unless the United States is willing to participate in and become an active member of the organization, the world will soon again be plunged in a war that will destroy civilization."

Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina, said he would vote for it, with the attitude that "we must accept it despite flaws and hope to improve it with future amendments."

"The American Constitution wasn't perfect," he commented. "In my opinion, the first ten amendments made it."

McKellar Praises Treaty

Senator Kenneth McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, President pro tempore of the Senate and its dean in service, called it a good treaty which should be ratified as quickly as possible.

"I was here during the League of Nations fight," he recalled, "and we lost ground every day."

The "B2H2" team of Senators Harold H. Burton, Republican, of Ohio; Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota; Carl Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, and Lister Hill, Democrat, of Alabama, which sponsored one of the original moves for American membership in a peace-preserving organization was lined up solidly for the treaty.

"Put me down one billion per cent," said Senator Hill.

Senator Hatch said he and all like-minded Senators would vote for ratification, "not that we indorse everything in it, but because it is the only plan before the Senate."

Senator A. B. Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, is delaying his resignation from the Senate to have an opportunity to cast his "aye" vote.

"Certainly we must be in," commented the new baseball commissioner. "We can't be outside, regardless of how we might differ on some of the details."

Senator Scott W. Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, is ready to "go right down the line for it."

"I'd make almost any sacrifice to get it ratified," he declared.

Hearty "Yes" From Morse

Another hearty "yes" came from Republican Wayne Morse, of Oregon, who said he favors approving "the best thing we can get."

His colleague, Senator Guy Cordon, Republican, of Oregon, remarked that the San Francisco agreement, like every agreement reached by conflicting interests, represents a compromise.

"I wish it might have gone further than it appears to have gone," he said. "The value of the San Francisco agreement lies in the willingness of the interested nations to negotiate.

"Compromises were made that were terribly disappointing, but if there can be a meeting of minds on even a few principles of co-operative efforts, there is always hope that co-operation will breed confidence and that the nations will get into the habit of negotiation and compromise, and, over the years, will create a basic structure for the orderly settlement of matters of international interest."

Senator Eugene D. Millikin, Republican of Colorado, was one of those who said he "probably" would

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vote for the treaty. He said he might desire certain reservations, but until he inspected the final draft, could not be certain they would be needed.

Some Want Time for Study

Most of those who declined to make their stand known simply wanted an opportunity to examine the document in detail.

"I want to study the charter as completed," Senator Harlan J. Bushfield, Republican, of South Dakota, explained. "I am against the American delegates having power to put us into war. I had thought of introducing some reservations, but I don't know whether I will. So far as the principle of international co-operation is concerned, I think probably 95 per cent of the Senate is for it."

Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican, of Vermont, who took an important part in the Chapultepec Inter-American Conference in Mexico, said he would prefer not to make a public statement until he had seen the final form of the charter.

Senator Edward V. Robertson, Republican of Wyoming, took a similar view.

"I am not acquainted with the provisions of the charter at present," he said. "I wish an opportunity to study it, and if I believe it will promote lasting peace, I will favor it."

Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall inherit the earth."

Senator Clyde R. Hoey, Democrat, of New York City: "Twenty-five years ago I was in the House when the League of Nations was defeated. I was in favor of the League then and I am strongly in favor of the peace organization all the way through."

Guffey Favors Speed

Senator Joseph Guffey, Democrat, of Pennsylvania: "I am going to vote for it in committee, with limited hearings, and at the first opportunity I'm going to vote for it on the floor. I hope we approve it before the recess."

Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada: "I am inclined to vote for any reasonable thing and when I was out in San Francisco they seemed to be making good progress toward an acceptable agreement."

Senator Glen H. Taylor, Democrat, of Idaho: "I told the people of my state I intended to vote for a world peace organization whether it was perfect or not. I told them that like our own Constitution the plan may require some changes eventually.

Senator Abe Murdock, Democrat, of Utah: "It is absolutely certain that this country and no other peace-loving country could afford to take the tremendous risk involved in not joining some internation organization for preservation of peace."

Senator James M. Tunnell, Democrat, of Delaware: "I've always been in favor of an international organization to preserve peace. I favored the League of Nations when it was proposed. I'm satisfied there will be considerably better than a two-thirds majority on the San Francisco charter in the Senate. I'm not going to let any particular supposed defect or imperfection prevent my supporting the general proposition unless, of course, it would be too flagrant to consider. I do not believe in being hypocritical. Those of us who have seen conditions in Europe are not likely to be in favor of allowing a repetition."

Capper Predicts Approval

Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas: "Senators Vandenberg and Connally (United States representatives at the conference) have done an exceptionally fine job. It is fine they are standing together and I think they'll get approval by the Senate."

Senator Clyde M. Reed, Republican, of Kansas: "I want to see the charter first. I think the people of the United States should have a reasonable time after the charter is signed to read it and form an opinion. Ratification could be had with less friction if the people were given to understand what we are doing."

Senator E. H. Moore, Republican, of Oklahoma: "I want to see the charter and understand it before I decide."

Senator Francis J. Myers, Democrat, of Pennsylvania: "This imperfect document is 1,000-fold better than no charter. This time we must pull our oar with our full energy in concert with all decent nations to prevent another war. Those who oppose the charter—what do they offer? A repetition of the international anarchy which has cost us this time thousands upon thousands of lives and millions of heartbreaks."

Senator Albert W. Hawkes, Republican, of New Jersey: "The charter is not a cure-all but it's a step in the right direction. I think they have done a fairly good job—good as we can expect under the circumstances."

Senator Theodore F. Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island: "It would be most unfortunate for the United States and the world if we didn't ratify it."

Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina: "We ought to go ahead right now. We ought not to waste any time on a matter of this kind."

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Delegation Chiefs Approve

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23 (AP).—Delegation chiefs of fifty United Nations approved tonight the charter they will offer to the world as a basis for permanent peace.

Formal, routine acceptance still is required at a plenary session of the United Nations conference on Monday. That will be followed by the signing of the constitution for a new United Nations league.

Approval was voted at a meeting of the conference steering committee tonight. The chairman of every delegation is a member of the committee.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr., left the meeting beaming.

"We've got a charter!" he exclaimed.

Delegates raised their hands in unioson when he put the question of approving the charter except for whatetver refinements in spelling and punctutation the experts consider necessary.

There was one last-minute flare-up about treaty revision. It centered around an old Bolivian-Chilean dispute over Bolivian access to the sea. But in the end, nothing additional was done.

When it comes to ratification of the reaty, the United States may lead the way.

Delegates jubilantly hailed indications that a new world charter will easily win United States Senate ratification, and one said this was "one of the most important facts in world history."

The Senate probably won't vote before fall, but an Associated Press poll in Washington showed that a majority is already lined up behind the charter as it now stands, and that probably far more than the necessary two-thirds of the members will support ratification. President Truman was reported to have counted less than twelve potential votes against ratification.

Representatives of the fifty United Nations who brought the charter into being applauded this assurance that America will take the lead in approving it, as they turned out for a conference commission session to clear away minor details of their task.

The American delegation went over the document line by line. The conference steering committee was asked to give it another minute examination later in the day. A full plenary session of the conference will be held, probably Monday, to give this new world constitution final approval.

Recall League Problems

The subsequent signing by all delegations and an address by President Truman Tuesday will bring the conference to a close.

Delegates were keenly aware that failure of the Senate to ratify the covenant of the old League of Nations presented problems to that international agency. J. S. Worm-Muller, vice-chairman of the Norwegian delegation, said rejection by the United States had been a great "tragedy" and that the poll of the Senate added to evidence built up at the conference that America can "do much in promoting co-operation among all nations."

Belgian chairman Auguste de Schryver was the delegate who termed the signs of Senate ratification one of the most important facts in history. Other delegates suggested this would mean that every United Nation quickly will follow with ratification and that a new United Nations league will take over the job of keeping the peace at an early date.

To become effective, the charter must be accepted by all the big powers—the United States, Britain, Russia, China and France—and a majority of the other signatory nations.

Opposition in Cairo

CAIRO, June 23 (UP).—Strong opposition to acceptance of the proposed United Nations charter developed at a meeting of the Egyptian Cabinet today, reliable sources reported. Most of the opposition was said to center on the charter grants of power to large nations. The meeting ended without a decision on acceptance.

Signing of the Charter May Consume Hours

Scene Will Be the Auditorium of Veterans Building

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23 (AP).—The United Nations charter signing Monday will take place in the auditorium of the Veterans' Building. This is the scene:

A twelve-foot circular table covered in blue tapestry is planted in the center of a fifty-foot circular broadloom rug of deeper blue. Delegates in alphabetical order of countries will file through a gap in a semi-circle of United Nations flags. On the table is a desk set with two fountain pens—probably more pens will be used so delegates may have them as souvenirs.

Conference officials will look on from a circle of chairs around the endge of the rug. There was some talk that the signing might start around 6 a. m. Tuesday and keep going for hours.

Truman Expects Senate's Okay Of Charter

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Wirephoto on Page 2

Olympia, Wash., June 23 (AP)—President Truman was authoritatively reported today to have counted fewer than a dozen potential votes against the peace organization charter he is expected to submit to the Senate on July 2.

Sources close to the Chief Executive said he has talked personally with virtually every member of the Senate and that he is optimistic over prospects for overwhelming ratification.

He is even hopeful that ratification, far above the necessary two thirds majority, can be accomplished without undue delay. He would like to see it done before his forthcoming meeting with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill in mid-July.

Studying Their Names

In his "temporary White House" here, where he is enjoying a brief vacation, the President is reported to have gone over the list of Senators repeatedly. He is said to be in the confidence of many Senators whose votes supporting the peace charter may prove surprising.

Affection for him on the part of Senators among whom he served before Franklin D. Roosevelt's death is said to be a big factor in the ultimate decision.

There was no official comment from the President's vacation offices here, but it was generally understood that he will submit the charter to the Senate a week from Monday, following his return from Kansas City and his home town of Independence, Mo., where he will be honored at home-coming celebrations next Wednesday and Thursday.

Connolly, Vandenberg To Speak

Meanwhile, Chairman Connolly (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) are expected to pave the way for the charter's submission with speeches in the Senate next Thursday and Friday.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said that Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and head of the South African delegation to San Francisco, will be an overnight guest of President Truman on July 2.

There was speculation as to whether President Truman would make a personal appearance before the Senate to submit the peace charter, but there seemed no question but that he would make a personal appeal for its approval.

The President and George E. Allen, Washington (D.C.) insurance man, went over arrangements for Mr. Truman's trip to San Francisco on Monday. Allen said the new program contemplated the President speaking for about seventeen minutes, beginning around 5 P.M. (P.W.T.).

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Truman, In Touch With Stalin, Churchill, Awaits Big-3 Parley

Olympia, Wash., June 23 (AP)—President Truman worked today on plans for his forthcoming Big Three meeting, devoting much of his time to a review of last-minute reports from all over the world.

Except for his usual before-breakfast walk on the capitol grounds, the President remained most of the day at his desk in the Executive Mansion.

The President has exchanged personal messages with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill since arrival here Tuesday as a guest of Gov. Mon C. Wallgren.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, told reporters the President "is always thinking about the Big Three meeting," to be held near Berlin in mid-July.

Expected To Submit Charter

Meanwhile, Mr. Truman was reported to have counted less than twelve potential votes against the postwar peace-organization charter he is expected to submit to the Senate for ratification Monday, July 2.

[An Associated Press poll of 73 of the 96 senators found none asserting outright opposition; eighteen were undecided.]

He will fly the charter to Washington from Kansas City possibly next Sunday, after participating in home-coming celebrations in Independence, his home town, on Wednesday, and at Kansas City on Thursday.

The President is understood to have talked personally with virtually every member of the Senate and to be counting upon charter votes that may surprise some observers.

To Visit Army Camp

He scheduled a visit tomorrow to Fort Lewis, big army camp important in redistribution of forces going to the Pacific, while aides worked out a program for his visit to Portland, Ore., on Monday, en route to San Francisco.

Ross said the President would bring his Pacific Nohtwest vacation to a close by boarding the United States fisheries ship Brant at Tacoma, near Fort Lewis, for the ride back to Olympia tomorrow afternoon. There will be no fishing this time, the President not believing in Sunday fishing.

Truman will fly into Hamilton Field, San Francisco, at 2.30 P.M. (P.W.T.) Monday.

He will be met by the chairmen of the 50 delegations in a reception calling for full military honors, including the 21-gun salute.

To Address Conference

The procession then will proceed to the Fairmount Hotel, where Mr. Truman will witness the signing of the charter and hold a reception for the delegates.

He will address the closing session of the convention about 5 P.M. (PWT) Tuesday and leave for Missouri early next morning.

The President is keeping in daily touch with developments on the Pacific battlefronts, watching the progress of the forces on maps brought here from Washington.

U.S. Urged To Use Power For Peace

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew declared today that America's power—the greatest on earth—"cannot for a moment be left idle like money in an old sock."

"Our power is a fact," Grew said, which "must be recognized by ourselves as it is recognized by the rest of the world.

"We should not be afraid to talk about our power as a nation, but we should take care neither to whisper nor to shout about it, neither to boast nor to apologize.

"Our friends abroad fear, not that we will recognize the fact, but that we shall fail to recognize it. For that failure would undoubtedly lead to our failure to accept the responsibilities that power inevitably imposes."

"Challenge" To Americans

Grew termed the problems connected with the proper use of this power the greatest challenge to the American people in their history.

In an address prepared for the first commencement exercises of the school of advanced international studies of the foreign service educational foundation, Grew said:

"We shall use our military power as we have used it in two World Wars—in the service of law and justice and human freedom—in other words, in the service of peace on earth."

America's economic power, he asserted, "provides us with a glorious opportunity . . . to strengthen the peace of the world . . . to raise our own standard of living and our own level of employment (and) . . . to enable our friends . . . to get back on their feet again, to employ their own people so that they can produce goods for us, and buy goods from us in ever increasing volume."

Others Distrust, He Says

He declared that on the basis of our past record other countries distrust our economic power, and added that we can dispel this distrust only by concrete examples of co-operation.

"Only by such uses of power, by such examples of statesmanship and enlightened self-interest can we hope to preserve the greatness of America as a people and an idea," Grew declared.

"We cannot for a moment surrender to what Winston Churchill called 'the craven fear of being great.' Power cannot for a moment be left idle like money in an old sock."

Army's Release Of Fathers Of 4 Or More Proposed

Washington, June 23 (AP)—A $38,500,285,951 War Department supply bill for the 1946 fiscal year became the vehicle today for a Congressional move to force the Army to discharge fathers of large families.

Representative Engel (R., Mich.), a member of the Appropriations Committee which approved the big measure yesterday, said he would demand floor consideration of an amendment affecting all army fathers with four or more children.

Must Apply Before Aug. 1

His amendment, which may reach a vote today, would require the discharge of any such father who applies for release before August 1. It would accomplish this by denying the Army funds to pay these men.

Engel estimated some 35,000 men in the Army have four or more children. About 15,000, he figured, will be eligible for release under the point system and under regulations allowing the release of men over 40.

Of the remaining 20,000, he estimated 10,000 would apply for discharge if his amendment is approved.

The Appropriations subcommittee handling Army funds reportedly voted once to include Engel's proposal in the original bill and then reconsidered, at War Department request. Engel is a member of the subcommittee.

Engel's Reasons

Engel told reporters these two major considerations prompted his proposal:

1. These men belong at home with their families, and

2. It is not economical to keep them in the Army.

Allotment payments to families and permanent pensions to dependents of any who are killed, he said, make it "bad business" to retain them, now that the war in Europe is over.

Except for a possible scrap over Engel's amendment, the bill itself was scheduled to clear the House without a dissenting vote and in short order.

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Army to Retire Some Officers Eligible on Age

Those Essential to the War or in Special Positions Will Be Retained on Duty

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The War Department said today Army officers, eligible by age for retirement, will be relieved of duty by Dec. 31, except those deemed essential to the war effort or those in special positions.

The War Department said the exceptions to the general policy would be made in the cases of general officers upon specific approval of the department "in each case where retention is deemed essential to the war effort."

Exceptions also may be made in the cases of retired officers on active duty in line with statutes which require the filling of certain specific positions.

The Army said that "the cessation of hostilities in Europe and the consequent reduction of officer requirements are factors permitting the adoption of the new policy.

The statutory ages for retirement are as follows:

For officers other than chaplains, Medical Department, professors at the United States Military Academy and general officers (temporary or permanent), sixty.

For brigadier generals of the line (temporary or permanent), sixty-two.

For chaplains, Medical Department, professors at West Point and all general officers except brigadier generals of the line, sixty-four.

In the future, as officers reach the statutory age for retirement of regular Army officers they will be retired or relieved from active duty.

The Adjutant General will issue orders in the cases of regular Army officers and of general officers of all components. Local commanders will issue orders for others.

A number of high-ranking commanders are past retirement age and serving by virtue of being recalled to active duty. They include Generals Douglas MacArthur, Pacific commander; George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Walter Krueger, 6th Army commander under General MacArthur.

TWO GERMAN SPIES SAVED FROM DEATH

Truman Commutes Sentences of Colepaugh, Gimpel to Life Terms.

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP) President Truman has commuted to life in prison the death sentence of William Curtiss Colepaugh and Eric Gimpel who were convicted last February of spying, the War department announced today.

Colepaugh, an American citizen, and Gimpel were landed from a German submarine at Frenchman's bay, Me., the night of Nov. 29, 1944, and were captured shortly thereafter. They were tried by a 7-man military commission at Governors Island, N. Y., on a charge of being Nazi spies and were sentenced to hang.

The President, the announcement said acted upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General.

The department said that in the case of Gimpel, a German national, the President's action was based upon the fact that under international law "acting as a spy is not listed as a crime but is a recognized and accepted practice in war commonly employed by belligerents. In that respect it differs from war crimes, which are violations of the accepted rules of warfare and which will be severely punished, in accordance with the nature of the offense, regardless of the cessation of hostilities."

The President's action follows the World War I precedent of President Wilson who, after the armistice, commuted the death sentence of a German spy.

During active warfare, spying is punished as a military preventative measure. Many spies already have been executed by American forces in both the European and Pacific theaters.

"The reduction of the sentence in the case of the two German spies," the War department said, "establishes no precedents where hostilities continue, as in the Japanese theater, where a number of spies have been captured by General MacArthur's forces and executed.

Colepaugh surrendered to the Federal Bureau of Investigation soon after being landed from the German submarine and a few days later, as the result of information supplied by Colepaugh, the FBI captured Gimpel. The mission of the spies in this country was a complete failure."

TWO SPANIARDS HELD AS SPIES

Seamen Seized By FBI In Philadelphia As Nazi A gents

Philadelphia, June 23 (AP)—Two Spanish seamen, arrested by FBI agents, were held in $25,000 bail each today by Norman J. Griffin, United States Commissioner, on charges of violating espionage laws.

John F. Sears, special agent in charge of the Philadelphia FBI office, identified the men as Emilio Ipes Cazaux Hernandes, 27, apprentice officer of the freighter Manuel Calvo, and Pablo Meso Legarreta, 33, a seaman on the same ship.

Sears said the men smuggled messages aboard transatlantic vessels and delivered them to Nazi agents in Spain.

Tripped By "Go-Between"

It was through the work of Jose Laradogoitia, at 32-year-old Spaniard who Sears said acted as a "go-between" that the men were apprehended.

Sears told this story:

Laradogoitia, a native of Spain, lived in the United States for eleven years before returning to Spain in late 1941. Later he was contacted in Bilbao, Spain, by George Lang, a known German espionage agent, and was recruited as a spy.

Secret Radio Station Set Up

Shortly after he returned to this country, in May, 1943, Laradogoitia made known his mission to FBI agents, and from that time until Germany collapsed as a military power he served ostensibly as a German spy, but his activities were under the complete control of FBI agents.

Laradagoitia told FBI agents Lang specifically requested him to construct and operate a secret radio station; to gather and radio information of secret military devices, and eact location, size and number of employés of aircraft factories, shipyards and other war matters.

But Under FBI Supervision

The station was operated just as Lang had proposed, but under FBI supervision.

Meanwhile, Hernandes brought instructions and payments from Europe. On return trips, he took carefully controlled information back to the Nazis. Legarreta, known as Pablo Meso, was arrested smuggling information from the ship at Philadelphia.

In the commissioner's office today, neither man testified, but requested counsel through an interpreter. Griffin said counsel would be appointed and the men would have further hearings next Thursday.

After that, the men conversed rapidly in their native tongue and were ordered separated.

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Clarke Heads 4th Armored

PARIS, June 23 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Bruce Clarke of Syracuse, N. Y., former deputy commander of the Seventh Armored Division, has assumed command of the Fourth Armored Division, succeeding Maj. Gen. William G. Hoge, Supreme Headquarters announced today.

RECORD OIL OUTPUT IS ASKED FOR JULY

Federal Agency Stresses Needs of Forces in Pacific War and Longer Hauls

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WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The Petroleum Administration for War asked the oil industry today for a new high production rate of 5,213,100 barrels daily of all petroleum liquids during July. This represents an increase of 21,000 barrels daily over the rate in June and a 14,620-barrel daily increase above the previous record rate certified for May.

"Accelerated activities in the Pacific theatre, together with greatly increased distances over which men and supplies must be transported, have increased the quantities of some petroleum products needed for the July war, particularly fuel oil, over those amounts required when the United States was waging global war on two fronts," the agency said.

The July production rate includes 4,879,900 barrels daily of crude oil and 333,200 barrels daily of natural gasoline and other petroleum liquids.

Eastern Goal Unchanged

East coast production remained unchanged from June at 63,000 barrels daily, but the Midwestern States were asked for 997,600 barrels daily, or 10,000 more than was certified for production in June.

"All of this increase is in crude oil and will come from Oklahoma, where continued development of the West Edmond field has added increased productive capacity," PAW said. For the Southwestern States production remained virtually unchanged at 2,984,000 barrels daily.

Minor changes were made in the figure represents the number of barrels certified for July, including all petroleum liquids; second figure represents the June certified production rate):

District One—New York 12,000 barrels, 12,000; Pennsylvania 37,500 barrels, 37,500; district total 63,000 barrels, 63,000.

District Two—Illinois 212,000 barrels, 212,000; Indiana 31,000 barrels, 31,000; Kansas 278,100 barrels, 278,100; Kentucky 20,500 barrels, 20,500; Michigan 1,000 barrels, 1,000; Ohio 7,600 barrels, 7,600; Oklahoma 408,000 barrels, 388,000? district total 987,600 barrels, 987,600.

District Three—Alabama 500 barrels, 400; Arkansas 85,000 barrels, 85,000; Louisiana 450,000 barrels, 450,000; Mississippi 50,000 barrels, 50,000; New Mexico 110,000 barrels, 110,000; Texas 2,333,000 barrels, 2,333,000; district total 2,964,000 barrels, 2,963,300.

District Four—Colorado 13,000 barrels, 10,500; Montana 22,300 barrels, 22,300; Wyoming 113,200 barrels, 113,200; district total 148,500 barrels, 146,000.

District Five — California 1,012,900 barrels, 1,007,300.

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French War Aid to U. S. Is Valued at 400 Million

Most of Reverse Lend-Lease Is Transport and Billeting

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—France, as of June 1, had provided this country since the invasion of Normandy with reverse lend-lease valued at approximately $400,000,000, the Foreign Economic Administration reported today.

Transport, billeting and labor accounted for most of the total.

The value of lend-lease provided to France, including French North Africa, was placed at $1,041,000,000 through April 30.

The War Food Administration announced today that it will ship about 18,000 tons of potatoes to Belgium under a lend-lease agreement during the next three weeks.

The potatoes will compensate for Belgian supplies used by the Allied armies while fighting in that country last winter.

The W. F. A. said Belgium needed the potatoes to help meet food needs prior to harvest of its own potato crop late in the summer.

The potatoes will be shipped in refrigerated boats from Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore from early potato crops now being harvested in North Carolina and Virginia.

The W. F. A. said that this country could spare the potatoes because prospective production this year is larger than that of a year ago.

000 yards of cloth which will be ready by August.

Chile is sending 38,000 tons of nitrate of soda.

Cuba is furnishing 20,000 tons of sugar. The Dominican Republic 5,000 tons of corn, Peru 4,000 tons of beans and 600 tons of fish, while Uruguay will provide 103,000 blankets, 60,000 pairs of shoes, and 150 tons of cheese.

Over 2 Billions Claimed On Service Men Policies

307,264 Death Claims Have Been Approved

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Death claims against the national service life insurance written for service men have passed $2,000,000,000, with a 250 per cent increase in claims reported in the last eight months, the Veterans Administration announced today.

Up to the start of this week, approved death claims numbered 307,264, or a total of $2,005,695,861 in the face value of policies, said Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Veterans Administrator. From enactment of the national service life insurance law in October, 1940, up to last Oct. 1, only 87,340 death claims had been approved for payment.

As of last Monday 17,627,500 applications for the Federal insurance had been approved, for insurance totaling $136,242,286,000. The average policy is slightly over $9,200.

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First Latin Contribution To U.N.R.R.A. Planned

100,000 Metric Tons of Relief Supplies To Be Provided

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Arrangements have been made for the first Latin-American contribution to relief supplies for liberated Europe through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, U. N. R. R. A. Director Herbert H. Lehman announced today.

Brazil, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Peru and Uruguay are providing more than 100,000 metric tons, Mr. Lehman said, which will be shipped by the end of summer to such countries as Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, Albania and Italy.

Brazil is furnishing 10,000 tons of cottonseed oil, 10,500 tons of cottonseed meal, 1,400 tons of canned fish, 1,000 tons of soap. Brazil expects to furnish 10,000,-

WPB STANDS FIRM ON NEW CAR QUOTAS

Washington, June 23 (A. P.).—The War Production Board today stood firm on its passenger car production quotas, rejecting complaints from the "Big Three" manufacturers that they were discriminated against.

J. A. Krug, the chairmen, issued a statement declaring that the quotas granted to the ten companies in the automobile field represented the "considered judgment" of WPB following long discussion with industry and labor representatives.

"At the time these qoutas were set it was recognized that it would be impossible to set quotas that would be satisfactory to all members of the industry," Krug said. I wish to make it clear that I have carefully reviewed all of the facts and considerations leading to the assignment of the quotas and there will be no change in the quotas at this time.

"If the supply of materials and facilities becomes substantially easier or tighter, there will be a corresponding over-all revision of quotas."

The quota structure announced Wednesday permitted production for the six months starting July 1 of 241,916 passenger cars, and in the first three months of 1946 a production of 445,102.

Senators Boost House Fund for Aid to the Aged

Committee Also Restores U.S.E.S. Appropriation; Sees a Heavy Job Task

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The Senate Appropriations Committee today restored $37,653,904 of a $44,629,000 cut the House made in appropriations for the Labor Department, Federal Security agency and related agencies for the next fiscal year.

The committee action raised the bill's total to $1,123,864,000. Its major items of increase were: $15,000,000 additional for grants to states for old-age assistance and to dependent children and the blind, bringing the total to $431,000,000; $18,887,000 additional for the War Man-Power Commission, raising its total appropriation to $80,099,000. Of this the Senate committee's schedule calls for $65,322,000 to be spent by the employment service. The House had allowed $50,000,000.

In approving the increase, the committee said the service would have a heavy load in the next year in supply workers for war industries and finding jobs for returning veterans.

"This is the minimum required to carry out the activities of the employment service," it said of its recommended appropriation.

The committee decided to offer as a floor amendment an addition of $4,644,000 for a program of veneral disease control by the Public Health Service. This will come up under a parliamentary procedure requiring a two-thirds vote of approval for its adoption.

Government Frees 12 More Soft-Coal Mines

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in his capacity as Solid Fuels Administrator, today terminated Government possession of twelve more mines.

The mines, taken over in April and May as a result of wage differences between workers and operators, are located in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Alabama and Indiana.

Ickes said they were not included in an order issued June 14, when 260 other bituminous mines were released, because the twelve were idle at that time. They are now back in production, he added.

Only six solf coal mines still are in Government possession. Three are being held because they are idle, Ickes explained, while the other three, in West Virgila, are being kept because the company and its workers are without a contract. The latter three are owned by the Carter Coal Company.

ASKS MORE HARD COAL

Washington, June 23 (A. P.).—Anthracite mines back in private hands had a Government plea today for record production to prevent a threatened hard coal shortage next winter.

Solid Fuels Administrator Harold Ickes made the plea yesterday in relinquishing Government control over the properties of 354 Pennsylvania mining companies and two mines producing Virginia anthracite.

Ickes said that every effort should be made to recoup the 3,500,000 tons of anthracite estimated lost due to recent strikes.

Peru's Highest Decoration Is Presented to Hull

He Gets Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun at Hospital

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, now holds Peru's highest decoration, the Grand Cross of the Ordsr of the Sun.

Pedro Beltran, Peruvian Ambassador, presented the decoration in an informal ceremony yesterday at the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., where Mr. Hull has been confined with the illness which forced his resignation.

Ambassador Beltran said the award was in recognition of Mr. Hull's leadership in behalf of democracy and his contribution to the successful development of the inter-American system.

225,000-Mile Pacific Run Wins Honor for the Cabot

Aircraft Carrier Now Called the 'Iron Woman'

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The aircraft carrier Cabot has won the name of "Iron Woman" for her endurance run of 225,000 miles during operations in the Pacific.

On her battle list, the Navy reported today, are Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Truk, Palau, Hollandia, Saipan, Chichi Jima, Mindanao, Luzon, Formosa, Saigon, Iwo Jima, Tokyo, Kyushu, Shikoku and others.

In the first battle of the Philippine Sea the Cabot won from the task group commander the commendation, "You are tops in the league today." Her pilots dropped bombs squarely on a Japanese carrier and a battleship in that action.

In the battle for Leyte Gulf the Cabot got credit for hits on a battleship and a cruiser, and when the fast carrier task force of Admiral William F. Halsey's 3d Fleet steamed boldly into the China Sea, the "Iron Woman" was first in and last out.

Captain W. W. Smith, of Laurel, Miss., is the Cabot's current skipper. Built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., the Cabot was commissioned in July, 1943.

CALIFORNIAN ASSAILS ICKES

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Tidewater Land Stand Called 'Flagrant Breach Of Faith'

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Robert W. Kenny, California Attorney General, asserted today that the position of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, on ownership of tidewater lands is "a flagrant breach of faith."

"Mr. Ickes makes a number of very serious charges against the attorneys general of 46 of our states," Kenny said in a statement on the Secretary's assertion of Wednesday that California oil interests, not states' rights, were the primary issue in tidewater land hearings in Congress.

Ickes said the attorneys general implied in their brief, submitted to a joint Senate-House committee, that he is seeking to "seize" state lands. The committee concluded hearings this week on legislation to have the Federal Government relinquish any claims to tidewater lands and those under navigable streams.

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Senate Group Approves Hutson Appointment

Washington, June 23 (AP)—The Senate Agriculture Committee today unanimously approved the nomination of John B. Hutson to be Under Secretary of Agriculture.

Chairman Thomas (D., Okla.) said after two days of public hearings ended that none of the committee objected to the appointment.

Hutson left the post of director of the Commodity Credit Corporation last January to become assistant to Fred M. Vinson, war mobilization director.

Admiral Calhoun Decorated

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Vice Admiral William L. Calhoun, Coronado, Cal., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for services as commander base force and commander service force of the Pacific fleet from December, 1939, to February, 1945, the Navy announced today. Admiral Calhoun is a native of Palatka, Fla.

KANSAS FAREWELL TO EISENHOWER

Thousands Gather at Abilene Station to See General Leave for the East

ABILENE, Kan., June 23 (AP)—With the friendly wave and broad grin which endeared him to the homefolk, General Eisenhower said farewell tonight to Abilene after a tumultuous home-coming which he described as "the high point" of his career.

No formal ceremony was planned for his departure, but more than a thousand persons gathered on the platform and right of way to bid him farewell.

The general, Mrs. Eisenhower and their son, Lieut. John Eisenhower, returned the salutation from the rear platform of the observation car.

Also on the train were other members of the family, including the general's brothers, Edwin, Arthur, Earl and Milton.

Although the train was late, the general walked the full length of the ten cars and shook hands with every soldier who could get near a window.

The surprised men, wild with enthusiasm, echoed one soldier who looked at his hand and yelled:

"Look out, Tojo, here I come!"

While members of the family were beating the Kansas heat today by whipping up a batch of ice cream in an old-fashioned freezer, the General sauntered out front and arranged for another traditional feature of mid-Western family reunions—the group picture for the family album.

"Ike" told photographers they could have "anything you want." Then he added:

"I have just one favor to ask, fellows. I want some individual pictures of my brothers. Can I have them?"

After immediate agreement by the photographers the group sauntered around the yard, with all members of the family posing beside the shrubbery for pictures with the General and his mother.

"Right there," Eisenhower said, pointing to a tract of ground east of the house, "was the family garden. The produce from it went into the family larder."

He told how, in early spring, the Eisenhower boys would pool their ingenuity in attempts to outguess the coming produce markets.

"If we were smart enough we made ourselves a nice piece of change," he chuckled. "Sweet corn was my specialty. Some years I really made a killing on early cucumbers."

As the neighbors went about their affairs in order to give the General a quiet day with his folks, one old schoolmate penetrated the cordon of military police around the home and was warmly welcomed.

He was Karl Hansen, Purple Heart veteran of the first World War. He hobbled painfully up the walk on the crutches which prevented his seeing the activities of General Eisenhower's welcome home.

"I'd like to come back here after the war, Karl, and catch me some more Smoky Hill catfish," the General said.

Eisenhowers Hold All-Family Day

Abilene, Kan., June 23 (AP)—Gen. Dwight Eisenhower is still in town, but his fellow townsmen are pretending that he isn't—in consideration of his wishes to spend a quiet day with his family.

This morning the General, with his wife and son, John, and all of the Eisenhower family circle were continuing their private reunion at the old Eisenhower residence in South Abilene.

The area around the home has been blockaded by a cordon of military police.

Several of the Eisenhowers were cranking out a batch of home-made ice cream on the back porch.

No official announcement has been made regarding the General's departure, but it is understood he plans to leave tonight for Washington where he has an appointment early in the week before going on vacation for a week or so.

Still in a daze from Friday's big show, the town was quiet today.

"We want to rest a little before we start tearing down all these decorations," an exhausted committeeman said.

EISENHOWER COLD TO POLITICAL TALK

Abilene, Kan., June 23 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, his triumphant homecoming welcome officially ended, returns to Washington on Monday to confer with Secretary of War Stimson, and after that will take a brief holiday in an undisclosed place before resuming his duties in Europe.

"I'm not going to tell any one where I am going," the General said. "I'm just going to rest. Believe me, I've been through a lot."

But about one thing, he was emphatic. He is not interested in going into politics.

In reply to a question about whether he might become Secretary of State, he said:

"Look, I'm in the Federal service and I take the orders of my commander in chief. All I want is to be a citizen of the United States, and when the War Department turns me out to pasture that's all I want to be, I want nothing else."

Ike Stays GI Execution

Abilene, Kan., June 23 (AP)—Gen. Dwight Eisenhower denies that he has commuted a death sentence imposed on a Brooklyn private for disobeying the command of an army captain.

Instead, he said, he asked that action in the case be deferred until his return to Europe.

The general made this statement yesterday upon being informed of a report by Representative Celler (D., N.Y.) that he had commuted the sentence given Private Samuel Rosenblum, 23, to life imprisonment.

Celler had said he would seek a further review of the case.

The provost marshal's office in Paris stated, after seeing Celler's story in the Paris edition of *Stars and Stripes*, that "we have no record to show that General Eisenhower has taken any action in the case," but added that the story was "very embarrassing" to the Supreme Command.

STRIKES KEEP 81,000 IDLE

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37,000 Out In Detroit Despite End Of Renderers' Walkout

Chicago, June 23 (AP)—Labor disputes across the nation this week end left more than 81,000 workers idle in scores of controversies. In Detroit alone 37,00 0 workers were affected.

The labor picture by cities:

DETROIT—

A walkout of approximately 335 rendering-company workers which had kept slaghterhouses idle was ended; but acontroversy between the AFL and CIO over reconversion work saw 22,000 Packard Motor Car Company employés, 7,500 at Budd Wheel Company and others at three plants of the Chrysler Corporation off the job; and a complaint by workers at one of the Briggs Manufacturing Company's plants that they got no meat in lunch sandwiches caused idleness for 7,500 others.

Union Leaders Fail To Appear

AKRON, OHIO—Union leaders at five closer Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company plants failed to appear in Washington and show cause to the War Labor Board why a strike, which began last Sunday, has not ended. The scheduled hearing was canceled and the board declined comment on its next step. Issues involved in the controversy included wages, hours and overtime pay.

CHICAGO—Members of striking truck drivers' unions were gradually returning to their jobs and troops were manning the remainder of the seized facilities. The strike was in protest against a WLB decision concerning wage rates and hours.

Jersey Printers' Strike

JERSEY CITY AND BAYONNE, N.J. Stoppage of a strike of 40 printers at the *Jersey Journal* and eighteen at the Bayonne *Times*, was ordered by the WLB. Each paper has published only once since the strike began eleven days ago.

ALCOA, TENN.—A three-day unauthorized walkout at the Aluminum Company of America plants was ended today when workers agreed to submit their labor dispute to arbitration. The workers voted to return to work immediately, and Horace Brock, president of Local 309, Steel Workers of America (CIO), said he expected all men to be back at their jobs by Monday.

Some 2,300 employés were affected by the walkout, which both union and company officials called "unauthorized."

WLB Order To Glass Workers

The War Labor Board today directed "immediate termination" of a strike at ten plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the Libby-Evans-Ford Glass Company.

"This strike has delayed production of critically needed flat glass products used in pursuit and bomber planes in the Pacific theater," a telegram to Joseph Froesch, president of the CIO Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers asserted.

The telegram was signed by Phillips L. Garman, associate director of the WLB disputes division.

About 18,000 workers are involved in the dispute, a board spokesman said.

A hearing has been set for July 10, but the board said no action will be taken in the case while the strike is in progress.

Bus Drivers Study Agreement

Leaders of more than 400 bus drivers and mechanics of the Tri-State Transit Company of Louisiana, whose two-week strike has affected some 60,000 apssengers in nine states, studied a War Labor Board agreement to appoint a national panel to consider their dispute if the walkout is ended. The strikers left their jobs June 9 in a dispute over wage rates and other grievances. Since then 40 have been reclassified by their draft boards.

Strike situations in other cities continued unchanged. These included walkouts of 1,000 workers at the Acklin Stamping Company and the Mather Spring Company, Toledo, Ohio; 1,000 at the Anchor Hocking Glass Company, Connellsville, Pa., and 500 at the Houdaille-Hershey Company in Decatur, Ill.

Warehouse checkers who struck Friday at the Monsanta Chemical Company, Monsanto, Ill., voted Saturday to return to work. The walkout affected 1,200 employés. The 2,700 employés of the Carter Carburetor Company, in St. Louis, who have remained away from their jobs for two days in a union dispute, voted to return to work Monday.

Rankin Assails Union Clauses

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Representative Kankin (D., Miss.), declared today that a series of recent strikes "to force inclusion of maintenance-of-union membership clauses in union contracts" is "a deliberate and dastardly attempt to freeze out" returning war veterans.

"It is up to Congress to see that these men are protected at home," said Rankin, chairman of the House Veterans' Legislation Committee.

"Attempts by certain alleged labor leaders to preclude ex-service men from securing work without paying tribute or contributing to campaign funds is simply outrageous and should receive the unqualified condemnation of every patriotic American," Rankin said in a statement.

Congress assured veterans they would be protected in obtaining their old jobs or in getting employment when they returned, he said, adding it is the duty of Congress to see that promise is kept.

Soldier Denounces Pickets

Columbus, Ohio, June 23 (AP)—An unidentified soldier denounced a group of pickets in front of the Deshler-Wallick Hotel today until police dispersed the crowd.

Meanwhile, L. C. Wallick, president of the hotel, the city's largest, declared no strike existed, and Paul McCarthy, president of the Columbus Federation of Labor, said approximately 200 employés had left their jobs.

The disagreement, which developed into the picketing stage Wednesday, is over the hotel's refusa lto recognize a union.

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44,000 DETROIT WORKERS IDLE

A. F. L.-C. I. O. Feud Accounts for 29,500.

Detroit, June 23 (A. P.).—Strikes born of the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. jurisdictional battle and a meat shortage protest kept 37,000 war workers idle today in one of the war's most serious periods of labor unrest in Detroit. In addition, 7,000 more were off the job in a series of other walkouts.

The city's meat problem eased to some extent when 335 striking rendering company workers returned to the job. They had struck yesterday, forcing most of Detroit's slaughter houses to close.

The A. F. of L.-C. I. O. feud over reconversion work kept idle 22,000 Packard workers, 7,500 at the Budd Wheel Company and others at three plants of the Chrysler Corporation.

The "meat protest" demonstration at the Conner avenue plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company caused idleness for 7,500 workers and resulted in a march on the City Hall and OPA offices. The Briggs workers complaint over "beans, peanut butter and jelly sandwiches" was carried to the OPA by Harold R. Wood, president of Local 742, U. A. W.-C. I. O.

They're Tired of Baloney.

A long line of men and women, carrying placards with such legends as "All We Get Is OPA Baloney" and "We Want Food," took part in the protest march.

Patrick V. McNamara, acting OPA district director, said he refused a demand from Wood to meet with a union group today because, he said, Wood "wouldn't tell me what they wanted to meet me about."

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries said that the city authorities were doing all within their power to help solve the city's meat shortage problem.

Briggs workers left their jobs yesterday protesting against the lack of meat in sandwiches from a caterer at the plant.

In the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. dispute the unions are at odds over reconversion construction work.

Bus Strikers Reclassified For Draft

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[By the Associated Press]

There was no week-end holiday for labor troubles today.

The picture was blurred by scores of controversies which kept idle more than 85,000 men and women.

There was only a flicker of amity along the trouble line, on which Federal agencies worked in efforts to end the strikes.

Forty of the 400 striking bus drivers and mechanics of the Tri-State Transit Company of Louisiana have been reclassified by draft boards. Included was James Lois Smith, international vice president of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric and Motor Coach Employés (AFL).

The walkout is affecting some 60,000 passengers in nine states. The WLB agreed to appoint a national panel to consider a wage dispute which resulted in the strike.

Plans To Take Strike Vote

At Portland, Ore., the Northwestern Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers (AFL) has voted to ask for a legal strike vote on July 15 to back demands for a 20-cents-an-hour wage increase. The strike, if voted, would affect 60,000 lumber workers in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California and Montana.

Washington reported that strike leaders at five closed Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company plants in Akron, Ohio, failed to appear before the War Labor Board today and a scheduled hearing was called off.

In Cleveland the Regional WLB then subpoenaed the leaders to appear in Washington tomorrow.

The board withheld a statement on its next step in the case.

C. V. Wheeler, president of the Akron local of the CIO United Rubber Workers, had refused to attend the hearing to show why a week-old walkout had continued.

Trucking Situation Improves

The week-old strike of thousands of the 14,000 union drivers for Chicago's 1,700 seized lines appeared drawing to an end. Government and union officials said more drivers were returning to their jobs and improved transportation was reported as army drivers and escorts, already totaling more than 10,000, became better acquainted with their routes.

Also in Chicago, 2,500 International Harvester Company employés went back to work after a four-day walkout, while in Eau Claire, Wis., 2,000 workers at the Gillette tire plant of the United States Rubber Company returned after a conciliation meeting.

Armour Workers To Return

In Fort Worth, Texas, about 1,000 Armour and Company employés voted to return to work after a two-day walkout in protest over discharge of two Negro employés and laying off of several others who had failed to work June 19, Emancipation Day. The stoppage ended when union and company officials agreed to end the suspension of several employés and to reinstate one of the two men discharged.

There was no immediate indication of settlement of a strike of 15,000 glass workers in ten cities. The workers are from six Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plants and from four Libbey-Owens-Ford factories.

Confers With Army

Joseph Froesch, international president of the union, said at Columbus, Ohio, that he had conferred with army officials regarding the glass strike, and would "probably have an announcement Monday, not before then, on whether I shall ask the men to return to their jobs."

Froesch added that "any such request from my office probably would be ineffective, because the men voted so overwhelmingly in favor of strike action."

He said the army representatives told him they would confer with the War Labor Board, and added:

"There was nothing said about any request they might make for the Government to take over these plants."

Printers Ordered Back

Forty striking printers at the *Jersey Journal* in Jersey City, N.J., and eighteen at the Bayonne *Times* in Bayonne, N.J., whose walkout last week over new contract provisions halted publication of the papers have been ordered by the WLB to return to appear at a show cause hearing next Wednesday. The *Journal* has published only once since the stoppage eleven days ago with engravings made of typewritten copy, while the *Times* publishes mimeographed sheets once.

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ARTILLERY SHELL PRODUCTION CUT

ST. LOUIS, June 23—(AP) The Army today announced a 50 per cent overall reduction in the nation's artillery shell production program.

Affecting plants in 20 states, the cutback will release approximately 12,000 workers in 44 plants, the Army estimated, but said that normal attrition and turnover would "materially reduce this figure."

Reductions ordered affect manufacture of all high explosive artillery shells from the 57mm. to the 240 mm., as well as the 90 mm. armor-piercing and the 75 mm. and 155 mm. chemical shells.

In making the announcement, the Army service forces said the plan had been approved by the War Production board's production readjustment committee, composed of representatives of the Army, Navy, War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, Smaller War Plants corporation and the Maritime commission.

War Manpower officials were instructed to take immediate steps to direct released workers into other vital war production in their own areas to avert any serious labor dislocation.

The Army service forces said complete details of how the readjustments would affect each manufacturing facility must be obtained from individual plan managers.

The cutbacks are to take effect gradually and will extend through September. The Army said the reductions were required by the change from a two-front to a one-front war.

'ull Employment Bill Is Termed 'Pious Fraud'

Amlie Discusses Post-War Outlook at Tamiment

TAMIMENT, Pa., June 23 (AP).—Former Republican Representative Thomas R. Amlie, of Wisconsin, said today the Murray full-employment bill pending in Congress is "nothing more than a pious wish if in fact not a pious fraud."

Mr. Amlie told the eleventh annual Tamiment Social and Economic Conference that "if Japan immediately met terms for unconditional surrender," we should in all probability have well over 20,000,000 unemployed people in the United States before the end of the year.

"Congress has refused to make any plans for large-scale unemployment, and whether the Pacific was ends now or later, we shall be faced with unemployment comparable in scope in that which prevailed during the first eight years of the New Deal," he said.

The conference, designed as a clearing house of public opinion, heard from Henry Hazlitt, of "The New York Times" editorial board that "under genuinely free enterprise unhampered by restrictive governmental policies or interventions or by coercive monopolies of capital or of labor, there can be no such thing as prolonged mass employment."

Harry Bridges Files For Final U.S. Papers

San Francisco, June 23 (AP)—Harry Bridges, Australian-born CIO labor leader, today filed an application at the Department of Naturalizaton for his final citizenship papers.

Bridges, who entered this country in 1920, recently won a United States Supreme Court fight against a deportation order.

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Black Warns New War Talk May Breed One

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Hollywood, Cal., June 23 (AP)—Hugo L. Black, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, says it is time to expose blithe talk about another war before the present war is even over.

"I have no doubt that some of the men and women who have engaged in this talk were honest and well-intentioned," declared Black in addressing 10,000 persons last night at a Russian war-relief program in Hollywood Bowl.

He added:

"But they do not realize that they are following the Hitler line and are making good the Hitler prophecy that even should he fail, the seeds that he had planted would live after him. It was Hitler's diabolic exploitation of fear of 'Bolshevism' and 'plutocracy' which kept the peace-loving nations divided within and suspicious of one another and enabled him to strike down by fear or by force, one nation after another until he had brought within his orbit virtually the whole of Western and Central Europe.

"May Breed War"

"Some particularly clamorous voices have been prophesying a war with Russia. Those voices do not represent the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the American people and those sentiments have no foundation in fact or in reason, except, in so far as they breed hate and suspicion, they breed hostility which leads to war."

Justice Black added that "of course we have had differences in interests and in ideas with Russia but our common interests have always predominated." "We had differences of interests in Alaska," he said, "but these we adjusted by peaceful means. We never liked czarism and we always welcomed political refugees from czarist Russia, but we never talked about war with czarist Russia. And there is certainly less reason for us to talk about war with Soviet Russia."

Floating Mines Cause Alaskan Area Warning

Seattle, June 23 (AP)—The Coast Guard at Ketchikan today issued what was termed here a routine warning that floating mines had been discovered along the Alaska coast and that mariners should leave them alone but immediately report their presence to the authorities.

Reports that the Japanese were attempting to blockade coast shipping by floating mines across the ocean on the Japanese current were branded "bizarre" and "ridiculous" by the 13th Naval District headquarters. It stated mines have been reported periodically along the coast since the outbreak of war and there have been no explosions and no increase in the number found.

1942 Sinking Is Revealed

NORFOLK, Va., June 23 (AP).—The big United States steamship Chilore, damaged by underwater explosions off Ocracoke, N. C., June 17, 1942, sank just inside the Virginia Capes as she was being towed to Norfolk, and was destroyed by 96,300 pounds of dynamite and eighty-six depth bombs after six months of unsuccessful attempts to float her.

2,662 More Troops Arrive From Europe

Piermont, N.Y., June 23 (AP)—Troops totaling 2,662 returning from Europe, including 1,466 members of the 97th Division, were landed today at this Hudson River community, just two miles from Camp Shanks, by a small transport ship, the Marine Angel.

Other members of the 97th were expected to dock tomorrow. The Marine Angel contingent included 1,196 Negro troops.

The 97th Division sailed for Europe last February and played an important role in the liquidation of the Ruhr pocket.

On Way Back To Tokyo, Captain Eggers Hopes

New York, June 23 (AP)—Capt. Fremont B. Eggers, USNR, of Newark, N.J., said today as he took over command of the 10,000-ton attack cargo ship Vermilion (AKA-107) that he hoped to begin a long-planned trip back to Tokyo.

Eggers said he developed a strong dislike for the Japs in 1930 when the Emperor's guards charged him with fixed bayonets as he was about to take a picture of the imperial palace in Tokyo. He said he hopes now to photograph Admiral Halsey riding through the streets of the Jap capital astride Emperor Hirohito's white charger.

The vessel will have the personnel and equipment to constitute in herself a complete invasion unit, navy officials said, and will carry ammunition and guns of almost every type.

Italy's Lack Of Iron Cited

New York, June 22 (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute said that Italy's poverty in iron ore and coal had stunted the growth of the steel industry there and that authorities agree dthe lack of mineral resources would continue to keep the country a minor state industrially.

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LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-CLEMENT ATTLEE, LEADER OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY, APPEALED TO THE ELECTORATE TONIGHT TO IGNORE "ELEVENTH HOUR INSINUATIONS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS" TO WHICH "EVEN THE PRIME MINISTER HAS LENT HIS SUPPORT."

HE REFERRED TO THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S ATTACK ON NATIONALIZATION POLICIES THROUGH WHICH THE LABORITES HOPE TO WIN CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE GENERAL ELECTION JULY 5.

"NO ONE WHO TAKES THE TROUBLE TO THINK WILL BELIEVE THAT THE LABOR PARTY, WHICH COMPRISES IN ITS RANKS MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WITH SMALL SAYINGS, WOULD DO ANYTHING TO PUT THEM IN DANGER," ATTLEE PROTESTED.

"WHEN I HEARD OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S FANTASTIC ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE LABOR PARTY, WHICH PUT HIM INTO POWER AND FOR FIVE YEARS SUPPORTED HIM DURING THE WAR, I AM INCLINED TO ECHO HIS QUESTION: 'WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE DOES HE THINK YOU ARE?'

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"I STATE AGAIN THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION WHICH YOU HAVE TO DECIDE: IS THIS COUNTRY, IN PEACE AS IN WAR, TO BE GOVERNED ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT PUBLIC WELFARE MUST COME BEFORE PRIVATE INTEREST, OR CAN WE LEAVE THE GOOD OF THE NATION TO EMERGE AS A MERE BY-PRODUCT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF INDIVIDUALS SEEKING THEIR OWN PRIVATE INTERESTS?"

FA1205PEW

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE FRANKFURT RADIO SAID TODAY THAT A PAPAL MISSION LEFT ITALY YESTERDAY TO TOUR GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN AN ATTEMPT TO LEARN THE FATE OF CLERICAL INMATES. IN THE DACHAU CAMP ALONE, THE BROADCAST SAID, THERE WERE MORE THAN 1,200 PRIESTS.

JJ620PEW

AN-OCCUPIED GERMANY COME SPARSE BUT CONSISTENT REPORTS OF REVIVED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AND IMPROVED FOOD SUPPLIES," THE OBSERVER SAID. "ON OUR SIDE OF THE DEMARCATION LINE VOICE AFTER VOICE IS RAISED TO PROPHESY FAMINE CONDITIONS THIS WINTER IN GERMANY AND TO RECORD ALMOST COMPLETE PARALYSIS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM XXX

"THE ROOT OF THE PROBLEM LIES IN THE FATAL DESIRE DISPLAYED BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS NOT TO LAG BEHIND THE RUSSIANS IN 'TOUGHNESS.'"

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MQ851PEW

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN POLICY OF TOUGHNESS IN GERMANY HAS "PROVED A FIASCO," THE LONDON SUNDAY OBSERVER SAID TODAY IN WHAT IT CALLED A COMPARISON OF CONDITIONS IN ZONES OCCUPIED BY THE WESTERN ALLIES AND THE RUSSIANS.

"FROM RUS

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-MAJ. JOSEPH MOAD, AMERICAN BANKING EXPERT, SAID IN A LUXEMBOURG RADIO BROADCAST TODAY THAT MORE THAN 3,000 BANKS IN WEST AND CENTRAL GERMANY HAD REOPENED AND THAT [redacted] GERMANS WERE DIGGING UP THEIR MONEY AND DEPOSITING IT.

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HE SAID THAT UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF PRICE CONTROL THE DANGER FROM INFLATION WAS EXTREMELY SMALL. MOAD SAID MILITARY AUTHORITIES WERE ABOUT READY TO TURN GERMAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OVER TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION. LACK OF CURRENCY WAS THE GREATEST HANDICAP ENCOUNTERED THUS FAR, HE SAID.

WA HERCHERS 017-30APR 0655

LONDON, JUNE 23--(AP)-- AN ALLIED MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY IN A [redacted] BROADCAST FROM THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO THAT TYPHOID WAS THE GREATEST MEDICAL PROBLEM IN GERMANY.

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A TOTAL OF 12,000 CASES OF TYPHOID HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN 200 GERMAN TOWNS, HE SAID, BUT MEDICAL AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF THE DISEASE TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE SPOKESMAN ADDED THAT THE GERMAN FOOD SITUATION WAS "EXTREMELY GRAVE," WITH THE GERMANS GETTING 800 CALORIES DAILY, INSTEAD OF 2,000 DAILY, FIXED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES AS THE [redacted] MINIMUM.

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HERCHERS 01222 J0638A

ADD LDN (Pay Polish) Singleton xxx in LDN.

BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS HERE ACKNOWLEDGED PRIVATELY UNCERTAINTY OVER THE REACTION TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT AMONG POLISH TROOP WHO FOUGHT AT THE SIDE OF THE BRITISH THROUGH SOME OF THE BLOODIEST CAMPAIGNS ON THE WESTERN AND ITALIAN FRONTS.

VARIOUS CLAIMS HAVE BEEN ADVANCED AND DENIED THAT THE OFFICER GROUPS WOULD REFUSE TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND UNDER ANY GOVERNMENT EXCEPT THE ONE EXILED HERE, BUT THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE RANKS WOULD WILLINGLY SWAP ALLEGIANCE IF ASSURED OF EQUAL TREATMENT IN THE NEW POLAND.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HIMSELF HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THIS IS A MAJOR PROBLEM. ON ONE OCCASION HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT, IN THE EVENT OF A NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT, POLES HERE MIGHT BE GIVEN THE CHOICE OF RETURNING HOME OR ACCEPTING BRITISH NATIONALITY.

ITS DAYS AS A RECOGNIZED GOVERNMENT OBVIOUSLY NUMBERED, PRIME MINISTER TOMAS ARCISZEWSKI'S ADMINISTRATION HERE SAT TIGHT AND KEPT SILENCE. A SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WAS LITTLE POSSIBILITY A STATEMENT WOULD BE ISSUED BEFORE NEXT WEEK.

BUT FOR A LONG PERIOD, EVER SINCE STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK STEPPED OUT AS PREMIER AND HIS PEASANT PARTY SECEDED, THE LONDON POLES HAVE BEEN ACCORDED LITTLE MORE THAN TOKEN RECOGNITION. AND THIS APPEARED NOW NEAR ITS END.

A BRITISH SOURCE PREDICTED BRITISH-AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF THE NEW COALITION SETUP WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY AN EARLY ELECTION IN POLAND. HE DECLINED COMMENT ON AN OPINION EXPRESSED IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT REPRESENTED A CONCESSION BY BRITAIN AND AMERICA TO THE SOVIET VIEWPOINT.

OFFICIAL LONDON QUARTERS SAID THEY WERE PLEASED PARTICULARLY BY THE FACT THAT THE THREE GROUPS OF POLES INVITED TO THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE WERE ABLE TO REACH A DECISION AMONG THEMSELVES WITHOUT MEDIATION BY THE BIG THREE.

JUN 24 1945

MK726AEW

ADD Dublin Jameson xxx ordrink?

SO SUDDEN WAS THE SURGE OF UNIFORMED VISITORS HERE, AT CORK, AND OTHER BETTER KNOWN FREE STATE TOWNS THAT THE HOTEL SITUATION IS BECOMING ACUTE.

A FORMAL GARDEN PARTY WAS ARRANGED AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS IN HONOR OF RED CROSS VISITORS.

"MY ONLY WORRY IS THAT I HAVE A WEEK TO CROWD IN EVERYTHING I WANT TO DO HERE," COMPLAINED MISS PEGGY SWEENY, RED CROSS WORKER FROM PORTLAND, ORE.

ADD LDN NL War Criminals xxx the Trials

SHOULD BRITAIN AND THE U.S. PRESENT A SOLID FRONT ON THE ONE TRI PLAN, THEIR STAND WOULD BE SUPPORTED BY THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE IN CUSTODY THE LARGEST NUMBER OF HIGH NAZIS, INCLUDING HERMANN GOERING, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AND RUDOLF HESS.

B333PEW

JUN 24 1945 27855

30.27-27855

PA 18, JUNE 23--(AP)--THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN GIRL WHO SET ASIDE HER STUDIES IN PAINTING IN ORDER TO DRIVE AN AMBULANCE FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE RECORDS BUREAU IDENTIFIED HER AS LEONORA ASHTON LINDSLEY OF 21ST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

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SHE CAME TO FRANCE AS A CHILD AND REMAINED UNTIL 1940 WHEN SHE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES. SHE JOINED THE AMERICAN RED CROSS THREE YEARS LATER, HOWEVER, AND WENT TO ENGLAND WHERE SHE JOINED A UNIT THAT WENT TO FRANCE IN JULY, 1944. LAST MARCH SHE RESIGNED AND ENLISTED IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

SHE WAS ASSIGNED TO FRANCE'S MOST FAMOUS DIVISION, GEN. JACQUES LECLERC'S SECOND ARMORED, FREQUENTLY CAME UNDER SHELLFIRE AND HAD HER AMBULANCE SHOT UP SEVERAL TIMES. SHE WAS KILLED NEAR BERCHTESGADEN IN MAY SHORTLY AFTER THE END OF THE WAR WHEN HER JEEP COLLIDED WITH ANOTHER VEHICLE.

JUN 24 1945

PPW MORIN 01616 CCC 1154A

INS, 4th Graph Paris (French zone) XXXoccupational purposes JUN 24 1945

THERE HAS BEEN NO COORDINATED DETAILED INTER-ALLIED ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DIVISION, BUT THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED THEIR ZONE AND OUTLINED WHAT PURPORTEDLY ARE THE OFFICIAL BOUNDARIES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES.

MOSCOW HAS SAID THE RUSSIAN ZONE TAKES IN THE TERRITORY EAST OF A LINE RUNNING SOUTH, ROUGHLY IN THE CENTER OF THE REICH, FROM A POINT ON THE SHORE OF THE GULF OF LUEBECK, WHERE THE BORDERS OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AND MECKLENBERG MEET. AT ITS SOUTHERN EXTREMITY IT BULGES ABRUPTLY WESTWARD AND TAKES IN THURINGIA PROVINCE AND RUNS EAST ALONG THE FRONTIER OF BAVARIA AS FAR AS THE 1937 CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER.

ALLIED STATEMENTS HAVE INDICATED THAT THE BRITISH WILL OCCUPY THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF THE REICH AND THE AMERICANS AND FRENCH WILL ADMINISTER SECTIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST. THE APPROXIMATE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE BRITISH ZONE HAS BEEN INDICATED BY A LINE EXTENDING WESTWARD FROM A POINT ABOUT 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF WEIMAR. THIS BRITISH SOUTHERN LINE SWINGS TO THE SOUTH TO EMBRACE COBLENZ.

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AMERICAN FORCES PRESUMABLY WILL OCCUPY ALL OF THE SOUTHWESTERN SECTION NOT OUTLINED IN THE FRENCH ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY.

TODAY'S FRENCH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID FRANCE ALSO HAD BEEN GIVEN A CORRIDOR FROM BADEN ACROSS THE WUERTEMBURG AND BAVARIAN ZONES OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION TO THE VORARLBERG DISTRICT OF AUSTRIA, SUGGESTING FRANCE EXPECTED A PART IN THE DIVISION AND OCCUPATION OF THAT COUNTRY, TOO. DIVISIONAL OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA HAS NOT YET BEEN ANNOUNCED.

THIS CORRIDOR PROBABLY IS NOT MORE THAN A COMMUNICATIONS LINE BUT IT MIGHT WELL PASS THROUGH STUTTGART, WHICH THE FRENCH OCCUPIED WHILE FIGHTING WAS STILL GOING ON IN THE SOUTHERN REDOUBT.

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THE FRENCH ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF SAAR COAL AND IRON, WHICH MAKES THE SECTOR ONE OF THE RICHEST INDUSTRIAL BELTS IN EUROPE. IT MIGHT MEAN THAT FRANCE WILL GET AT LEAST A CONSIDERABLE SHARE OF THE COAL, BUT PENDING CLARIFICATION IT IS REGARDED MORE LIKELY THAT THE SAAR OUTPUT STILL WILL BE HANDLED ON SOME ALLIED

AUXERRE, FRANCE, JUNE 23, (AP)- AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE WERE FORCED TO CALL FOR AID FROM FRENCH GENDARMES TODAY IN THE HAMLET OF PUISEAUX WHICH IS NEAR HERE. THE CAUSE WAS A FIGHT GOING ON IN A BESIEGED FARMHOUSE WHERE 20 YEAR OLD ANDRE PELLETIER, A FORMER VOLUNTEER MEMBER OF THE GERMAN SS, WAS DEFENDING HIMSELF AFTER KILLING A RETURNED FRENCH PRISONER OF WAR AND WOUNDED TWO OTHERS.

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PELLETIER RECENTLY RETURNED TO THE VILLAGE POSING AS A LIBERATED PRISONER, BUT THE VILLAGERS KNOWING HE WAS FORMERLY IN THE SS AND HAD FLED TO GERMANY AT THE TIME OF THE LIBERATION MARCHED OUT TO THE FARMHOUSE INTENDING TO ARREST HIM.

PELLETIER THEN OPENED FIRE FROM THE HOUSE WITH A RIFLE KILLING ONE MAN. THE POLICE THEN ATTACKED THE FARMHOUSE WITH GRENADES SETTING IT ON FIRE. THEY LATER FOUND THE BODIES OF PELLETIER WITH A BULLET IN HIS HEAD AND HIS

FATHER WHO HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE AFTER KILLING HIS WIFE.

APR ANDERSON'S 01945 TPK 1550

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BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

LEIPZIG, JUNE 23-(AP)-IF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MASTER OF THE ORGAN, JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH, HAD COME BACK TO LIFE TODAY AND HAD ENTERED THE ST.THOMAS LUTHERAN CHURCH AS USUAL TO PLAY AND CONDUCT THE CHORUS HE WOULD HAVE BEEN VERY SURPRISED TO SEE AN AMERICAN GI SIT ON THE ORGAN BENCH AND PLAY IN A MASTERFUL MANNER HIS OWN (BACH'S) WORLD FAMED TOCCATA AND FUGUE IN D MINOR.

THE GI WAS SGT. R.A.PIKE, OF 122 NORTH VENDOME ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., WHO OBLIGED SEVERAL OF US WITH AN ORGAN SOLO WHICH WE WILL LONG REMEMBER.

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AS WE REACHED THE CHURCH ASSOCIATED WITH THE NAME OF BACH, SGT. PIKE MOTIONED TO US AND SAID, "IT IS OPEN. THEY ARE TUNING THE HARPSICHORD FOR TOMORROW'S PERFORMANCE WHICH WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF AMERICAN SERVICE MEN SEATED IN THE FRONT ROWS AND THE GERMAN POPULATION SEATED IN THE REAR."

THE SERGEANT ADDED, "I UNDERSTAND 14 OF THE STOPS USED BY BACH ARE STILL IN THE ORGAN WHICH, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN GREATLY AUGUMENTED AND MODERNIZED SO THAT IT NOW HAS 88 STOPS."

"HOW COME THAT YOU KNOW ALL OF THAT? ARE YOU A MUSICIAN?" I ASKED.

"MUSIC IS MY HOBBY," PIKE REPLIED. "I PRACTICE HERE THREE HOURS WEEKLY." TO OUR PLEA THAT HE PLAY SOMETHING FOR US HE TOOK US TO THE CHOIR LOFT AND FLAWLESSLY AND IN PURE BACH STYLE, HE PLAYED FROM MEMORY ONE OF THE GREATEST COMPOSITIONS EVER WRITTEN FOR THE ORGAN--BACH'S TOCCATA AND FUGUE IN D MINOR.

KA1131PEW

30.24 27857

30.24-27857

MOSCOW, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE 1,000 DELEGATES TO THE 12TH SESSION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET WERE SCHEDULED TODAY TO TAKE UP DISCUSSION OF A PROPOSAL TO DEMOBILIZE THE RED ARMY ON A SCALE RUNNING INTO MILLIONS OF MEN IN THE 13 OLDEST AGE GROUPS.

THE PROPOSAL WAS ANNOUNCED AT THE OPENING SESSION LAST NIGHT BY CHIEF OF STAFF ALEXEI ANTONOV. IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE ACCEPTED, AND WOULD MEAN COMPLETE DEMOBILIZATION IN THOSE GROUPS BY THE END OF THE YEAR. THE AGES IN THE 13 CLASSES WERE NOT STIPULATED.

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GEN. ANTONOV ADVISED IN HIS ADDRESS, HOWEVER, THAT RUSSIAN MILITARY FORCES SHOULD "REMAIN ON A LEVEL COMMENSURATE WITH OUR COUNTRY'S GREATNESS," AND ADDED "WE CANNOT REST ON OUR LAURELS."

PREMIER STALIN, WHO HAD SEATED HIMSELF IN THE LAST ROW IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE KREMLIN, WAS PRESENT WHEN THE PROPOSAL WAS MADE. MARSHAL GEORGI K. ZHUKOV, VICTOR OF BERLIN, WAS SEATED TWO SEATS AWAY. AMONG THE RED ARMY MEN ON THE PLATFORM WAS MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV, COMMANDER OF THE MIGHTY FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY.

(THE MOSCOW RADIO, HEARD IN LONDON, SAID GENEROUS CASH PAYMENTS WERE PROPOSED FOR RELEASED SOLDIERS. THE LAW WOULD REQUIRE COUNCILS OF THE PEOPLES COMMISSARS, FACTORY MANAGERS AND OTHER RESPONSIBLE GROUPS TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE DEMOBILIZED, NOT LATER THAN A MONTH AFTER THEIR RETURN TO CIVILIAN LIFE, AND IN POSITIONS NOT LOWER THAN THOSE THEY HELD BEFORE JOINING THE ARMY. AUTHORITIES ALSO WOULD BE REQUIRED TO HELP RETURNING SOLDIERS TO RESTORE FARMS WHICH WERE DAMAGED DURING GERMAN OCCUPATION, THE BROADCAST SAID.)

JR650AEW

JUN 24 1945

WITH MOSCOW (120)

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 23-(AP)-BRITISH SPOKESMEN SAID TODAY THAT AS SOON AS THE NEWLY AGREED UPON POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES ITSELF IN WARSAW THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL "PRESUMABLY EXTEND OFFICIAL RECOGNITION AND ENTER INTO DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS."

A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE, A GOVERNMENT AGENCY, EXPRESSED SATISFACTION OVER THE SOLUTION REACHED IN MOSCOW AND ASSERTED IT WAS ACHIEVED "ENTIRELY BY THE POLES AMONGST THEMSELVES" AND WITHOUT DICTATION OR INTERVENTION BY THE BIG THREE COMMISSION CREATED AT YALTA TO WORK ON THE PROBLEM.

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THE STATEMENT CONFIRMED THAT STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, ONE TIME PREMIER OF THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, WOULD BE ONE OF THE TWO VICE PREMIERS, THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL CONSIST OF 20 SEATS, FOUR OR FIVE OF WHICH WILL GO TO MIKOLAJCZYK'S PEASANT PARTY SUPPORTERS AND THAT WICENTY WITOS, FORMER PEASANT PARTY LEADER, WILL SERVE AS ONE OF THE THREE VICE CHAIRMEN OF A SEVEN-MAN PRESIDIUM HEADED BY BOLESLAW BIERUT.

JQ525PCW

MOSCOW, JUNE 23--(AP)--THE POLISH NEWS SERVICE, POLPRESS, SAID TODAY THAT THE POLISH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAD DECLARED THAT BEGINNING SEPT. 1 THOUSANDS OF POLISH PEASANTS WHO RECEIVED LAND UNDER AGRARIAN REFORM WOULD BE GIVEN FULL TITLE TO THE PROPERTY.

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THE STATEMENT SAID THAT THE PEASANTS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO SELL OR TRADE THEIR PROPERTY AND THAT THEY WOULD ALSO BE PERMITTED TO SELL THEIR LIVESTOCK.

"THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS," POLPRESS SAID, "TAKES FULLY THE STAND OF BACKING INDIVIDUAL PEASANT FARMING."

GILMORES 00830 JQ546A

ADD Moscow (Gilmore) xxx and Harriman

COMPLETE PERSONNEL OF THE NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT WARSAW WITHIN A FEW DAYS, IT WAS STATED, AND THEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRIMEA AGREEMENT, WILL FOLLOW RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION.

THE AGREEMENT SAI THAT THE CONFEREES HAD DECIDED TO INVITE THE FOLLOWING POLES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STATE GOVERNMENT:

WINCENTY WITOS, 71-YEAR-OLD FORMER PEASANT PARTY LEADER; STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, FORMER PREMIER OF THE EMIGRE GOVERNMENT IN LONDON; WLADYSLAW KIERNIK, FORMER POLISH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR; CZESLAW WYCECH, FROM INSIDE POLAND; STANISLAW GRABSKI, 74-YEAR-OLD FORRMER PESIDENT OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL; JAN STANCZYK, FORMER MINISTER OF LABOR IN THE POLISH EMIGRE GOVERNMENT; MECZISLAW THUGUT,

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FOR

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FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL; JAN STANCZYK, FORMER MINISTER OF LABOR IN THE POLISH EMIGRE GOVERNMENT; MECZISLAW THUGUT, FORMER MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

A26

WITOS AND GRABSKI HAVE BEEN INVITED TO JOIN THE PRESIDIUM (BOARD) OF THE NEW NATIONAL POLISH COUNCIL.

THE AGREEMENT WAS ANNOUNCED LESS THAN A MONTH AFTER HARRY HOPKINS, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, WENT TO THE SOVIET CAPITAL FOR A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH MARSHAL STALIN AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MEETING OF POLISH FACTIONS WERE ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY AFTER HOPKINS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

JP430AEW

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HUD Amsterdam xxx which resigned

AMONG THREE MINISTERS HOLDING OVER FROM GEBRANDY'S CABINET IS EELCO N.VAN KLEFFENS, VETERAN FOREIGN MINISTER WHO HEADS THE NETHERLANDS DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE.

SCHERMERHORN, ACTIVE IN THE LIBERAL PROTESTANT MOVEMENT, FOUNDED THE NETHERLANDS GEODETIC BUREAU AND WAS ITS HEAD UNTIL 1931.

B405PEW

JUN 24 1945

30.24 27859

30.24-27859

ROME, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE ITALIAN WAR MINISTRY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT GEN. GIACOMA CARBONI, WHO FIGURED IN THE LAST MINUTE ABANDONMENT OF ALLIED PLANS FOR AN AIRBORNE INVASION OF ROME IN SEPTEMBER, 1943, HAD DISAPPEARED DURING A MILITARY INQUIRY SIX MONTHS AGO. A SPOKESMAN SAID NO TRACE OF HIM WAS FOUND.

CARBONI WAS SUSPENDED SEPT. 16, 1944, ALONG WITH GEN. MARIO ROATTA, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, AND TWO OTHER GENERALS, PENDING A PROBE OF THE DISORGANIZATION WHICH LED TO THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF ROME AFTER ITALY DROPPED OUT OF THE AXIS.

MILITARY QUARTERS SAID THAT CARBONI, AS COMMANDER OF ITALIAN MOTORIZED FORCES AT ROME, ADVISED MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO COOPERATION WITH AIRBORNE ALLIED UNITS WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE HIS TROOPS LACKED MUNITIONS AND FUEL AND THE GERMANS HAD POSSESSION OF ALL AIRDROMES IN THE ROME AREA.

THE PROJECTED INVASION WAS CALLED OFF AS ALLIED TROOPS WERE PREPARING TO BOARD THE PLANES.

FD848AEW

JUN 24 1945

ROME, JUNE 23-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY ORDERED MEMBERS OF THE YUGOSLAV "GUARD OF THE PEOPLE" AT TRIESTE TO TURN IN THEIR ARMS OR WITHDRAW EAST OF THE SO-CALLED MORGAN LINE DIVIDING ALLIED AND YUGOSLAV ZONES.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID "PARADES WILL BE HELD IN TRIESTE AND OTHER AREAS AT 2 P.M. TOMORROW WHEN MEMBERS OF GUARDIA DEL POPOLO, RECENTLY CREATED YUGOSLAV POLICE FORCE, MAY TURN IN THEIR ARMS TO THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT. THOSE DESIRING TO KEEP THEIR ARMS WILL BE GIVEN AN ALLIED ESCORT IN WITHDRAWING EAST OF THE MORGAN LINE."

MEMBERS OF THE GUARD HAVE BEEN ARMED MOSTLY WITH RIFLES AND HAVE BEEN ATTIRED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHING. MANY WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM THE YUGOSLAV ARMY AFTER GERMANY'S SURRENDER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID SIMILAR ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN IN THE AREA OF GORIZIA AND CAPORETTO "SINCE THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IS FULLY PREPARED TO HANDLE ALL POLICE DUTIES IN THE TERRITORY WEST OF THE MORGAN LINE XXX."

MQ1059PEW

JUN 24 1945

ROME, JUNE 23-(AP)-FERUCCIO PARRI, NEW PREMIER OF ITALY, APPEALED TONIGHT TO NORTHERN ITALIANS TO STOP "ARBITRARY ACTS OF JUSTICE AND ILLEGAL EXECUTIONS."

HE DECLARED IN HIS FIRST BROADCAST TO THE NATION THAT SUCH ACTS "COMPROMISE US WITH THE ALLIES AND, ABOVE ALL, OFFEND OUR SENSE OF JUSTICE."

RECENT REPORTS FROM NORTHERN ITALY HAVE TOLD OF INCREASING VIOLENCE IN LARGE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, WITH MEN ACCUSED OF FASCIST CRIMES BEING LYNCHED IN JAILS OR SEIZED BY MOBS IN COURT ROOMS.

ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT LUCCA HAVE POSTED MANIFESTOS SAYING "WE WILL NOT TOLERATE THE BIRTH OF A NEW FASCISM UNDER ANOTHER NAME."

MQ836PEW

JUN 24 1945

BARCELONA, JUNE 23-(AP)-SPANISH OFFICIALS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE PLACED UNDER SEAL AT MONTJUICH FORTRESS TWO SUITCASES FULL OF DOCUMENTS TO WHICH PIERRE LAVAL, FORMER VICHY CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT, WAS SAID TO BE PINNING HIS HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

LAVAL'S WRITTEN OFFER TO RETURN TO FRANCE TO FACE TRIAL WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CONDITIONED ON PERMISSION TO TAKE THESE DOCUMENTS WITH HIM AND TO RETAIN THEM AS PART OF HIS DEFENSE. THERE WERE REPORTS THE DOCUMENTS INCLUDED MATERIAL DESIGNED TO INVOLVE INTERNATIONAL FIGURES AS WELL AS OTHER FRENCHMEN IN THE DEFENSE.

MK804AEW

JUN 24 1945

LA LINEA, SPAIN, JUNE 23-(AP)-A BRITISH TRANSPORT FROM NORTHERN IRELAND ARRIVED AT GIBRALTAR YESTERDAY WITH 800 RESIDENTS OF THE BRITISH NAVAL BASE WHO WERE EVACUATED DURING THE WAR. NEXT WEEK 250 MORE ARE EXPECTED FROM THE PORTUGUESE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

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THE MAJORITY OF GIBRALTAR'S CIVILIAN RESIDENTS WERE EVACUATED IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR.

ALTHOUGH THE BASE STILL IS ACTIVE AS A LINK IN THE EUROPEAN DEPLOYMENT AREA, AUTHORITIES HAVE REMOVED A NUMBER OF RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF [redacted] SPANIARDS LIVING IN THE AREA OF LA LINEA AND WORKING ON THE GIBRALTAR PENINSULA.

APL ASSD 2145/MM 250A

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STAR AND GOULD ARE IN NEW YORK, WHERE AN AMERICAN EDITION OF THE SHANGHAI EVENING POST AND MERCURY IS PUBLISHED.

GOULD ANNOUNCED THAT MINER WOULD REMAIN IN CHUNGKING AS AN ACCREDITE WAR CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN EDITION.

"THE (CHINESE) NATIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS PROMISED THAT THIS UNUSUAL AND ACUTE CENSORSHIP WILL BE STOPPED WITH THE END OF THE WAR," THE PUBLICATION'S PRESIDENT SAID IN A STATEMENT. "THEREFORE IT IS PRESUMED THAT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO PUBLISH A DAILY NEWSPAPER IN SHANGHAI AFTER THE WAR IN THE TRADITION OF THE FORMER SHANGHAI EVENING POST AND MERCURY."

THE SHANGHAI PAPER WAS SUSPENDED BY JAPANESE COMPULSION DEC. 6, 1941.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 24)

GH152PEW

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"FOR EXAMPLE," SITARAMAYYA CONTINUED, "IT IS HOPED THAT THE SETTLEMENT OF THE POLITICAL DEADLOCK WOULD RESULT IN THE WHOLEHEARTED COOPERATION OF INDIA IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE PACIFIC WAR. HOW IS THIS POSSIBLE WHEN ONE FOURTH OF THE POPULACE IS IGNORED?"

SITARAMAYYA ACKNOWLEDGED THE WAVELL PROPOSAL WAS AN ALL-PARTY OFFER MADE BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BEFORE IT DISSOLVED, BUT HE SUGGESTED THE FACT WAS WITHOUT GREAT SIGNIFICANCE BECAUSE HE DOUBTED "IF ANY ONE OF THE 22 POLITICAL PARTIES IN

JUN 24 1945 27861 30.24-27861

BRITAIN STANDS FOR INDIAN FREEDOM HERE AND NOW."

SHANKARRAO DEO, ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEEMAN, IN ANOTHER INTERVIEW SAID TODAY THAT THE CONGRESS "294(8,& :9..85533 18,$' 5£3 2-;3)) 91134 2945£ ,3&958-58,& -,$ 5£3 -550

INTERVIEW SAID TODAY THAT THE CONGRESS "WORKING COMMITTEE FINDS THE WAVELL OFFER WORTH NEGOTIATING AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE VICEROY MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO GO FORWARD. HENCE THERE IS NO QUESTION OF AN OFFHAND REJECTION OF THE OFFER."

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B330PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 23-(AP)- THE NEW DELHI RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FCC, SAID TODAY LT. GEN. DANIEL I. SULTAN, FORMER COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF U.S. FORCES IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER, HAD LEFT NEW DELHI BY PLANE FOR THE UNITED STATES,

[redacted] FOR REASSIGNMENT.

WR OWI ~ 0503

BY AL HOPKING (280)

OKINAWA, JUNE 23-(AP)-IN THE HEAT OF AN ALL-DAY AIR BATTLE OVER OKINAWA AND SURROUNDING WATERS, MARINE LT. JOHN W. LEAPER OF HOPKINS, MINN., DELIBERATELY CRASHED INTO AN ENEMY PLANE YESTERDAY AND THEN PARACHUTED TO SAFETY.

LEAPER WAS DUELING WITH A JAPANESE ZEKE FIGHTER IN A SKY DOTTED WITH ENEMY AIRCRAFT WHEN HE SUDDENLY FOUND HE WAS OUT OF AMMUNITION.

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HE BROADCAST A RADIO MESSAGE THAT HE WAS INTENDED TO CHEW THE ENEMY'S TAIL OFF WITH HIS PLANE'S PROPELLOR AND THEN BAIL OUT. HE DID JUST THAT, AND WAS PICKED UP A FEW MINUTES LATER WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

THE INCIDENT CAME NEAR THE CLOSE OF ONE OF THE MOST EXCITING AERIAL BATTLES IN WEEKS, IN WHICH THE TACTICAL AIR FORCES SHOT DOWN 43 JAPANESE IN 684 SORTIES. MARINE CORSAIR PILOTS WERE CREDITEDWITH 31 OF THE VICTIMS AND ARMY FIGHTERS WITH 12.

(ADM. NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT 59 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED AT OKINAWA THURSDAY AND FRIDAY. THIS WOULD INDICATE THAT ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS GOT 16 OF THE TOTAL.)

THE JAPANESE TRIED REPEATEDLY TO BREAK THROUGH TO AMERICAN SHIPS ANCHORED OFF OKINAWA, BUT FEW OF THEM MADE IT, THANKS TO SUCH PILOTS AS MARINE CAPT. KENNETH B. WALACH OF WASHINGTON, D.C. WINNER OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FOR DOWNING 20 JAPANESE PLANES OVER GUADALCANAL, HE GOT HIS 21ST YESTERDAY.

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AT ONE POINT IN THE BATTLE FOUR MARINE FLIERSTACKLED A FLIGHT OF 50 JAPANESE, DESTROYING FOUR DEFINITELY AND THREE PROBABLY. ONE OF THE MARINES WAS LOST. HE WAS LAST SEEN DIVING ON A JAPANESE FIGHTER AND WAS SHOUTING OVER THE RADIO, "I'VE GOT A FRANK AND TWO ZEKES CORNERED!"

THREE PILOTS IN THE FORMATION WITH LEAPER MANAGED TO LAND BADLY CRIPPLED PLANES. THEY WERE LTS. JAMES D. JOHNSTON OF FOREST HILLS, N.Y., RUSSELL HUNCHAR OF WARRIOR RUN, PA., AND ALCON FRASER OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

MH814PPW NM

A NIGHT FIGHTER BASE ON OKINAWA, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINE CAPT. ROBERT BAIRD, 23, OF SOUTH GATE, CALIF., BECAME THE FIRST MARINE NIGHT FIGHTER ACE IN THE PACIFIC BEFORE DAWN TODAY BY SHOOTING DOWN TWO JAPANESE RAIDERS ABOUT 40 MILES FROM IE SHIMA.

BY LEIF ERICKSON

ADD XXX Tank Teams

GUAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 24-(AP)-JAPANESE SUICIDE FLIERS REMAINED A MAJOR CONCERN TODAY OF AMERICAN CONQUERORS OF OKINAWA, WHERE THE 10TH ARMY YANKS CONTINUED LIQUIDATION OF SCATTERED NIPPONESE HOLDOUTS WHO REFUSED TO SURRENDER.

RADIO TOKYO BOASTED OF "CONSIDERABLE SUCCESSES" SCORED BY KAMIKAZE PILOTS IN ATTACKS IN THE OKINAWA AREA FRIDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY, CLAIMING WITHOUT AMERICAN CONFIRMATION THAT AT LEAST 20 "ENEMY" VESSELS, INCLUDING TWO BATTLESHIPS AND THREE DESTROYERS, HAD BEEN HIT.

AMERICAN FLEET HEADQUARTERS SAID YESTERDAY TWO LIGHT U.S. NAVAL UNITS WERE SUNK AND THREE OTHER CRAFT DAMAGED BY JAPANESE FLIERS THURSDAY NIGHT AND FRIDAY, WITH YANK AIRMEN INTERCEPTING "PRACTICALLY ALL" NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT FRIDAY MORNING AND TURNING THEM BACK.

MEANWHILE, JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND OKINAWA CIVILIANSCONTINUED TO FLOW INTO AMERICAN PRISONER CAMPS. WITH THE YANK CONQUEST OF THE ISLAND COMPLETED THURSDAY, MORE THAN 4,000 NIPPONESE WARRIORS, INCLUDING MANY OFFICERS, HAD SURRENDERED. IT WAS THE BIGGEST TAKE OF ENEMY FIGHTING MEN IN ANY WESTERN PACIFIC CAMPAIGN.

JUN 24 1945

TOKYO RADIO, WHICH GENERALLY DEALS IN LARGE FIGURES WHEN REPORTING KAMIKAZE PILOT ACTIVITIES, SAID THE SUICIDE PLANES HIT OKINAWA AIRFIELDS AND ALSO CRASHED INTO TWO BATTLESHIPS, THREE DESTROYERS AND 14 OTHER VESSELS SATURDAY MORNING. IT CLAIMED AT LEAST ONE VESSEL, AN UNIDENTIFIED WARSHIP, WAS SUNK FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE SOUTH SHORES OF OKINAWA ECHOED TO REPEATED DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS AS AMERICAN MARINES AND SOLDIERS CONVERTED CORAL CAVES INTO TOMBS FOR JAPANESE WHO REFUSED TO JOIN THEIR COMRADES ALREADY HERDED INTO PRISONER COMPOUNDS.

HILL 89, IN THE SEVENTH DIVISION CLEANUP AREA NEAR MABUNI, WAS NICKNAMED "BOOT HILL" BY COL. J.M. (MICKEY) FINN, OF ASTORIA, ORE., COMMANDER OF THE 32ND REGIMENT, BECAUSE SO MANY BOOTED JAPANESE FEET WERE PROTRUDING FROM THE SHELL-CHURNED SOIL, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ROBERT GEIGER REPORTED.

JUN 24 1945

FINN SAID HE EXPECTED TO FIND THE JAPANESE ARMY COMMANDER ON OKINAWA DEAD OR ALIVE IN ONE OF THE HUNDREDS OF CAVES ON THE HILL.

JUN 24 1945

A166KX

INFANTRYMEN OF THE 381ST AND 305TH REGIMENTS, 96TH DIVISION, WERE CLEANING UP IN THE ARAGACHI-MEDEERA-MAKABE AREA IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL PART OF OKINAWA. SIXTH MARINE DIVISION UNITS MOPPED UP A SURRGUNDED GROUP OF NIPPONESE AT THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND.

IN AN AIR TRIP OVER SOUTHERN OKINAWA GEIGER SPOTTED HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS AND SCORES OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS WAVING WHITE SURRENDER FLAGS, AND LATER, IN A JEEP INSPECTION RIDE, HE PASSED DOZENS OF TRUCKS LOADED WITH MILITARY PRISONERS AND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE ISLAND.

THE CIVILIANS APPEARED HAPPY THAT THE FIGHTING WAS OVER, GEIGER SAID, AND WERE RELIEVED TO FIND THE AMERICANS WILLING TO SHARE THEIR

HE IS A MEMBER OF THE "BLACK MACKS KILLER" SQUADRON OF THE SECOND MARINE AIR WING, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.MARION M. MAGRUDER, LEXINGTON, KY.

BAIRD SHOT DOWN TWO OTHER PLANES IN A SINGLE NIGHT SIX DAYS AGO AFTER BAGGING HIS FIRST ONE JUNE 10.

FR402ACW

CANDY, CIGARETS AND FIELD RATIONS.

THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE ABJECT IN DEFEAT, GEIGER REPORTED, AND PEERED INTENTLY AT YANK TROOPS IN UNCONCEALED FEAR.

JW105PCW

JUN 24 1945

HDQ 6V2 m (PI 10TS) XXX/M Midair

30.24-27863

T/SGT.HOBART ELLIFRITT OF GREENWOOD, W.VA., SAID HIS PLANE RECEIVED EIGHT ANTIAIRCRAFT HITS BUT NONE WAS DANGEROUS.

"THAT FLAK WAS ACCURATE," DECLARED LT.PAUL P.SCHIFFERLI OF (311 WINSLOW AVE.) BUFFALO, N.Y. HE DISPLAYED A 4-INCH SPLINTER THAT CRASHED INTO HIS PLANE AND MISSED HIS RIGHT ARM BY TWO INCHES.

JAPANESE FIGHTERS USED PHOSPHORUS BOMBS TO TRY TO HALT THE ATTACK ON THE MITSUBISHI PLANT BUT CREWS SAID SERIOUS DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON THE FACTORY NEVERTHELESS.

"THE WEATHER WAS CLEAR AS A BELL OVER THE TARGET AND I WAS ABLE TO GET A SWELL LOOK," SAID SGT.C.W.STAATS OF (449 BRAMHELL) JERSEY CITY, N.J.

"WE HIT THE BULL'S EYE RIGHT SMACK WHERE WE WERE BRIEFED TO HIT IT."

"THE JAPS WON'T MAKE ANY MORE AIRCRAFT IN THAT FACTORY," AGREED CAPT.LESTER PERSONEOUS, JR., OF (67 WAYNE AVE.) SUFFERN, N.Y.

JUN 24 1945

CAPT.JOHN C.TOWNSEND OF 1610 GREEN ST., COLUMBIA, S.C., A PILOT WHO RAIDED THE KAWANISHI FACTORY AT HIMEJI, ASSERTED, "WE KNOCKED OUT THE TARGET. THERE WERE NO WILD BOMBS--THEY ALL WENT WHERE THEY SHOULD."

ONE CREW THAT RAIDED KURE REPORTED SEEING "SOMETHING BIG" BLOW UP AS THEY APPROACHED THE TARGET. LT.CLIFFORD G.GROWTHER, BOMBARDIER FROM VALLEY FALLS, R.I., WHO HAS BEEN ON 19 MISSIONS SAID HE THOUGHT IT WAS A POWDER PLANT.

JUN 24 1945

BY ROBBIN COONS

U.S. SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, IWO JIMA, SUNDAY, JUNE 24-(AP)-MUSTANG FIGHTERS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 69 JAPANESE PLANES YESTERDAY IN STRIKES AGAINST TWO JAPANESE AIRFIELDS NORTH OF TOKYO.

30.24-27863

JUN 24 1945

WITH 59 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED OVER OKINAWA THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, THIS BROUGHT THE ENEMY'S THREE-DAY LOSSES TO 128, PLUS THE UNANNOUNCED RESULTS OF AMERICAN RAIDS ON KYUSHU, THE NORTHERN RYUKYUS AND THE SAKISHIMA GROUP IN WHAT WERE APPARENTLY NEUTRALIZING RAIDS PROTECTING OKINAWA.

THE MUSTANGS FROM IWO LOST THREE PLANES BUT TWO OF THEIR PILOTS WERE RESCUED AT SEA.

OF THE ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED NORTH OF TOKYO, 19 WERE SHOT OUT OF THE AIR, 13 WERE SMASHED ON THE GROUND, TWO MORE WERE LISTED AS PROBABLY DESTROYED IN THE AIR AND 12 ON THE GROUND. THIRTEEN WERE DAMAGED IN THE AIR AND 10 ON THE GROUND.

THE 1,645-MILE ROUND TRIP WAS THE LONGEST COMBAT FLIGHT YET MADE FROM HERE BY MUSTANGS. THEY WERE OUT AS MUCH AS EIGHT HOURS AND 20 MINUTES, INCLUDING TIME OVER THE TARGETS.

AIRFIELDS STRAFED WERE HYAKURIGAHARA AND SHIMODATE. TWO FLIGHTS OF ROCKET FIRING PLANES ALSO STRUCK SHIMODATE AND REPORTED THEY LEFT THE FIELD'S SHOPS IN RUBBLE.

BARRAGE BALLOONS WERE ENCOUNTERED FOR THE FIRST TIME OVER A JAPANESE SECONDARY TARGET, KASUMIGAURA, PILOTS SAID.

--DASH--

JUN 24 1945

AMERICAN AIR ACTIVITY CONTINUED WIDESPREAD THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC WAR ZONES. ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT FLEET AIR WING ONE SANK A SAILING SHIP AND DAMAGED THREE SMALL CARGO CRAFT AND A SAILING SHIP FRIDAY SOUTH OF KOREA WHILE THE FOURTH MARINE AIR-CRAFT WING ATTACKED YAP AND THE PALAUS YESTERDAY.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THAT HIS NIGHT PATROL PLANES HAD BOMBED OIL STORAGE FACILITIES AT NANKING, CHINA, 150 MILES UP THE YANGTZE RIVER, HIT THE CANTON WATERFRONT, WRECKED TWO FREIGHTERS AND TWO BARGES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND SWATOW AND SET FIRE TO

BARRACKS AND DESTROYED RIVER AND RAIL TRANSPORT EAST OF SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

JUN 24 1945

OTHER PLANES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BLASTED THE MOUTH OF A RAILWAY TUNNEL AND HIT A HYDROELECTRIC PLANT ON FORMOSA, WHERE THEY CONTINUED TO HARASS THE AIRFIELD AT NIGHT.

ENEMY REMNANTS IN THE HALMAHERAS, NEW GUINEA, THE BISMARCKS AND SOLOMONS ALSO WERE RAIDED, WHILE FRONTLINE TROOPS ON BORNEO AND IN THE PHILIPPINES WERE GIVEN CLOSE SUPPORT.

JUN 24 1945

THE TOKYO RADIO FIRST REPORTED THE RAIDS BY IWO-BASED AMERICAN MUSTANGS, SAYING THAT MORE THAN 100 MUSTANGS, LIGHTNINGS AND HELLCATS PLUS THREE SUPERFORTRESSES MADE UP THE STRIKING FORCES.

ABOUT 75 X X X PICKING UP FOURTH GRAF OF GUAM-DATED NIGHT LEAD

B-29S (A147)

JQ838PCW NM

JUN 24 1945

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, JUNE 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE HEAVILY WOODED SLOPES OF MOUNT MANOY PROVIDE THE LOGICAL PLACE FOR THE NEXT JAPANESE STAND IN THE DAVAO AREA OF MINDANAO.

THE JUNGLED, SWAY-BACKED MOUNTAIN JUTS ABRUPTLY FROM THE ALLUVIAL PLAIN OF THE TALOMO RIVER. IT FORMS SOMETHING OF A NATURAL BARRIER TO A STRAIGHT SWEEP ON UP THE TALOMO TRAIL FROM DAVAO GULF.

EVERY TRAIL, EVERY ROAD BRANCHING OFF THE MAIN TALOMO TRAIL IS THICK WITH JAPANESE. AMBUSHES ARE FREQUENT AND SOMETIMES EFFECTIVE. IN THEIR TYPICAL DELAYING ACTION, THE JAPANESE ARE MAKING FEW REALLY CONCENTRATED STANDS. INSTEAD, THEY SHIFT FORCES RAPIDLY, USING MORTAR AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS FIRE TO SLOW UP THE AMERICAN ADVANCE.

VETERAN EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS BROKE THROUGH HARRASSING OPPOSITION TO VAULT UP INTO THE SADDLE OF MOUNT MANOY. ALTHOUGH THE JAPANESE ARE PUTTING UP A STIFF FIGHT AROUND THE APPROACHES TO THE MOUNTAIN, THEY WERE CAUGHT OFF BALANCE BY THE SUDDEN DASH. IT MAY HAVE A TELLING EFFECT ON THE BATTLE.

OTHER AMERICAN TROOPS, FIGHTING ALONG THE TALOMO TRAIL WEST OC CALINAN, SLUGGED THEIR WAY TO WITHIN 300 YARDS OF THE VILLAGE OF BAGUIO AND STARTED POURING HEAVY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE ON THE ENEMY SPOTTED IN THE TOWN.

MINDANAO ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT. WILLIAM J.SPANGLER, OF BOSWELL, PA., SHOT A CHARGING JAPANESE SOLDIER WHO, INVESTIGATION OF THE BODY DISCLOSED, WAS ARMED WITH AN AMERICAN-MADE TOY CAP PISTOL.

"I SHOULDN'T HAVE SHOT HIM," SAID THE 24TH DIVISION OFFICER. "HE ONLY HAD ONE ROLL OF PAPER CAPS LEFT. BUT HOW WAS I TO KNOW? HE CHARGED RIGHT OUT OF THE JUNGLE."

JUN 1945

LT.JOHN A.SCHWENGELS, OF (855 SHERWOOD DR., N.E.) BELOIT, WIS., SAID HE AND HIS MEN SAW A ROOTLESS JUNGLE BUSH MOVE UNCANNILY UP THE NAKED TRUNK OF A COCONUT TREE. ONE SHOT AND OUT OF THE BUSH TUMBLED A JAPANESE.

JQ403PCW

HEADQUARTERS 13TH AIR FORCE, PHILIPPINES, JUNE 13-(DEALYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HAVEN'T ANY PLANES LEFT TO SPARE IN THESE PARTS AND WHEN 2ND LT.DONALD R.GILMAN OF (706 NORTH RANKIN ST.) FLINT, MICH., PILOTED HIS B-24 SO THAT IT FORCED A SINGLE-ENGINE NIPPONESE FIGHTER TO CRASH AGAINST A CLIFF, HE WAS DOUBLY CONGRATULATED.

30.24 27865 JUN 24 1945

GILMAN'S LIBERATOR WAS CREDITED WITH SINKING TWO 150-TON CARGO SHIPS BY DIRECT BOMBS HITS DURING THE SAME TROUBLE-HUNTING FLIGHT OVER THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. THE BOMBS WERE AIMED BY LT.IRWIN SPECTOR OF (422 SOUTH HOMAN AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL.

SINKING OF A LUGGER, TWO 150-TON CARGO SHIPS, A 1,000 TON FREIGHTER AND A RIVER BOAT WAS CREDITED TO LT.FRANCIS L.REIDY OF HOLYOKE, MASS., PILOT OF ANOTHER BOMBER RAIDING BORNEO WATERS.

JG

MINDANAO,PHILIPPINES,JUNE 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SGT. FRED LIVINGSTON, OF BOYCE, TEX., TOSSED JUST A MODERATE DYNAMITE CHARGE INTO A JAPANESE CAVE BUT THE RESULTING SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS RIPPED AN ENTIRE RIDGE APART. JUN 24 1945

BOYCE AND HIS COMPANIONS, PVTS. HAROLD H. HATTON, OF JACKSON, OHIO, AND COLVIN C. GRIFFEN, OF FLINT, MICH., WERE SLAMMED TO THE GROUND BY THE ROLLING CONCUSSIONS AND PELTED WITH FLYING ROCKS. THEY HAD BLOWN UP A WHOLE SYSTEM OF JAPANESE AMMUNITION STORAGE TUNNELS.

B912PCW

HEADQUARTERS 13TH AIR FORCE, PHILIPPINES,JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AFTER HIS PLANE'S BOMBS SANK ONE JAPANESE TRANSPORT AND THEN DESTROYED ANOTHER ATTEMPTING RESCUES OF SURVIVORS, 2ND LT. ROBERT D. SHEELY OF (324 EAST HANOVER ST.) HANOVER PA., REPORTED: "THE SEA WAS LITTERED WITH SWIMMING JAPS, DEAD JAPS AND OTHER DEBRIS."

THE BOMBS WERE AIMED BY 2ND LT. LAWRENCE J. DOYLE OF (321 NORTH THIRD ST.) WEST BRANCH, MICH. JUN 24 1945

B1014PCW

30.24 -27865

BY HAMILTON FARON

HEADQUARTERS 13TH AIRFORCE,PHILIPPINES,JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CLOSE SUPPORT REALLY MEANS "CLOSE" TO PILOTS WHO COVERED INVASION OF THE BRUNEI BAY AREA OF BORNEO BY THE AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION.

THIS WAS DEMONSTRATED BY LT. THOMAS M. COCKRELL, KANSAS CITY, MO., WHO WAS ORDERED TO BOMB AND STRAFE THE NORTH SIDE OF THE MAIN JAPANESE SUPPLY ROAD. JUN 24 1945

AND THE ORDERS REALLY MEANT "NORTH SIDE"--ACROSS THE NARROW ROAD AUSTRALIAN PATROLS WERE AWAITING A CHANCE TO MOVE AHEAD.

MEANTIME OTHER B-25S WERE CALLED ON TO STRAFE AND BOMB JAPANESE MORTAR AND MACHINE GUN POSITIONS IN A HILLSIDE JUST BACK OF THE LANDING BEACHES AND IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE FIRST INVASION WAVE CAME ASHORE.

CREDIT FOR AIDING IN THE SUCCESSFUL INVASION ALSO WAS CLAIMED BY THE 13TH AIRFORCE FOR ITS "LONG RANGERS" WHO UNDER LEADERSHIP OF MAJ. ARCHIE C. THOMAS, OF HAMPTON, S.C., POUNDED LABUAN, MUARA AND BROOKETON JUST BEFORE THE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WENT ASHORE. LEADERS OF ELEMENTS OF THIS FLIGHT WERE CAPT. CARLTON V. HANSEN OF (300 ELM ST.) ATLANTIC, IOWA, AND 1ST LT. GEORGE E. RATHER OF HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

B959PCW

WITH 24TH DIVISION NEAR DAVAO,PHILIPPINES, JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICANS OF THIS "VICTORY" DIVISION SAY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNER JACK W. KNAPP OF WATKINS GLEN, N.Y., IS A LEADING CANDIDATE FOR THE TITLE OF "LUCKIEST GUY IN THE WORLD."

A SIX-INCH JAPANESE NAVAL SHELL STRUCK TWO FEET FROM KNAPP'S FOXHOLE DURING THE FIGHTING IN THIS AREA. THE EXPLOSION BLASTED HIM OUT OF THE HOLE, FLIPPED HIM OVER A COUPLE OF TIMES AND DUMPED HIM IN A WATER-FILLED DITCH TEN FEET AWAY. HE EMERGED COVERED WITH MUD FROM HEAD TO FOOT BUT ENTIRELY UNINJURED.

U.S. SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, IWO JIMA, SUNDAY, JUNE 24-(AP)-LT. E.S. STUART, OF (419 EAST MICHIGAN ST) INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND LT. FRANK C. BUZZE, OF (110 KENMORE AVE.) SOLVAY, (SYRACUSE) N.Y., EACH BAGGED TWO JAPANESE PLANES NORTH OF TOKYO YESTERDAY.

JUN 24 1945

LT. FRANK H. WHEELER, JR., (ROUTE TWO) CLEVELAND, MISS., WHO WAS ON HIS FIRST MISSION, KNOCKED OUT THE LEAD PLANE OF AN ENEMY FORMATION OF FOUR.

OTHER PILOTS SCORING KILLS ON THE GROUND OR IN THE AIR INCLUDED:

LT. S.C. DINGEE, (26 CLINTON PLACE) WALDEN, N.Y.; ROBERT E. GRAHAM, MELROSE, ;.-''; JACK A. KELSEY, (5506 TALIAFERRO ST), TAMPA, FLA.; JOE MCCORMICK, UPPER DARBY, PA; P.J. MAHER, GLENDALE, N.Y.; CAPT. J.B. BAKER, JR., LAKE CORMORANT, MISS., AND FLIGHT OFFICER RONNIE A. JONES, JR., NEW BERN, N.C.

B1002PCW

WITH SOUTHWEST PACIFIC (500)
BY HAMILTON W.FARON

WITH THE U.S. 37TH DIVISION, LUZON, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE RAMPAIGNING 37TH (OHIO) INFANTRY DIVISION IS ADDING SPEED TO ITS DRIVE NORTHWARD DOWN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY DESPITE ENEMY TANK AMBUSHES AND SCATTERED POCKETS OF RESISTANCE.

JUN 24 1945

THE BIGGEST ONE-FIGHT HAUL BY THE DIVISION WAS DESTRUCTION OF NINE JAPANESE TANKS, DISCOVERED WHEN MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER, DIVISION COMMANDER, ACTED ON A HUNCH. HE SENT AMERICAN ARMOR DOWN A SIDE ROAD THAT WAS LITTLE MORE THAN A TRAIL ON THE WAY TO THE TOWN OF SAN ANTONIO.

THE COLUMN FOUND THE JAPANESE TANKS CAREFULLY CAMOUFLAGED AMONG SOME TREES. OBVIOUSLY THE ENEMY HAD INTENDED TO WAIT UNTIL THE AMERICANS HAD PASSED NORTHWARD, THEN SURGE OUT ONTO THE MAIN HIGHWAY TO RIP THE TENUOUS AMERICAN SUPPLY LINE. THIS INTENTION WAS UNDERLINED BY THE FACT THAT INFANTRYMEN ACTUALLY FIRED SMALL ARMS INTO ONE TANK BEFORE THE OTHERS DISCLOSED THEIR PRESENCE BY FIRING BACK.

THE FIGHTING THEN WAS SHORT AND FURIOUS, WITH THE BUCKEYE DIVISION BOYS WIPING OUT NOT ONLY THE TANKS BUT A NUMBER OF OTHER MOBILE UNITS AND MACHINE GUNS.

FOUR MORE TANKS WERE DESTROYED THE NEXT DAY ALONG WITH CAREFULLY-CONCEALED MACHINE GUN POSITIONS BENEATH THEM.

THE SPEED OF THE 37TH'S DRIVE SEEMS TO BE ITS GREATEST HAZARD. IT RISKS LEAVING JAPANESE BEHIND IN THE THICKLY-WOODED AREAS BORDERING THE HIGHWAY. THE ENEMY HAS FAILED TO MAKE A STAND AT ANY OF THE NUMEROUS IDEALLY-DEFENSIVE RIVER CROSSINGS THUS FAR.

JUN 24 1945

B19KX

ONE GROUP OF JAPANESE WAS DESTROYED THURSDAY WHEN IT TURNED A MACHINE GUN ON THE HIGHWAY AS BEIGHTLER WAS RETURNING FROM A FRONTLINE INSPECTION FAR NORTH OF CAPTURED ILAGAN, PROVINCIAL CAPITAL AND SHOPPING CENTER OF 30,000 POPULATION.

THE GENERAL AND HIS PARTY "THE THE DITCH" AS MACHINE GUN BULLETS WHINE UP THE ROAD AND AMERICAN MORTARS STARTED PROBING FOR THE JAPANESE GUN POSITION IN THE WOODS JUST OFF THE HIGHWAY.

"WE WANT TO MAKE SURE OF THIS," SAID BEIGHTLER, ORDERING AN INFANTRY COMPANY TO COMB THE WOODS AND ELIMINATE ANY JAPANESE WHO HAD SURVIVED THE MORTARS.

JUN 24 1945

THE WEATHER ALSO IS A HAZARD IN THIS NORTHWARD DRIVE. TEMPERATURES ARE ABOVE 100 DEGREES AND HUMIDITY HOVERS IN THE 90'S.

"MY AIDE, CAPT.JOHN GUENTHER OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, BOUGHT SOME EGGS AND CARRIED THEM ABOUT A DOZEN MILES IN A CAR," BEIGHTLER SAID, "AND WHEN WE TRIED TO COOK THEM WE FOUND THEY ALREADY HAD BEEN PARTLY BAKED BY THE SUN."

30 24 27867

30.24-27867

NIGHT LEAD JAPCASTS (390)

JUN 24 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 23-(AP)-JAPAN'S NEW VOLUNTARY MILITARY SERVICE ACT WAS ANNOUNCED TO THE EMPIRE TODAY WITH A MESSAGE FROM EMPEROR HIROHITO STATING NIPPON'S "PRESENT CRISIS IS UNPRECEDENTED IN SCOPE IN HER NATIONAL HISTORY."

DOMEI AGENCY, IN BROADCASTS HEARD BY THE FCC; SAID THE EMPEROR EXPRESSED SATISFACTION AT THE VALOR AND COURAGE OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, AND WAR MINISTER KORECHIKA ANAMI DECLARED THAT THE SERVICE ACT, RECENTLY PASSED BY THE DIET, "LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR SURE VICTORY."

JUN 24 1945

THE ACT, WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE YESTERDAY, ESTABLISHED A PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEER CORPS COMBAT FORCE TO PROTECT JAPAN IN CASE OF INVASION.

IT WILL ENABLE THE NIPPONESE TO "TAKE UP ARMS UNDER THE DIRECT COMMAND OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY AND TO PARTICIPATE IN OPERATIONS AT THEIR PLACES OF LIVING OR WORKING," SAID ANAMI. HE CALLED THE ACT THE "GREATEST STEP IN JAPANESE MILITARY HISTORY SINCE THE ADOPTION OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY CONSCRIPTION IN 1873."

WHILE AN EMERGENCY GRANT OF POWER BY THE DIET TO PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI TO PERMIT HIS GOVERNMENT TO RULE BY DECREE BECAME EFFECTIVE TODAY, THERE ALREADY IS SPECULATION IN TOKYO THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO MIGHT TAKE SUPREME COMMAND IN THE NATION'S CRISIS.

A TOKYO RADIO COMMENTATOR YESTERDAY DISCUSSED "PERSONAL GOVERNMENT BY THE EMPEROR" WHICH, HE SAID, WOULD NOT BE "DESPOTIC OR ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENT" BUT MORE ON THE ORDER OF "PARENTAL AUTHORITY."

THE JAPANESE RADIO ALSO REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THAT MORE THAN 100 AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES AND THREE SUPERFORTS TODAY RAIDED AIRFIELDS ON HONSHU AND KYUSHU ISLANDS IN THE JAPANESE ARCHIPELAGO.

ANOTHER BROADCAST, UNSUBSTANTIATED BY ALLIED SOURCES, SAID JAPANESE SUICIDE FLIERS CRASHED INTO 20 "ENEMY" WARSHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS AROUND AMERICAN-HELD OKINAWA FRIDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY. IT CLAIMED THAT AT LEAST ONE WARSHIP WAS SUNK, AND THAT OTHER VESSELS HIT INCLUDED TWO BATTLESHIPS AND THREE DESTROYERS.

TOKYO NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI SAID REPORTS FROM CHINA INDICATED THAT CHUNGKING TROOPS AND THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN CHINA WERE PREPARING FOR A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES.

DOMEI, QUOTING HOCHI'S CHINESE DISPATCHES IN A BROADCAST FROM TOKYO, SAID MORE THAN 40 (CORRECT) CHINESE DIVISIONS WERE BEING PUT INTO POSITION TO STRIKE AT JAPAN'S FORCES ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND THE THE REAR "WHEN AND IF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE PACIFIC ATTEMPT TO LAND ON CHINA'S COAST."

JUN 24 1945

NEW AIRFIELDS FOR THE AMERICAN 14TH AIRFORCE IN CHINA ARE BEING "FRANTICALLY PUSHED," AND HEADQUARTERS OF THE 14TH AAF WILL BE MOVED FROM KUNMING TO "SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHEASTERN CHINA," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

XA443PCW

JUN 24 1945

B13
KX

OTTAWA, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR AIR SAID TODAY FLIGHT LT. HOMER LYNN WOLF, WHOSE FATHER, H.L. WOLF, LIVES AT ROY, WASH., WAS NOW PRESUMED DEAD. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN LISTED AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

RQ437PEW

QUEBEC, JUNE 23-(AP)-RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A LARGEST-scale IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE TO THE NEW WORLD AND FOR GREATER INDUSTRIALIZATION OF SMALL

NATIONS AS AIDS TO RECONSTRUCTION WERE BEFORE THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION TODAY.

THE ILO EXECUTIVE GROUP, HOLDING ITS 95TH SESSION HERE IN PREPARATION FOR A FULL CONFERENCE OF THE ILO IN PARIS THIS FALL, HEARD THESE SUGGESTIONS DURING DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

USE OF INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION MEASURES TO SOLVE PROBLEMS OF EMPLOYMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION WAS SUGGESTED BY L.A. DE REGO MONTEIRO, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT ON THE ILO GOVERNING BODY.

JUN 24 1945

VINCENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, OF MEXICO, PRESIDENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION, CALLED FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE SMALLER NATIONS AS A MEANS OF BUILDING UP PURCHASING POWER.

MK741AEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 23-(AP)-PETTY OFFICER VICTOR CHARLES CULLY OF THE RCR ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, WHOSE SISTER, MRS. I.H. TURNER, LIVES AT COBALT, CONN., IS NOW OFFICIALLY PRESUMED DEAD, THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR AIR ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN LISTED AS MISSING WHILE ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

JUN 24 1945

FLIGHT LT. FRANKLIN ANDERSON RIFFLE, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT SHARON, CONN, HAS BEEN LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS WITH THE R.C.A.F.

CAN PRESS--RJ 1414

A122KX

JUN 24 1945

WEST OUT

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, JUNE 23-(AP)-ALL RAILWAY ACTIVITY WAS PARALYZED AT 3 P.M. YESTERDAY BY AN UNHERALDED WORK STOPPAGE BY EMPLOYES OF THE TERMINAL COMPANY.

THE STOPPAGE, DUE TO AN INTERUNION CONFLICT, IS HOLDING UP ALL INCOMING AND OUTGOING PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS.

XA959ACW NM

JUN 24 1945

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 23-(AP)-EIGHT ARGENTINE LABOR LEADERS WHO SERVED LONG TERMS AS POLITICAL PRISONERS IN ARGENTINE JAILS SAID TODAY THEY HAD DECIDED TO RETURN TO ARGENTINA IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENTS THAT ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS WOULD BE RELEASED.

"SEE WHAT HAPPENS TO US, AND WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT PROMISES WILL STAND THE TEST," THEY TOLD NEWSMEN.

THE EIGHT ARRIVED IN URUGUAY LAST MONTH AFTER BEING RELEASED. THEY SAID THEY WOULD RETURN TO "RESUME THE LABOR AND DEMOCRATIC TASKS WE HAVE BEEN CARRYING ON FOR SEVERAL YEARS."

THE GROUP, WHICH EXPECTED TO BE BACK IN BUENOS AIRES BY THE END OF THE MONTH, INCLUDED: AURELIO BRACCO, RAILROADMEN'S UNION LEADER; PEDRO EBER, SECRETARY OF THE LUMBER WORKMEN'S UNION;

30.24-27869

JUN 24 1945

BOGDAN VUCOMANOVICH, SECRETARY OF THE STONEWORKERS' UNION; RICARDO FRUTOS, LEADER OF THE RAILROADMEN'S UNION; LUIS SOMMI, LUMBERMEN'S UNION; ANGEL ~~XEX~~ MOLESINI, CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' UNION; ANTONIO ROSSI, CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' UNION; AND LUIS FIORI, GENERAL ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS' COMMITTEEMAN.

JUN 24 1945

ASSOCIATED 11030 THRU SECOND RJ 1324

BERMUDA, JUNE 23-(AP)-MELBA MCMARTIN ORR, MONTREAL GOLD MINE HEIRESS, SUED THORNTON WALLACE ORR FOR DIVORCE TODAY, CHARGING CRUELTY.

JUN 24 1945

JBS CHALKS RCA 808P

BERMUDA, JUNE 23, (AP)- AMERICAN PLANES AND CRASHBOATS WERE STILL SEARCHING THIS AFTERNOON FOR THE 26 FOOT YAWL "LAGARCE" IN WHICH COL. REGINALD K. FESSENDEN OF SHORT HILLS, N.J., SET OUT ALONE YESTERDAY FOR A PLEASURE JAUNT ALONG THE NORTH SHORE OF BERMUDA. TWO YOUTHS WHO WENT SEARCHING FOR COL. FESSENDEN LAST NIGHT IN A SAILING PUNT ALSO RAN INTO DIFFICULTIES AND WERE MISSING ALL NIGHT. THEY WERE SIGHTED THIS MORNING BY AN AMERICAN

30.24-27869

JUN 24 1945

ARMY PLANE AND WERE TOWARD TO SHORE BY A CRASHBOAT.

COL. FESSENDEN, WHOSE FAMILY OWNS ABOUT 200 HUNDRED PATENTS

FOR SAFETY AT SEA, LEFT HIS DOCK AT 3 P.M. YESTERDAY ~~XXXXX~~ TO GET "A LITTLE

FRESH AIR". A HEAVY SWELL WAS RUNNING OFF SHORE AND A STRONG WIND WAS BLOWING.

WHEN HE FAILED TO RETURN BY 6 O'CLOCK HIS FAMILY TURNED IN THE ALARM AND SEV-

ERAL BOATS SEARCHED UNTIL DARK. AMERICAN PLANES AND CRASHBOATS JOINED IN THE

SEARCH THIS MORNING.

RG CHALK'S 1755 TPK 2330

JUN 24 1945

D115WX

WASHINGTON, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WILL SHIP ABOUT 18,000 TONS OF POTATOES TO

BELGIUM UNDER A LEND-LEASE AGREEMENT DURING THE NEXT THREE WEEKS.

THE POTATOES WILL COMPENSATE FOR BELGIUM SUPPLIES USED BY THE

ALLIED ARMIES WHILE FIGHTING IN THAT COUNTRY LAST WINTER.

WFA SAID BELGIUM NEEDED THE POTATOES TO HELP MEET FOOD NEEDS JUN 24 1945
PRIOR TO HARVEST OF ITS OWN POTATO CROP LATE IN THE SUMMER.

THE POTATOES WILL BE SHIPPED IN REFRIGERATED BOATS FROM NORFOLK, VA., AND BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, FROM EARLY POTATO CROPS NOW BEING HARVESTED IN NORTH C[illegible]LINA AND VIRGINIA.

THE WFA SAID T[illegible] COUNTRY COULD SPARE THE POTATOES BECAUSE ROSPECTIVE PRODU[illegible]IS YEAR IS LARGER THAN THAT OF A YEAR AGO.

U.S.DIVISIONS

OKINAWA--96TH INFANTRY DIVISION CLEARED UP AREA OF MEDEERA TOWN; 7TH INFANTRY, 6TH AND 1ST MARINE DIVISIONS MOPPED UP. JUN 24 1945
NIGHT

PHILIPPINES--37TH INFANTRY ADVANCED 13 MILES IN LUZON'S CAGAYAN VALLEY TO WITHIN 20 MILES OF GUERRILLA-HELD TUGUEGURARO; SIXTH DIVISION RAN INTO HARD FIGHTING IN LUZON'S NORTHERN MOUNTAINS BUT ADVANCED TWO MILES; 24TH DIVISION TOOK GUNALANG AND LITTLE BAGUIO ON MINDANAO AS JAPANESE RESISTANCE SPLIT OPEN THERE.

RA933PCW

U.S.DIVISIONS JUN 24 1945

OKINAWA

6TH MARINES--SURROUNDED GROUP ENEMY SOUTHWEST TIP.

96TH INFANTRY--MOPPED UP IN ARAGACHI-MAKABE AREA.

PHILIPPINES DAY

6TH INFANTRY--NEARED PINGKIAN, LUZON.

1ST (DISMOUNTED) CAV.--MOPPED UP IN MARIKINA AREA, LUZON.

24TH INFANTRY--MOPPED UP EAST OF DAVAO, MINDANAO.

31ST INFANTRY--LIQUIDATED ISOLATED ENEMY GROUPS, MINDANAO.

27TH INFANTRY--LIBERATED SAN JUAN, CAGAYAN VALLEY, LUZON.

38TH INFANTRY--MOPPED UP MARIKINA WATERSHED, EAST OF MANILA, LUZON.

RM 5-30 APW

WASHINGTON,JUNE 23-(AP)-REGULAR SHIPPING SERVICE HAS BEEN REESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES TO SPEED TRANSPORTATION OF RELIEF SUPPLIES, THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A STATEMENT SAID THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION HAD ALLOTED THREE 10,000-TON CARGO VESSELS PER MONTH TO THE GOVERNMENT TO CARRY EMERGENCY GOODS FURNISHED BY UNRRA OR PURCHASED FROM COMMERCIAL CONCERNS IN THE U.S.

WASHINGTON,JUNE 23-(AP)-DEATH CLAIMS AGAINST THE NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE WRITTEN FOR SERVICEMEN HAVE PASSED $2,000,000,000 (B), WITH A 250 PER CENT INCREASE IN CLAIMS REPORTED IN THE LAST EIGHT MONTHS, THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

UP TO THE START OF THIS WEEK APPROVED DEATH CLAIMS NUMBERED 307,264, OR A TOTAL OF $2,005,695,861 IN THE FACE VALUE OF POLICIES, SAID BRIG.GEN.FRANK T.HINES, VETERANS ADMINISTRATOR. FROM ENACTMENT OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE LAW IN OCTOBER, 1940, UP TO LAST OCTOBER 1, ONLY 87,340 DEATH CLAIMS HAD BEEN APPROVED FOR PAYMENT.

AS OF LAST MONDAY, 17,627,500 APPLICATIONS FOR THE FEDERAL INSURANCE HAD BEEN APPROVED, FOR INSURANCE TOTALING $136,242,286,000. THE AVERAGE POLICY IS SLIGHTLY OVER $9,200.

HY450PEW

(150) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 24)

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,JUNE 23-(AP)-THE FIRST AMERICAN SUPPLEMENTARY BLACK LIST ISSUED SINCE V-E DAY MAKES A NET CUT OF 1,980 IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND FIRMS DENIED U.S. TRADE RELATIONS. JUN 24 1945

IT REFLECTS THE LARGEST SINGLE GROUP OF DELETIONS TO DATE.

THE NINTH REVISION OF THE PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS, RELEASED TODAY BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WAS DOWN TO 11,871 NAMES OF FIRMS ABROAD. IT MADE ONLY 67 ADDITIONS TO THE LIST.

MOST DELETIONS WERE FOR MINOR OFFENDERS WHO WERE REMOVED, NOT FOR MERIT, BUT ACCORDING TO A POLICY WHEREBY SUCH FIRMS ARE REMOVED IN COUNTRIES WHOSE OWN CONTROLS AGAINST DEALINGS WITH ENEMIES OF THE UNITED STATES ARE SATISFACTORY, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID. FURTHER LISTS ARE EXPECTED TO REFLECT ADDITIONAL DELETIONS.

ARGENTINA HAD TEN FIRMS REMOVED FROM THE LIST, WITH NO ADDITIONS. THE SMALLER COUNTRY OF BOLIVIA HAD 64 DELETIONS WITH ONLY TWO ADDITIONS.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 24)

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,JUNE 23-(AP)-FRANCE, AS OF JUNE 1, HAD PROVIDED THIS COUNTRY SINCE THE INVASION OF NORMANDY WITH REVERSE LEND-LEASE VALUED AT APPROXIMATELY $400,000,000, THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION REPORTED TODAY.

TRANSPORT, BILLETING AND LABOR ACCOUNTED FOR MOST OF THE TOTAL.

THE VALUE OF LEND-LEASE PROVIDED TO FRANCE, INCLUDING FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, WAS PLACED AT $1,041,000,000 THROUGH APRIL 30.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 24)

AB224PEW

30.24 - 27871 JUN 25 1945 30.24 -27871

Airborne Units Land Near Luzon to Trap 20,000 Jap Defenders

PARATROOPS AID GUERRILLAS IN CAGAYAN VALLEY

Land Without Opposition on Aparri Rice Paddles in Bold Thrust. SPENCER DAVIS

CAPTURE LALLO

JUN 25 1945

Enemy Now Faces Annihilation at Point of Philippine Invasion in '41.

MANILA, Monday, June 25—(AP) Hundreds of veterans of the U. S. 11th Airborne division, joined by gliders for the first time in the southwest Pacific, descended on the rice paddies near the north Luzon port of Aparri Saturday morning and swung south to join the final battle of the Cagayan valley, where an estimated 20,000 Japanese are trapped.

No Opposition Found

The airborne troops landed at 9:10 a.m. in bright sunlight without any enemy opposition. The town of Aparri, last Japanese escape port from Luzon, had been captured earlier by guerrillas and units of the U. S. Sixth army.

The 'chutists, who fought in the bloody Manila campaign, brought with them formidable pack howitzers, while their gliders disgorged jeeps and mobile radio equipment for a rapid rush up the Cagayan river.

Commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, the troopers contacted the guerrillas already in the area and the combined force quickly captured Lallo town, 11 miles south of Aparri and only 53 miles north of Tuguegarao, Cagayan province capital still held by another guerrilla force despite three days of desperate Japanese counterattacks.

37th Drives 9 Miles

Farther south the U. S. 37th Infantry division under Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler drove nine miles in 24 hours ending at nightfall Saturday, reaching within eight miles of Tuguegarao in a bid to relieve the hard-pressed guerrillas.

The Japanese were making every effort to crack the guerrillas under Col. Russell W. Volckmann before the 37th could arrive.

An American headquarters spokesman said Tuguegarao was "strongly contested" and that the Japanese were throwing in heavy concentrations of artillery, mortar and tank fire.

As the Luzon cleanup campaign thus sped toward a spectacular climax, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced another new high weekly toll of Japanese casualties in the Philippines, with 9,238 killed and 1,483 taken prisoner. The prisoners were mostly Formosan conscripts, however.

This raised the Japanese casualties for the entire Philippines campaign to 413,084.

American casualties for the past week were placed at 223 killed and 589 wounded.

Heavy Jap Casualties

Both for the Japanese and the Americans, heaviest casualties during the week were on Luzon, where the Japanese lost 7,711 dead and 1,399 captured against 148 Americans killed and 294 wounded.

Hamilton W. Faron, Associated Press correspondent who witnessed the airborne landing near Aparri, reported that the operation went off with the precision of a practice maneuver.

The parachutists had cleared out of their transports and hit the ground within a breathtaking 120 seconds.

Ten minutes after the jumps, gliders slid gracefully to rest in the fields of grass three to five feet high.

The grass concealed some rough hillocks and bomb craters on the landing ground, which was near the disused Japanese airfield of Canalaniugan.

Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers supported the airborne operation with more than 300 sorties, while torpedo boats offshore strafed Gonzaga, 20 miles east of Aparri.

Face Liquidations

With these strong reinforcements for the guerrillas at the north end of the valley, and with the guerrillas themselves holding the trails leading into the wild mountains that flank the valley, the Japanese were confronting liquidation in the very area where they made their first invasion of the Philippines on Dec. 10, 1941. They invaded at Aparri.

Some heavy fighting still was under way in the Luzon mountain provinces west of the Cagayan valley, however. The U. S. Sixth Infantry division, driving on the enemy stronghold of Kiangan, fought off a strong enemy counter-attack northwest of the Payawan rest house Thursday night and Friday morning.

Since June 16, the Sixth division column has killed an average of 150 Japanese daily in its advance along the hairpin turns of Highway No. 4, where dense forests, bamboo thickets and steep cliffs offer perfect defensive positions for the enemy.

Another Sixth division column farther south in the foothills west of Pingkian captured Kayapa in a three-mile advance and counted 349 dead Japanese.

Find 1,000 Dead Japs

The 33rd division, pushing east of Baguio on Luzon, found nearly 1,000 dead Japanese in an eight-mile-long valley of the Balud river, where they apparently had been caught by strafing planes.

Hundreds of other Japanese perished in the Marikina watershed area east of Manila, where the 38th division killed 78 and counted 108 already dead on Mount Payacin alone. The First (dismounted) Cavalry division and Filipino army units found 148 Japanese dead and captured 58 Formosans in that area.

On the southern island of Mindanao, the 24th division thrust deeper into the Japanese south flank along the Talomo river trail in the Davao Gulf sector while more than 130 Marine divebombers on Friday made their first strike in the Agusan valley in support of guerrillas harassing the enemy's escape route from Bakidnon province.

Jap Casualties Near 110,000 on Okinawa

JUN 25 1945

Nimitz Says All But 7,902 Killed; Mopping Up Continues. ERICK SIM

GUAM, Monday, June 25—(AP) The Japanese suffered nearly 110,000 casualties on Okinawa.

Through Saturday, American troops had killed 101,853 Japanese and captured 7,902, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said in today's communique. Of the prisoners, 5,213 were Japanese troops and 2,689 were labor troops. That was an increase of 3,289 Japanese dead counted since Friday's report and an additional one-day bag of 970 prisoners.

Japanese losses on Okinawa are by far the highest for any central or far western Pacific island and probably exceed those for any Pacific island anywhere except Luzon. Total Japanese casualties for the Leyte campaign, including several thousand killed at sea in attempts to reinforce Leyte, were slightly in excess of 81,000.

Extensive mopping up and patroling activities continued on Okinawa today. At scattered points, U. S. Tenth Army troops encountered rifle fire and grenades.

Several wandering bands of Japanese were encountered by Yank patrols. They apparently were trying futilely to work their way northward through steadily strengthening American positions into hills and ridges on northern Okinawa.

Occasionally these Japanese groups opened fire on American patrols, but many were overcome or killed without having had a chance to fire a shot.

Air Blows Weaken

After two days furious action, Japanese aerial activity in the Okinawa area decreased to a minimum Saturday. Only a few enemy planes appeared and none attacked American forces. Two light American ships were sunk and three damaged in vicious kamikaze (suicide) attacks Thursday and Friday.

With Okinawa captured, activity in the far western Pacific was largely aerial.

Army Thunderbolts and Marine Avenger torpedo planes and Corsair fighters from Okinawa made neutralizing raids on Japanese bases in the Sakishima islands, southernmost of the Ryukyus, both Saturday and yesterday.

A search Privateer from Fleet Airwing One exploded a small cargo ship in the Tsushima straits. Searchers of Fleet Airwing Four probably downed one Japanese fighter and damaged two near the coast of Shumushu island in the northern Kuriles.

Army Liberators bombed Marcus island and fighters of the Fourth Marine aircraft wing attacked the Palaus and Marshalls.

Japan's best airmen and newest planes had entered the fight Thursday and Friday to harass American development of Okinawa as a base for operations against the enemy homeland.

Having lost the island, only 325 miles from Japan's southern shores, to the American 10th Army, and shorn of sufficient naval power to oppose plans to make the island one huge air base, the Nipponese struck through the air with the best they had Thursday and Friday.

58 Planes Downed

American pilots and anti-aircraft artillery downed 59 of the enemy planes, Pacific fleet headquarters announced yesterday.

But the Yank airmen said Japanese tactics were much more skillful than in previous raids, and enemy planes included new types of army and navy fighter craft as well as bombers carrying the recently developed one-man baka rocket suicide bomb.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. Army Air forces, on a visit to Okinawa said the island would afford a "very good" start for full scale air war against the Japan homeland, with 1,000-bomber strikes expected to be launched by fall.

Tenth Army units continued the cleanup of surviving Japanese troops hiding and sniping from southern Okinawa caves.

33 Ships Lost

The two American ships sunk and three damaged in the Okinawa Japanese raid Thursday and Friday brought to 33 the announced total of vessels lost and 57 damaged by Nipponese air and surface craft since the invasion of the island, April 1, based on Pacific Fleet headquarters' communique announcements.

(Tokyo radio claimed without confirmation that 555 Allied ships have been sunk or damaged off Okinawa up to June 1. The broadcasts said the vessels included 16 aircraft carriers, 14 battleships sunk and 15 carriers and 12 battleships damaged.)

General Arnold, in promising heavy air blows for Japan, said Okinawa-based Superforts could carry twice the bomb load they now can carry from their Marianas fields.

In conquering Okinawa the Americans took four airfields, two of which were in operation before the collapse of Japanese organized resistance on the island. Another large field on nearby Ie island also was taken early in the campaign and put into use by American fighter units.

Arnold said that what Germany experienced in air raids "is only an amateurish effort compared to what Japan is going to get." He warned the Japanese that their cities, which contain 80 per cent of the nation's industries, would be destroyed.

JUN 25 1945

MOVE CLAIMED ON BALIKPAPAN

Japs Say Landing Is Prevented—3 Air Units Attack

Manila, *Monday*, June 25 (AP)—The Tokyo radio today claimed that heavy Allied warships, as well as planes, were pounding Balikpapan, southeastern Dutch Borneo port, and that Allied landing attempts there had been "completely checked."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, reporting on the Borneo operations, did not confirm these enemy assertions, but told of the continued aerial pounding of Balikpapan.

Anti-Aircraft Fire Slackens

The United States 5th Air Force joined the 13th Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force in sending more than 150 Liberators, Mitchells and Lightnings over the target with more than 200 tons of bombs.

Anti-aircraft fire, which previously had been heavy, was only moderate, indicating the effects of the last week of day-by-day raids.

Australian 9th Division troops, driving down the Borneo north coast toward the Miri oil fields, still met little Japanese opposition. The enemy apparently was withdrawing in the belief he had inflicted maximum damage to the wells.

Potentially Richest Area

The Australians, having captured Seria, potentially the richest petroleum area in the British Empire, found that at least 21 of its 50 wells still were burning from Japanese sabotage.

The Melbourne radio reported last Jap resistance smashed on Labuan Island in the mouth of Brunei Bay, scene of the original landings June 10.

General MacArthur said the Aussies cleared out Tarakan Island, off Borneo's east coast.

B-25's Find $1,500-Craft Fleet

MANILA, Monday, June 25 (AP)—Mitchell bombers of the Fifth Air Force pounced on more than 1,500 enemy junks and fishing boats Friday on a strafing run between Hong Kong and Canton. The B-25 medium bombers wrecked at least forty of the craft and damaged docking facilities.

No indication of enemy evacuation in the Hong Kong area was reported officially, although the use of small craft for such operations is a favorite device since Japanese shipping has been virtually driven from the seas.

More than ninety Fifth Air Force Lightnings strewed jelliedgasoline fire bombs on three southwestern coastal areas of Formosa and gunned their targets afterward. They concentrated on the butanol plants at Heito and refineries and storage tanks at Toshien and Mato. Following them were thirty Liberators that dropped 197 tons of bombs. Flames reached almost half a mile high as explosions rent the area.

The fliers encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire. Two Japanese planes attempting interception were driven off without damage.

Nine Japanese Oscar fighter planes hounded two Liberators of our Seventh Fleet Air Arm for fifty miles after the bombers attacked shipping in the Gulf of Siam.

Lightnings caught a Japanese Val dive-bomber over Limbung airfield in southwest Borneo and downed it.

On Saturday night, a lone Japanese raider dropped his bombs harmlesly in the sea near the Pitoe area of Morotai, American-held island north of Halmahera.

Australians Head for Miri Oil

MANILA, Monday, June 25 (AP)—Australian Ninth Division troops, driving down the Borneo north coast toward the Miri oil fields, still met little Japanese opposition today. The enemy apparently was withdrawing in the belief he had influicted maximum damage to the wells.

The Australians, having captured Seria, potentially the richest petroleum area in the British Empire, found that at least twenty-one of its fifty wells still were burning from Japanese demolitions.

In the continued aerial pounding of the southeastern Netherlands Borneo port of Balik Papan, the United States Fifth Air Force joined the Thirteenth Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force in sending more than 150 planes over the target with more than 200 tons of bombs.

Anti-aircraft fire, which previously had been heavy, was only moderate.

Repairs will be rushed to supplement Allied supplies with the Seria field's petroleum, which is so pure that it can be used as ships' bunker oil without refining. Before the war Seria produced 700,000 tons annually.

JUN 25 1945

Arnold Calls For U. S. Retention Of Pacific Bases

Key Islands Taken at Big Cost Needed for Future Defense, Air Chief Says

SPENCER

By The Associated Press

HONOLULU, June 24.—American retention of bases right across the Pacific is so vital that "the fate of mankind may depend upon it," General H. H. Arnold declared today.

Returning here after touring air bases in the Pacific, including the Marianas and Okinawa, the commander of the Army Air Forces said:

"My trip has convinced me that key islands in the Marshalls, Palaus, Volcanoes, Bonins and Ryukyus are vital to America's strategic defense policy.

"These islands, won at great cost o flife by our fighting men—Navy, Marines, Army and Naval and Army Air Forces—are essential for our future security. Their use by the United States must be unrestricted."

The United States also must have unrestricted use of Wake, Marcus, Canton, Palmyra and Christmas Islands and American Samoa, Arnold said.

"If we are to have striking power, our air power must be in a position to carry our attacks home to the heart of any aggressor who may theraten us in future years," he asserted. "No longer can we rely on passive defense and mere bases at home.

"An enemy with a plane similar to the Superfortress will be able to destroy our cities—that is, our future enemy, whoever he may be, will be able to pulverize us unless we have the use of the bases in the Pacific.

"Yes, I have come back convinced that we must have a bridge across the Pacific.

"The future peace of the world depends on our doing this. Indeed, the fate of mankind may depend upon it."

Reiterating declarations he made on Okinawa, Arnold said that that island would be one of the most important American bases, with Superfortresses operating from it, and the aerial offensive against Japan would reach its peak this fall when "every plane we can get our hands on" will be sent out to "eliminate industrial Japan once and for all."

Tokyo itself no longer is a top priority target because it has been virtually destroyed, Arnold said, but it may be necessary to do some pinpoint bombing there to destroy remaining individual items.

Asked if he felt that airpower alone could knock Japan out, he replied, "I can only point to Germany, which got only a small part of what Japan is going to get."

JUN 25 1945

Saving Of B-29's Viewed As Repaying Cost Of Iwo

ROBBINS COONS

Headquarters, 21st Bomber Command, Guam, June 24 (AP)—Iwo Jima, which cost the lives of more than 4,000 American Marines, has been a life-saving haven to more than twice that many Superfortress crewmen within three months.

From March 4, when the first crippled Superfortress landed on Iwo while returning from a raid against Tokyo, through June 4, a total of 851 B-29's have made emergency landings on Iwo. With eleven men per crew, that represents a total of 9,361 trained flyers, who, if the Marines had not paid the price of 19,938 casualties, might not have lived to fly against Japan again.

Planes Cost $600,000 Each

The huge planes cost $600,000 apiece.

The 21st Bomber Command in revealing emergency landing statistics today pointed out it was impossible to estimate exactly the number of lives and planes saved by American possession of Iwo, but said without the island plane losses certainly would have been increased and hundreds of planes, to avoid ditching, would have had to turn back before reaching their targets.

Said a spokesman:

"There can be no doubt that Iwo in our hands has stepped up the part the B-29's are playing in the destruction of the Japanese war machine."

Seven Benefits Listed

He cited seven different ways in which the tiny island justified its cost in blood:

1. Its capture has eliminated a base from which enemy aircraft could attack B-29 installations in the Marianas.
2. It saves B-29's and skilled crewmen.
3. It increases bomb tonnage per aircraft.
4. It means that more Superfortresses leaving the Marianas for each mission will reach their targets.
5. It means greater Superfortress crew morale and efficiency.
6. It makes fighter escort possible.
7. It makes possible more efficient weather forecasting.

While Japan held Iwo, part of the B-29 effort had to be devoted to defensive measures.

Cites Harm Of Jap Bases

Last November and December Nipponese planes from Iwo took American lives and damaged installations in the Marianas.

Lying about halfway between the Marianas and Japan, the island permits a substantial reduction in the gasoline load below the previous safety limits and allows for a corresponding increase of between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds of bombs per aircraft. With fleets of 500 Superfortresses operating on recent missions, this means 1,000 to 1,250 extra tons of bombs can be carried.

If gasoline runs short there's Iwo to cut the return trip in half.

Flyer Cites Experience

As First Lieutenant Alvin C. Beck, of Fort Wayne, Ind., declared:

"Our plane has bombed a target five times that we would have been unable to make if it hadn't been for Iwo. Taking Iwo has improved our operational efficiency about 45 per cent."

Beck's plane has been on eleven missions and has landed on Iwo five times.

Comdr. W. O. Hiltabidle Honored for Guam Job

Planned Seabees' Work of Building Island Base

GUAM, June 25 (Monday) (AP).—For planning and directing development of this powerful island base Commodore William O. Hiltabidle, of Newport, R. I., has won the Legion of Merit, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today. The commodore landed with his Seabees, the 5th Naval Construction Brigade, two days after assault troops splashed ashore last July.

In the ensuing eleven months the Seabees have transformed the island—sometimes working under fire—into today's mighty base for naval and air assaults on Japan.

Their construction has included:

One hundred and sixty-four miles of coral roads and thirty miles of paved two, three and four-lane highways, besides many "access roads" at various storage areas and bases; thirty-three miles of gasoline and oil pipe lines, storage space for 1,000,000 barrels of oil and enough fuel tanks to meet fleet requirements; five major airfields with the aid of Army aviation engineers and one marine battalion; twenty miles of water pipe line and a water supply system producing 5,000,000 gallons daily—enough for a town of 50,000 to 75,000 population—and enough to supply the fleet an additional 31,000,000 gallons monthly; four power plants which could provide enough power for a town the size of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; nine hospitals with 10,000 beds, and one of the world's largest radio systems.

American Leaflets Tell Japs War Is Lost, Urge Surrender

WASHINGTON, June 24—(AP) American leaflets inviting Japanese troops to surrender tell them that the overwhelming superiority of the United States armed might makes their fate "like the flickering candle in the mind."

The standard surrender leaflets (individual leaflets also are used for the Philippines and Okinawa campaigns) guarantee humane treatment. On the reverse side of the Japanese language leaflet is printed, in English, instructions to American soldiers to take any surrendering Japanese to the nearest commissioned officer.

The leaflet says:

"Soldiers of Nippon:

"You have fought with great bravery, and we have gained deep respect for your courage. But the war cannot be won by courage alone.

"Our troops have overwhelming superiority on the sea and land and in the air. Your fate is like a flickering candle in the wind. What can be gained by further resistance?

"In other sectors Japanese soldiers, ordered by their officers to continue a hopeless battle, have suffered great misery needlessly. They have run out of food and supplies. Some have starved; others have died of wounds or painful tropical diseases.

But many others have ceased resistance and are now in our care. These men received the same food as American troops. In our hospitals American doctors are treating Japanese soldiers side by side with American troops.

"Soldiers, think it over. Throw away your weapons and helmets, and come out waving this paper. Any number of you may surrender with this one leaflet.

"Bring your wounded with you, and we will care for them. Japanese soldiers already with us understand that we follow the famous Samurai saying: 'Between victor and vanquished, there are enemies no more'."

JUN 25 1945

WARSHIPS POUND COAST OF BORNEO

JUN 25 1945

Tokyo Radio Claims New Allied Landing Attempts 'Completely Checked.'

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24—(AP) Tokyo radio today reported heavy Allied warship and plane poundings of the Balikpapan oil center, on the Borneo southeast coast, and claimed Allied landing attempts had been "completely checked."

While Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiques have reported almost daily air attacks on the Balikpapan area, there has been no Allied announcement of invasion intentions.

The broadcast, monitored by the Federal Communications commission, said that on June 15 "20-odd warcraft were massed by the enemy" and bombardment and minesweeping operations were started "further clarifying his intentions to effect landings."

The warships shell the Japanese coastal positions and oil area by day, but withdraw far out to sea at night for fear of Nipponese suicide plane attacks, the broadcast said, adding that one mine sweeper had been sunk and another damaged.

Tokyo also reported that American Superforts flying in groups of seven to 13 laid mines off the coasts of Honshu and Kyushu islands in the southern part of the Japanese archipelago last night and early today. The planes also dropped bombs on coastal communities, the unconfirmed broadcast said.

London Poles Term Coalition Red Dominated

J. F. KING

Regime Called 'One More Step to Liquidation' of Country's Independence

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—The

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London Polish government charged today that the new Warsaw coalition was Communist-dominated and was "one more step down the road to the complete liquidation of the independence of Poland."

The United States and Great Britain are expected soon to withdraw their recognition of the London government, consummating one of the Yalta agreements. In Moscow, both American and British sources have expressed complete confidence in the "Provisional Polish Government of National Unity."

Breaking the London Poles' silence on the new government formed in Moscow, Professor Adam Pragier, Minister of Information, said:

"Recognition of such a government, formed in violation of all laws of the Allied Polish Republic, would be merely an attempt to justify in the eyes of the world the imposition of a dictatorship of a foreign-sponsored Communist party in Poland.

"In these circumstances no verbal guaranties can secure free and unfettered elections in Poland. This is obvious to every one familiar with the practices and methods used by Communist agents in every country of the world."

Moscow dispatches said American and British quarters there placed full faith that Polish elections would be conducted in the spirit of the decisions of the Crimea Conference, which called for a secret ballot and universal suffrage.

Pragier's [illegible] statement broke the exiled Go[illegible]ment's silence on the new governr[illegible]ent formed in Moscow, and hurried its first challenge at the new coalition. He asserted Boleslaw Bierut, a top man in the Warsaw regime, was a Soviet citizen and an active agent of the Communist International in various countries for the last twenty years.

Pragier said Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the London Government and the man whom the United States and Britain insisted should get a place in the new regime, had been relegated to the "politically unimportant" post of Deputy Prime Minister.

Communist Charge Made

"In practice," he asserted, "the office of Vice Premier gives no opportunities for wielding effective political influence."

Pragier charged that at least three quarters of the Cabinet of the new Warsaw Government was Communist while members of Mikolajczyk's group and Polish leaders from inside Poland comprised only 20 to 25 per cent of the total membership and held "none of the politically important Cabinet offices." The assignment of Cabinet posts has not yet been announced by the Warsaw Government. The constitution of the new Cabinet is expected to be made public when the government arrives in Warsaw this week.

Pragier asserted that the Polish Socialist party, the Christian Democratic party and the National Democratic party would not be represented nor would representatives of the Polish underground movement which "so heroically led the resistance of the Polish people against the German invaders for five years."

Technicians Wanted

With the exception of Mikolajczyk's group, the remaining leader of the Peasant party, Pragier said, were "either in prison or refuse to be drawn into the new regime now imposed on Poland, in spite of all attempts made to secure their participation."

A highly responsible source close to Mikolajczyk, meanwhile, reported that the Poles in exile would be given an opportunity to return to Poland if they were able to establish that they were "true and faithful" advocates of democracy.

In Moscow, leaders of the new government indicated to the American and British missions that they would welcome United States and British technicians in Poland to help them rebuild the national economy.

British Strew More Than 260,000 Sea Mines

London, June 24 (AP)—More than 260,000 British sea mines were strewn in all war theaters during the past five years, the Admiralty said tonight.

The figures did not include American mining operations. The Admiralty said the British total from September 9, 1939, to May 8, 1945, exceeded by 23,637 the combined number of mines laid by the Allies and Germany in 1914 to 1918.

G. I.s Tie Up Oversea Phones

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—More than 3,000 American soldiers rushed to the telephone during the week end to place $12 calls over the trans-Atlantic system, opened for private conversations for the first time since 1939. Only 100 calls got through in the first twenty-four hours. The British post office said tonight that no more calls could be placed before Tuesday, and maybe not then.

Balk Mine Nationalization

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—Nationalization of the British iron, steel and coal industries was supported today by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the new National Union of Mine Workers, which predicted there would be a "serious shortage" of coal for some time. The Confederation, composed of all trade unions engaged in the iron and steel industries, also called for modernization and expansion.

260,000 British Sea Mines

Total Tops Number Laid by Allies and Germany in Last War

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The figure did not include American mining operations. The Admiralty said the British total from Sept. 9, 1939, to May 8, 1945, exceeded by 23,637 the combined number of mines laid by the Allies and Germany in 1914 to 1918.

Lord Gort Quits Palestine

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—Field Marshal Lord Gort, High Commissioner for Palestine, left Palestine for the United Kingdom today because of what was described as recurrence of a "slight indisposition."

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BritainCurbsCurrencyImports

LONDON, June 25 (Monday) (AP).—Importation of more than $20 in French francs or Netherlands guilders, except by service men, will be banned in the United Kingdom effective today.

The complete list of banned foreign notes includes Austrian schillings, Algerian francs, Danish kroners, French Moroccan francs, German marks, Italian lire and Tripolitanian lire. Some of these have been banned a long time.

Syrians Reported Attacking French Border Garrisons

London, June 24 (AP)—The Swiss radio, quoting what it said was a French Press Agency dispatch from Syria, said tonight all French garrisons along the Syrian-Turkish frontier have been attacked by the Syrians.

The garrison at Jerablus has withdrawn to Turkish territory, the broadcast said.

The broadcast claimed British troops have tried to disengage the French forces and have taken over at several places. It said unrest continues.

Lady Spears Says French Shut Her Mobile Hospital

Asserts De Gaulle Was Irked by British Flag on Unit

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—Lady Spears, wife of Major General Sir Edward Spears, former British Minister in the Levant, said today that General Charles de Gaulle closed a mobile hospital unit which she organized for the Free French forces because he was angered at seeing the British flag on the unit cars in the French forces parade last Monday at Paris.

Lady Spears, the former Mary Borden, novelist, said the unit, supported by British and American subscriptions, had aided 21,000 French soldiers during the war.

[Recent press dispatches have suggested that hard feelings exist between De Gaulle and Spears. The French have charged Spears with having helped to organize the recent revolt against French forces in Syria, and Prime Minister Churchill, in his speech on June 5, denied that Spears was recalled from his post as British Minister at Beyrouth, Lebanon, at the request of De Gaulle.]

London Reports Hint Truman to Visit King

LONDON, Monday, June 25—(AP) The London Daily Mail said today President Truman will pay a state visit to London after the three-power conference in Berlin as a guest of King George and Queen Elizabeth. The unconfirmed report said the President also will visit American occupation forces in Europe and go to Paris for talks with Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

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JOYCE'S WIFE SLATED TO TESTIFY AT TRIAL

LONDON, June 24 — (AP) The wife of William Joyce, Nazi propaganda broadcaster known as Lord Haw-Haw, and two unnamed witnesses flown here from Germany are expected to testify tomorrow when Joyce's preliminary hearing on treason charges is concluded.

The Crown will complete its case at tomorrow's session of the hearing, which opened June 18, and ask for Joyce's committal for trial, probably in July.

Joyce is understood to be planning to reserve his defense for the trial and probably will do little but plead guilty or innocent tomorrow.

Damage In Britain Blamed On Yanks

Slough, England, June 24 (AP)—Novelist J. B. Priestley said today that American troops burned thousands of sheets and blankets and ran a steamroller over tons of crockery before abandoning a large military hospital in western England recently.

The author told a Labor party campaign meeting that seven grand pianos also were destroyed.

Priestley said the officers and men were reluctant to carry out the orders and that the reason they did it was because they "still were chained to the lunatic system of profit before distribution."

The novelist told newsmen later that he obtained the information from a friend and could not disclose the exact location of the hospital. United States military authorities could not be reached immediately for comment.

At Washington, the War Department had no comment.

ATTEMPT TO SLAY POLE EDITOR FAILS

Follower Of Provisional Group Tells Of London Escapade

Glasgow, June 24 (AP)—A police escort was provided from a theater tonight for Dr. Jan Jagodinski, editor of *Polpress*, the London organ of the Polish Provisional Government in Warsaw, following what he termed an attempt to lynch him after he had addressed a public meeting.

Jagodinski, recently arrested by the Polish exile Government in London, said the back door of the theater "was broken down and about 100 Polish soldiers and sailors broke into the hall and shouted: 'You Communist—we are not going to listen to any Russian propaganda here.' Then they tried to lynch me, but police intervened."

Taken Into Custody June 8

The editor had told the audience that members of "high officer caste" among Poles in Britain were asserting that they would resist any orders to lay down their arms and would insist on the sovereignty of the London exile regime.

Jagodinski was taken into custody June 8 on a charge that he had failed to report back to the Polish Army for duty following a leave. He was released the next day. The Polish Ministry of Information said then that Polish authorities would decide whether further proceedings would be instituted.

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Danes to Get Minefield Maps

PARIS, June 24 (AP).—Two huge cases filled with maps that may save the lives of hundreds of Danes will be presented to King Christian X of Denmark tomorrow by Colonel Edgar Morris, of Washington, whose men captured charts of German minefields in Europe.

Salzburg, June 24 (AP)—Newspaper men were told tonight to expect an "important political announcement" from King Leopold's spokesman tomorrow.

Baron Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Ambassador to Great Britain, arrived late today and immediately went into conference with the Monarch.

KING FORMING GOVERNMENT

Leopold Urges Co-Operation Of Parliament Heads

Brussels, June 24 (AP)—Declaring he had done what he had to do for the welfare of his country, King Leopold informed parliamentary leaders today he was proceeding with the formation of a new government and appealed for their royal co-operation.

He urged—for Belgium's sake—"that we collaborate loyally in a scrupulous, constitutional and democratic spirit, thinking only of the public welfare."

Deeply United To Native Land

In a message from Salzburg, the monarch congratulated the chief committees of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for having "in the midst of war re-established the normal process of our institutions and our constitutional liberties," adding:

"I have done what I believe in my conscience I had to do for the welfare of the country. We may have had different opinions. We have, in spite of it, remained deeply united in the same feeling and attachmen to our native land.

"Belgium has been liberated, thanks to the magnificent victories of the gallant Allied armies. Her spirit of resistance and heavy sacrifices enabled the country to overcome the trial of war. She needs that we collaborate loyally in a scrupulous, constitutional and democratic spirit, thinking only of the public welfare.

"We will be animated by the same will to assure our country a better future."

No Hint Of Abdication

Nowhere in his message did the King hint that the thought of abdication crossed his mind. The tone of his words implied he confidently expected to return to Belgium as soon as a new government was formed.

Parliamentary committees heard the message from the presidents of the Senate and Chamber in the old stone palace on Rue Royale.

A second communiqué issued on behalf of Frans van Cauwelaert, Catholic President of the Chamber, and Robert Gillon, Liberal President of the Senate, said they had told the King that "if even painful differences of opinion have appeared at certain moments, the King and Parliament have remained united in the same love for country which at critical hours has been the only guide of their consciences."

King's Appearance Changed

Ganshof van der Meersch, high commissioner for state security and the reported choice of the King for the premiership, was expected to return tomorrow from his Salzburg talks with Leopold. It was learned authoritatively that a major task given Van der Meersch involves the distribution of police and military forces to guard against a coup by anti-King elements.

Both were emotionally affected by the King's changed appearance after years of captivity in Germany.

The Gillon and Van Cauwelaert

talks with Leopold took up measures which would follow the spirit of the constitution and yet break through the political deadlock arising from last week's refusal by the coalition of Socialists, Liberals and Communists to enter the new "King's Cabinet."

Text of King's Message

BRUSSELS, June 24 (AP).—The complete text of King Leopold's message, as read today to a meeting of Parliamentary committees:

"The the presidents of the Chamber and Senate:

"Before undertaking my consultations with an eye to constituting the government, I have insisted on receiving the presidents of the two chambers to greet in them the representatives of the nation.

"The decision of June 16, by which the Council of Ministers has informed me 'that it would be impossible to expedite current affairs from the moment the King returned to Belgium, the current affairs consisting necessarily of maintaining public order and political responsibility for the words to be pronounced by the King,' has prevented me from meeting you, as would have seemed normal, in my country.

"My health today is sufficiently recovered. My main anxiety is to make contact with Parliament.

"I would like to tell you gentlement that I am very touched by the messages in which the committees of the Chamber and Senate informed me that they learned of my liberation with very great satisfaction and have addressed to me their most fervent regards for the Royal Princess. I beg of you to be my interpreter and to express my thanks to them.

"Sirs: the country must be aware of the importance I attach to today's meeting. Neither members of Parliament nor myself have in the darkest hours despaired of the nation. I have done what I believed in my conscience I had to do for the welfare of the country. We may have had different opinions. We have, in spite of it, remained deeply united in the same feeling and attachment to our native land.

"You have, in the midst of war, re-established the normal process of our institutions and our constitutional liberties. I congratulate you. Belgium has been liberated, thanks to the magnificent victories of the gallant Allied Armies. Her spirit of resistance and heavy sacrifices enabled the country to overcome the trials of war. She needs that we give ourselves to her without reservation, that we collaborate loyally in a scrupulous, constitutional and democratic spirit, thinking only of the public welfare.

"We will be animated by the same will to assure our country a better future."

RETURN SET ON TREASURE

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Hoard Found At Regensburg Will Go Back To Owners

ED BALL

Regensburg, Germany, June 24 (AP). The recently discovered multi-million-dollar haul of securities belonging to Austrians and Bavarians, including a number of refugees in the United States, eventually will be restored to their owners.

Topdrawer stocks and bonds were among the vast hoard seized by the 3d Army's 12th Corps in sprawling underground vaults of a branch of the Reichsbank in Regensburg, where they were brought by the Nazis from Vienna, Munich and Prague.

Gold Teeth Found

In addition to the securities were millions of dollars' worth of gold bullion and gold teeth, bridges and rings stripped from Nazi victims. The dental work and the rings—most of the latter snipped with pliers from the fingers of those who died or were put to death in concentration camps—had not been melted down because of lack of time before the Americans overran this part of Germany.

The entire treasure was valued at $4,000,000,000 by Lieut. John J. Stack, Jr., San Francisco, and Michael Gotsky, director of the Regensburg branch of the Reichsbank.

"This figure was estimated roughly on the face value of the securities," said Lieutenant Stack, who is the fiscal officer for the Regensburg Military Government office.

Securities Run High

"The securities include holdings in municipalities, utilities, railroads and consumer-producing industries most of which are located in Bavaria and Austria and much of which are undamaged by the war," Stack said.

"Although they are not earning anything at present, the physical properties are there and it is these properties which the securities represent," the lieutenant added.

"In addition, there are $3,000,000 worth of securities in such world-known industries as Skoda and I. G. Farben." There also are thousands of shares in "Austria Hungarian Monarchy"—which represents Government buildings in Vienna.

Easy To Trace Owners

Individuals could buy such securities under the Nazi regime, Stack explained. But instead of delivering them to the buyers, the securities were held in *wert papier sammels*—banks of safekeeping—seventeen of which were scattered throughout Germany.

When a person bought stocks or bonds he got a receipt instead of the securities themselves. The latter were deposited in *wert papier sammels* with the owner's name attached.

"We have 600 bags of these securities," Stack said, "and because the owners' names and addresses as attached it will be comparatively easy to trace them if they still are living."

"New York" Addresses Given

Names attached to many batches of securities give their addresses merely as "New York." All were bought prior to 1938 and, Stack explained, belonged to refugees who fled under Nazi persecution. Stack had no explanation why such securities were not confiscated by the Germans.

All gold and silver is being transferred to the control of military headquarters at Frankfurt pending a decision on their disposition. Securities are beink kept there.

"Owners of the securities eventually will get them back," Stack said. "As far as the gold and silver is concerned, the Germans never will get their hands on it again. The people it was stolen from mostly are dead."

$50,000 In Hay Wagon

Almost daily more treasure is being uncovered. This week $50,000 worth of gold bars were found by a couple of GI's in an abandoned hay wagon near the Czechoslovakian border.

When the Russians were threatening this part of Germany, the Nazis buried strong boxes filled with gold and diamonds at many points in the countryside. These were to be rewards for Nazi agents sent behind the Russian lines for sabotage work.

A potential German saboteur captured by the Americans explained that when a man was designated for a particular job he was given a map showing the exact location of the strongbox, which was to be his pay. Stacks of the maps were found by Americans.

A favorite hiding place was beneath manure piles. So when you see a GI digging into manure piles he is not hauling another load away—he's looking for treasure.

British "Desert Rats" To Lead Berlin March

Brunswick, Germany, June 24 (AP)—The famed 7th Armored Desert Rats Division will lead the British march into Berlin on "a top secret" date set for the western Allies to begin occupation duties.

Brig. J. M. K. Spurling said today "even the men who are going do not know the date" when American, British and Canadian troops would enter the German capital to take up the posts allotted by the Allied Control Commission.

The Desert Rats are preparing their kit, shining and painting their vehicles in readiness for a signal to start a 120-mile parade to Berlin.

5th Corps To Leave Pilsen Zone For Home

Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, June 24 (AP)—The United States 5th Corps, first American army corps to arrive in the European theater of operations in this war, is going home after more than three years in Europe and participation in five major campaigns.

From Pilsen the 5th will go to a point of embarkation in France. Just what it will do after reaching home has not been announced.

At the time of the German surrender the 5th was in Czechoslovakia and has since been in charge of an American-occupied zone. It had taken part in the D-day landings on Omaha Beach and campaigns in Normandy, northern France, the Ardennes, Rhineland and central Europe.

Two Nazi Soldiers Executed

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, June 24 (AP). — Two German soldiers, Grenadier Kurt Liebert and Sergeant George Rantzsch, were executed yesterday at Wolfenbuttel, near Hannover, after a military court convicted them of concealing loaded firearms in contravention of surrender terms, it was announced today.

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GREEKS HONOR DEAD

ATHENS, June 24 — (AP) Memorial for 1,000 inhabitants slain Dec. 13, 1943 by German SS troops were conducted today in the ruins of Calavryta, a once picturesque town in northern Peloponnesus.

SOVIETS DRAG HITLER'S FLAG THROUGH MUD

Zhukov, At Rally, Urges Greater Army, Less "Complacency"

GUNTHER

Moscow, June 24 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's personal swastika flag was dragged over the cobblestones of Red Square and hurled into a muddy gutter today after Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, in a victory parade speech, said the Red Army was the most powerful in the world, but that Russia must not become "conceited or complacent."

"After four years of savage battles we have entered a period of peaceful development," said Zhukov, conqueror of Berlin and defender of Moscow.

"The Soviet state has emerged even more mighty from the grim struggle we waged, and the Red Army the most modern and powerful army in the world. But for us Soviet peoples it is unseemly to become conceited or complacent."

Zhukov At Side Of Stalin

"In the future, too, we must strengthen the economic might of our country, unceasingly perfect our military skill, study the abundant experience of the fatherland-war, and develop our military science."

Zhukov stood beside Marshal Joseph Stalin on a review stand atop Lenin's red marble tomb as he spoke. He said the victory over Germany grew out of the Socialist regime's strength and because the nation was "led to victory by our great leader and military genius, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Stalin."

Zhukov had ridden into the square on a gleaming white horse, the traditional Russian mount for a conqueror, in sight of thousands of Russians and scores of foreign diplomats. It was the Soviet Union's greatest official ceremony to honor its victorious troops.

Nazi Banners Put In Gutters

Two hundred captured Nazi banners, including Hitler's personal standard, were marched through the square, dragged along its rain-soaked cobblestones, and disdainfully tossed into the gutters before Lenin's tomb while Stalin and other leaders of the Russian people watched silently.

Carried by 200 Red Army soldiers, the German standards followed immediately behind a parade of high officers. As they approached the open space in front of the tomb before Stalin, the carriers dropped the standards. Bands stopped playing. There was the deep, thundering roll of hundreds of drums.

Crowds Gather Before Dawn

Thousands of eyes followed the standards, which glittered with German medals and black swastikas.

As the first banner carriers reached the tomb they tossed aside the Nazi flags without turning their heads and marched on without even breaking step.

From atop the marble monument, Stalin, Foreign Commissar Molotov, President Kalinin and other Government and party heads and officers of the army, navy and air force stared down at the standards of a vanquished foe who four years ago today was charging through the Soviet Union in an undeclared war.

The drums rolled out their thunder. The parade continued. Moscow's crowds began before dawn to gather for the parade.

Harriman Is Present

Among the first to reach the reviewing stand were W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador; Harriman's daughter, Kathleen; Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador, and President Boleslaw Beirut, Premier Edouard Obsuka Morawski and Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the new Polish Provisional Government.

In the parade were Polish standards and Polish officers who helped to storm Berlin.

Marshal Stalin wore a gray military topcoat adorned with gold braid. He arrived and climbed the reviewing stairs shortly after 10 A.M., followed by Kalinin, Molotov and other members of the Communist Party Central Committee.

One minute after Stalin reached his place the Kremlin chimes rang out. Down in the square, the parade leader, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, commander of the 2d White Russian Army, swept into view astride a black horse.

"Army Of Liberation"

Rokossovsky, one of the handsomest officers in the Red Army, wore his blue-green marshal's dress uniform. A sword glittered in his gloved, upraised right hand.

His horse halted before Lenin's tomb, where the Marshal was met by Marshal Zhukov astride his snow-white mount. They saluted, shook hands, and then the day's ceremonies began.

In his speech, Zhukov said the Red Army would be remembered in history as the "army of liberation" because it had "freed the peoples of Europe from the German yoke."

"Today it is recognized by all that the Soviet Union played the main, decisive part in the achievement of this historic victory over Germany," he said. "For three years the Red Army singlehandedly fought the armed forces of Germany and her satellites."

1,400-Man Band Plays

He recalled that at the war's beginning, Russia suffered military setbacks and that "there were moments when the situation was desperate."

"But the base German invaders," he added, "have shared the fate of all other invaders who have coveted our sacred soil.

"Having raised the sword against us, the Germans met death by our sword."

Zhukov's voice filled the great square as he shouted:

"Glory to our victorious soldiers! Glory to the Soviet people! Glory to the planners of victory, the party of Lenin and Stalin! Glory to our leader, the great Stalin."

Artillery salvos followed Zhukov's last words. Then a 1,400-man band struck up the Soviet national anthem and followed with Russian military marches.

Schoolboys March

The parade of the front units started with those from the Karelian and the Leningrad sectors, with Marshal Leonid A. Govorov at the head; the Baltic Army with Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky leading; the 1st White Russian Army, with Gen. Vassily Sokolovsky substituting for Marshal Zhukov, who was on the reviewing stand; the 1st Ukranian Front Army, with Marshal Ivan S. Konev at the van, and on through the list of Russian armies and commanders.

Afterward came units of the Red fleet North Sea flotilla, soldiers bearing the captured banners of Hitler, the Moscow garrison, Suvorov schoolboys, hundreds of pieces of artillery, tanks, armored cars and other war implements.

After the last tank had rolled past, 2,000,000 Muscovites were told from the stand that the rain was too heavy and that instead of parading they were to go home and get dry.

GANDHI DECLINES PARLEY INVITATION

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Will Remain in Simla to Act as Adviser—Wavell Confers With Opposition Chiefs

PRESTON GROVER

SIMLA, India, June 24 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi decided tonight not to participate in the conference scheduled to open tomorrow at the call of Lord Wavell, British Viceroy, to devise a new government for India with broader political support.

Mr. Gandhi told a confidant, Bhulabhai Desai, one of the men invited to the conference, that he would remain here in Simla to act as an adviser, both to the Congress party and to the Viceroy, but that he felt Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Congress, should represent the party.

The decision disappointed some

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of those hopeful of the success of the conference, but Mr. Desai said it should not be taken as a harmful move, adding that he remained optimistic that the conference would succeed.

Mr. Gandhi's decision was disclosed after Lord Wavell had held separate interviews with India's top leaders in an effort to make certain the conference actually convened as planned.

The key to the situation apparently was held by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League. Mr. Jinnah reserved his decision until he had given a chance to the Viceroy to clarify the British proposal to set up an interim government in which Indians would hold all the portfolios except the Ministry of War, which Lord Wavell would keep.

The Viceroy held his first meeting of the day with Mr. Azad and his second meeting with Mr. Gandhi. Each interview lasted ninety minutes. The Sikh leader, Tara Singh, met Lord Wavell's private secretary, Sir Evan Jenkins.

Among the questions posed for the Viceroy was one by Gandhi on whether the Congress-League parity proposed for the new government would be on a strictly political party basis or on religious community lines. The Congress insists it is a national group, representing all communities, and objects to the use of the term "caste Hindus" in the Viceroys original announcement of the proposals.

Simla, 220 miles northwest of New Delhi in the mountains, was jammed with people, including delegates and their staffs and supporters, and almost 100 newspaper correspondents.

While talks were under way here a working committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, meeting at Poona, adopted a resolution criticizing the Wavell plan as a "deliberate device on the part of the British to perpetuate British rule over India."

The resolution said the plan was designed to "reduce the Hindus, who constitute 75 per cent of India's population, to a minority by introduction of parity between the Moslems and caste Hindus, a disparity between the Moslems and scheduled castes, and also to divide the politically minded Hindu community into separate entities as caste Hindus and scheduled castes."

CHINESE GAIN ALONG COAST

Take Port 176 Miles From Shanghai, Pursuing Japs

Chungking, June 24 (AP)—Chinese troops, pressing up China's eastern "invasion" coast in the wake of a Japanese withdrawal toward Shanghai, have reached Hwangyen, on Taichow Bay 175 miles south of Shanghai, the Chinese command said today.

New Chinese gains along the coast 450 miles west of Okinawa came as bitter fighting raged for Liuchow, in South China.

60 Miles From Wenchow

The Chinese high command said that Chinese spearheads had engaged Japanese rear guards in the Hwangyen area after the enemy had fallen back 60 miles in a week from Chinese-occupied Wenchow. The Japanese were maintaining a steady withdrawal along the Chekiang province coast and the pursuing Chinese were within 127 miles southeast of Hangchow.

In supporting operations inland, Chinese guerrillas mined the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railroad near Iwu, 65 miles south of Hangchow, blowing up a Japanese munitions train and killing more than 60 enemy troops, a Chinese press dispatch reported.

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Third Day Of Liuchow Fight

A Chinese communiqué said that fighting continued through its third straight day in Liuchow, former 14th Air Force bomber base.

Chinese units which broke into the town and penetrated to the south railroad station were locked in a bitter battle with Japanese forces. Japanese resistance, the Chinese communiqué said, had stiffened, but more than 100 Japanese were killed in one battle.

Press reports belatedly announced that forces 430 miles northeast of Chungking had recaptured Shachiaocheng, a small town near the important Japanese stronghold of Nanyang in Honan province.

BRITISH BATTER JAPS IN BURMA

CALCUTTA, June 24—(AP) British empire troops have crossed the flooded Hlalangu Chaung, a river 10 miles northeast of Tharrawaddy, 66 miles northwest of Rangoon, in a mop-up campaign against Japanese remnants in southern Burma, Admiral Lord Mountbatten's headquarters said today.

The river was spanned by an Indian patrol after it had been held up by flood waters and enemy fire from the east bank.

A few miles to the north, another patrol clashed with a group of Japanese near Sagyaung, 10 miles northeast of Letpaden, and killed 16. Sixteen miles southeast of Tharrawaddy, British forces hurled back a Japanese attack near Palon, forcing the enemy to withdraw with an unknown number of casualties.

One hundred and fifty miles northwest of Rangoon, British troops attacked 150 Japanese troops holding out in temporary hill shelters, killed four and wounded many others.

Thunderbolt fighter-bombers of the Eastern Air command scored direct hits on a group of Japanese buildings in the Mokpalin area, 70 miles northeast of Rangoon, in support of Allied ground forces, while Mosquito bombers hit enemy troop positions on a nearby railroad.

While Spitfires strafed Japanese gun positions and damaged shipping on the Sittang river, an air communique disclosed that a 65-foot naval launch was sunk and three other ships damaged in a heavy bomber attack against shipping off the west coast of the Kra isthmus of Malaya June 22.

Japanese Arm Burma Bandits

CALCUTTA, June 24 (AP).—Southeast Asia Command headquarters said today the old practice of dacoity, or banditry, in Burma had gone modern, with weapons obtained from the Japanese, and had become a major problem. There are daily incidents of robbing and killing in raids on households and on bullock cart convoys in outlying areas.

Enforcement Of Chinese Curb On Press Delayed

Chungking, June 24 (AP)—Officials announced today an indefinite postponement of the enforcement of a law which would forbid Chinese journalists from writing anything against the interest of the nation.

Promulgated June 14 by the Ministries of the Interior and Social Affairs, the law was to be effective July 1. Chinese newsmen would be compelled to join press associations supervised by local administrative units of the Social Affairs Ministry.

Officials said the postponement was ordered at the request of the Chinese Ministry of Information to enable certain revisions to be made "in line with the present policy of the Government and changed conditions in the country."

Chinese Sale Of Gold Halted Temporarily

Chungking, June 25 (AP)—The Chinese Ministry of Finance said today that Government sale of gold will be temporarily suspended starting today. Hitherto more than 80,000 million Chinese dollars have been recalled from circulation through the sale of gold which had the effect of helping curb inflation.

In view of the present tightness of money and in order that the Chinese currency can be stabilized, the sale of gold will be suspended until August by which time shipments from the United States will be available.

These shipments will total 200,000,000 American dollars allotted for the purchase of gold out of a total of 500,000,000 American dollars which are being loaned to China.

Six Congressmen in China

Headed by Sheppard, Chairman of a Naval Subcommittee

CHUNGKING, June 24 (AP).—Six members of Congress headed by Representative Harry Roger Sheppard, Democrat of California, chairman of the naval subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, arrived here today.

Congressmen with Sheppard were Noble J. Johnson, Republican of Indiana; J. L. Whitten, Democrat of Mississippi; Walter C. Ploeser, Republican of Missouri; Pete Jarman, Democrat of Alabama, and Robert A. Grant, Republican of Indiana.

Johnson, Whitten and Ploeser are members of Sheppard's subcommittee, Jarman is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Grant is a member of the House Naval Committee.

Polish Refugees Urge Co-Operation On Pact

Jerusalem, June 24 (AP)—Polish refugees who backed the Soviet-sponsored Lublin Government appealed today to fellow-countrymen in the Middle East who followed the London Exile Government for co-operation under the new concord evolved at Moscow.

The invitation was issued under the name of the "Association of Polish Patriots in the Middle East" and was directed to 6,900 Poles, many of whom have been receiving financial aid from the London government of Premier Tomasz Arciszewski.

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World Security Parley Will Adjourn Tuesday

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24—(AP) Statesmen of 50 nations appraised the United Nations conference today as a success—it has produced a charter for a new world league. The task is finished.

Whether the charter and the league also will be a success, whether they will eradicate "the scourge of war" and guide the world into paths of permanent peace, will be inscribed in the pages of history in the future.

Only a two-way whirl of formalities remains for the conference—a plenary session tomorrow for final approval of the charter text, the signing of the document by delegates who drafted it, a round of speeches Tuesday.

President Truman flies in from his Pacific Northwest vacation spot late tomorrow to look in on the ceremonies and bring the conference to a conclusion with a congratulatory address late Tuesday afternoon.

Except for a comma to be inserted or a word changed here and there, work on the charter is complete. A steering committee of all conference delegation chiefs saw to that last night.

The committee accepted the charter as pieced together by technical experts. And it had determined May 1 that in the final plenary session there should be no discussion or statement on the substance of approved texts.

The steering committee argued heatedly last night, however, over a drafting change which took out of the preamble a specific reference to respect treaty obligations and substituted mention of respect for law and the pledged word. It decided that respect for treaties ought to go back in.

That brief and not overly loud debate may have been the last of the conference. The steering committee session wound up in an atmosphere of joviality and back slapping, with everybody telling everybody else what a great job he had done.

First it paid a minute of silent tribute to the late President Roosevelt.

It agreed, also, that a blank place should be left at the bottom of the charter for signature by a new Polish Government of National Unity. Delegates viewed the prospect that Britain, the United States and Russia soon will be able to recognize this new government as a bright omen for the future, as demonstrating that these three great powers can work together, as they must do under the charter if hopes for peace are to be realized.

Conference delegation chiefs will meet President Truman tomorrow at Hamilton Field and follow him in a triumphal procession across the Golden Gate bridge, through the city of San Francisco, to the Fairmont hotel headquarters of the American delegation.

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Smuts Praises Charter as Paving Way to Peace

(The following analysis of the proposed new world charter drawn at San Francisco was written for the Associated Press by Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, 76, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, and the grand old man of the United Nations conference, only living link between the chief drafters of the covenant of the old League of Nations and the leading figures of the 1945 conference.)

By FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS

(Copyright 1945 by the Associated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24—(AP) I have been asked by the Associated Press to give my general impression of the San Francisco conference and the charter of the United Nations which it has drafted.

I readily do so because I think the conference and the charter are important enough to deserve the earnest and intelligent attention of all who are interested in the great question of peace and the prevention of war in the future.

For two months this problem has been under discussion at the conference, and very full and fair reports have appeared in the press.

But, as so often happens in lengthy debates on great issues, many of the points which were mostly hotly canvassed, and figured most prominently in the debates, were not those of greatest importance. The public may therefore have been confused by the many debating points, and have failed to see the wood for the trees. It may therefore be useful to put the main issues in their proper proportion, and I shall try to do so, as I see them.

As one of those who took a prominent part in the framing of the covenant of the League of Nations at the last peace, I naturally make it my starting point in the consideration of the charter. I ask where the charter differs from the covenant, and how it may hope to succeed where the covenant failed.

Such a comparison between the two documents may be helpful in making people appreciate what is really important in the charter, and not merely of minor importance.

The end of the last war witnessed a high tide in idealism. The abhorrance of war with all its horrors combined with the high idealism of a great leader like Woodrow Wilson to make people believe that a new war-free world was possible, and that a universal order would arise in which war would play a minor part, and universal anti-war idealism would be a practical vision.

On that optimistic background the covenant was drafted.

If nations could only be brought together at a round table to consult with each other, and to plan for a pacific settlement of disputes, the world might in the end be rid of the scourge of war. Public opinion and economic sanctions might suffice, and organized force might not be necessary to prevent aggression. All states were equal and sovereign, and none could be compelled to take forceful action without its free consent.

A universal veto and the absence of force were thus far main features of the covenant.

An all-in universal league was arrived at, and smaller leagues or groups for peace were looked upon with disfavor, as an encroachment on the universal reign of the league.

Such in rough outline were the basic ideas of the covenant.

Why League Failed

Today we can appreciate why it

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failed.

For we have learnt much during the last 25 years, in which the hopes and visions of the last peace have suffered a sad eclipse. We have seen military force rise to unheard of heights. The rise of Hitler's Germany has been a revelation of evil in human nature and of war-power such as had never been seen before; and his example had been followed by Japan and others.

Idealism is clearly not enough, and a much more realistic view has to be taken of world war and its prevention.

In contrast with the covenant, the charter therefore adopts a plan based on the following main points:

I. That force is necessary to maintain peace.

2. That only the combined force of the great powers can guarantee the world against total war, and that therefore, great power unity is a necessary condition for world peace.

3. That the other nations according to their measure should bind themselves in advance to supply forces against aggression.

4. And that smaller defensive groups should be encouraged under the world organization to help in maintaining the peace in their areas, so long as the organization itself does not take defensive action.

Based on Experience

It will thus be seen that the charter is based on our terrible experience since the last war, and that it corrects the covenant precisely in those points where it had admittedly failed.

These points are:

Great power leadership for peace; great power unity, as provided by the voting arrangements made at Yalta; the obligation of all states to join with force against aggression; and regional groups for defenses, in the default of action by the world organization.

All these main features of the charter scheme have been accepted without demur by the 50 United Nations. The lengthy conference debates have only served to clear up minor points and to secure agreement on details.

Nor have these details given any real trouble, with the exception of one point. That is the position of the great powers in the organization, and the requirement of their unanimity in voting, or their veto right as it is called.

This is not objected to by the smaller powers, but some of them have been particularly active in pointing out the defects of this arrangement, and in limiting its application so far as possible. The limitation of the veto has in fact been the main cause of contention and of the duration of the conference.

Personally I have not attached so much importance to this veto question, and I do not expect dire consequences from its exercise.

Unity Is Needed

The necessity of great power unity as a protection against chaos is admitted, and I see no reason to anticipate that the veto will be used unfairly or arbitrarily by reasonable and responsible bodies like the great powers. It is a precaution, and a necessary precaution, for keeping the great powers together, and it would be senseless on their part to abuse it and thereby break up the organization itself.

The heat and the length of the veto debate has been out of all proportion to its intrinsic importance. If the veto is an evil, it is a necessary evil in the interests of world peace, which would benefit none more than the smaller powers now objecting to its application.

In laying so much emphasis on power and force, have we renounced the idealism and the human vision of 25 years ago By no means.

The charter even more than the covenant provides for human welfare and progress. Hence the important chapter establishing an economic and social council, with its program of the promotion of human principles and values, intended to make human life worthwhile, and war eventually obsolete. Hence also the chapter on trusteeships, with its care for dependent peoples, unable yet to look after themselves.

Mixes Realism with Idealism

The charter thus wisely mixes idealism, and suggests practical lines along which the vision of a better world may be realized.

It also provides for a revision of the charter after 10 years, if experience in a changing world should show such a step to be advisable.

All that remains for us is to use it as an instrument of good will and good faith with which to bind our peoples together for the great tasks of peace and welfare that lie ahead.

Such in rough outline is the charter—surely a great document, a worthy memorial to those who endured or gave their all in this greatest war of history. Surely a great milestone along the path of human progress.

The conference worked very hard, and San Francisco was anything but a joyride for the 50 national delegations. That of the U.S.A. was the largest and best equipped, very different from that which accompanied Woodrow Wilson to Paris. The U.S.A. also supplied most of the able and efficient secretariat. Secretary of State Stettinius proved an outstanding chairman, to whom much of the success of the conference is due.

Praises Allied Leaders

Foreign Ministers Eden and Molotov both made a favorable, and indeed a great impression, during their short stay. China was ably represented by her Prime Minister Soong, and India by her Mudaliar, perhaps her future prime minister—the two worthily representing between them one-third of the human race. Most of the other nations also put their best foot forward in their representations. Europe had an able but small representation, symbolic of the sad change which has, alas, come over the fortunes of that once proud continent.

America, was best represented of all, but her wonderful teams of orators and lawyers, especially from South America. Mackenzie King came, without interrupting his immemorial reign over British North America. The British commonwealth distinguished itself in many ways, but not least by showing how much that great regional group can sometimes differ among themselves. Africa was there with her exiguous representation and, as becomes her position, not very forward or vocal.

The great human family was there, and one hopes that from their joint and earnest labors something has been born for the future which will help to lift the heavy burden from men's minds and hearts.

And so goodby to kind and beautiful San Francisco!

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Evatt Gets Last Word In Fight on Big Five Veto

Australian Ends Committee Meeting With Friendly Jibe

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24 (AP).—Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, lost out in his turbulent fight against writing Big Five veto power into the new world charter; but he got in the last word.

At the final steering committee meeting of the San Francisco Conference, Manuel C. Gallagher, of Peru, was handing out compliments. He proposed a standing vote of acclamation for representatives of the five big powers. As soon as this had been given he suggested a similar tribute to Dr. Evatt as "the great champion of the smaller nations."

Dr. Evatt in the course of his reply looked toward the end of the table where members of the Big Five were seated and remarked: "I would like to say a great deal more but I am afraid somebody might exercise their power to veto against me."

The meeting ended in a burst of laughter.

Text of Charter Preamble

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24 (AP).—The complete text of the preamble of the United Nations Charter as submitted to the steering committee of the United Nations Conference which is subject to change before the final conference session is as follows:

Preamble

We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for law and the pledged word can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods to insure that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

To employ international means for the economic and social advancement of all peoples have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the City of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Australian Denounces Evatt's Frisco Course

Sydney, Australia, June 24 (AP)—The position taken by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's Minister of External Affairs, at the San Francisco conference was bitterly attacked today by Joseph Abbott, senior Country party member of the House of Representatives.

Abbott, addressing a Country party rally, said Evatt, an Australian delegate to the conference, had aligned this country with "ragtag and bobtail" nations.

He declared Evatt should have first made himself heard in the councils of the Empire and, as a representative of the Commonwealth, should have spoken as one voice with the Empire at the San Francisco conference.

France To Ask Inquiry

San Francisco, June 24 (AP)—French sources at the United Nations conference said today France intends to ask the United Nations organization to intervene in the Syrian-Lebanon troubles by sending a three-nation commission to the Middle East to investigate facts of the recent events and report on its findings to the world organization.

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Readmission Of Italy Up To I.L.O. This Week

Quebec, June 24 (AP)—Readmission of Italy to the International Labor Organization will be discussed by the governing body of the I.L.O. this week in continuing meetings of its ninety-fifth session.

Fascist Italy resigned from membership when she quit the League of Nations. The Government of liberated Italy recently applied for readmission, and the matter has been under study by the 32-man governing board.

UNION CHIEFS WILL NOT END TIRE STRIKE

Reject Appeals Of Army, Navy And WLB To Resume Work At Akron

Washington, June 24 (AP)—Union leaders refused today to call off a strike at Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company plants in Akron, Ohio, in the face of urgent appeals from the Army, the Navy and the War Labor Board.

Rejecting the advice of public, industry and labor members of the board at an extraordinary Sunday hearing, C. V. Wheeler, president of Local 2, CIO United Rubber Workers, declared bluntly that he and other leaders could not recommend that the 18,000 war workers return to their jobs "under present conditions."

The decision drew sharp criticism from WLB Chairman George W. Taylor, who expressed the hope that the union men would change their minds after returning to Akron and talking with the idle workers.

Says Labor Leaders Fail

"This," Taylor said, "is the first time that union leaders have failed to step up to their responsibilities."

The union leaders, summoned to the hearing after refusing to appear before the board yesterday, insisted that the company provoked the strike by failing to adhere strictly to board directives for adjustment of accumulated grievances.

"The Navy has informed the board," Taylor said, "of its need immediately to obtain the heavy duty tires, aircraft tires and refueling hose made by this plant. The Army reports that the stoppage is interfering with the production of tanks and aircraft, as well as other critical military items."

Seizure Of Plants Dangerous

Taking up the union's position after WLB labor member Van Bittner urged resumption of work and suggested that seizure of plants by the Army or Navy "is dangerous to unionism," Max Johnston, union counsel, referred to "alleged shortages" of certain products and declared that Goodyear is producing for civilians some articles needed by the armed forces.

Johnston said there is a "vast stockpile" of tires in Cincinnati and that Goodyear cannot utilize its productive capacity. He said workers were being "urged" to take vacations, and that Goodrich and Firestone planned plant suspensions during the summer.

Wheeler spoke bitterly of "force arbitration" and complained that labor was expected to abide by a no-strike pledge while employers found ways to sidestep contracts. He said there is no difference between a lockout and work under intolerable conditions.

Know Conditions At Akron

"We know conditions in Akron," he said in refusing finally to accept the board's advice to call off the strike.

His decision came despite assurances from board members that action on the grievances would be speeded as much as possible under "orderly" procedure. A union meeting will be held in Akron tomorrow, at which Wheeler promised to report on the hearing here.

Chairman Taylor, saying he hoped the union yet would end the "outlaw" strike, read a letter from the War Department saying the Army "is deeply concerned over the strike which has closed the Akron plant of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company for approximately a week."

Taylor said the Navy likewise looked upon the Akron situation as impeding the war against Japan.

The army letter said "this strike represents one of the most serious blows that have been struck at army procurement during the entire course of the war."

Two hours after the hearing, the board addressed a telegram to Wheeler and other union leaders at Akron declaring the strike in violation of the no-strike, no-lockout pledge, and announcing a unanimous vote of the board ordering that the work stoppage be "terminated forthwith in the interest of the country and the employés."

"The strike," the telegram said, "is interfering with critically needed war production and is depriving our armed forces of the means with which to fight Japan.

Accumulated Grievances

"An accumulation of grievances is stated by the union to be the cause of the strike. The board stands ready once the strike is terminated to explore the procedure to be adopted for the settlement of such grievances. However, until the strike is terminated the board will not consider that problem."

In a supplemental statement, Chairman Taylor said that all members of the board are "vigorously opposed to the continuance of this strike and so announced at the public hearing this morning."

"Local union officers at the hearing," Taylor said, "promised that a full and complete report of what transpired at the hearing would be made to the membership of Local 2. The board is confident that once the membership has heard that complete report it will terminate the strike and resume critically needed production."

87,000 Workers Stay On Strike In Nation

Chicago, June 24—More than 87,000 of the nation's workers were idle tonight as standing labor dis-

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putes continued without settlement.

In Detroit more than 44,000 workers at eighteen plants remained off the job, the majority being involved in the AFL-CIO dispute over reconversion construction work in war plants. These included 22,000 Packard Motor Car Company employés. Continuance of a protest over lack of meat in lunch sandwiches kept 7,500 employés of the Briggs Manufacturing Company at home.

Approximately 650 employés of the National Malleable and Steel Castings Company of Chicago were to return to work tomorrow, but 1,100 workers at the R. R. Donnelley & Sons Printing Company were still idle.

There were no prospects for termination of a widespread strike affecting 15,000 glass workers in ten cities. They include 8,000 from six Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plants and 7,000 from four Libbey-Owens-Ford Company plants.

More than 400 bus drivers and mechanics of the Tri-State Transit Company of Louisiana continued their two-week strike which has affected some 60,000 passengers in nine states.

ANDERSON SEES HOPE FOR END OF MEAT SHORTAGE

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New Agriculture Chief Says House Action Will Curb Black Markets.

MAKES HIM FOOD CZAR

Revised Price Control Measure Goes to Conference Today.

WASHINGTON, June 24 — (AP) Clinton P. Anderson, who becomes the nation's food chief July 1, sees House changes in the price control extension bill as assuring the breakup of the meat black market.

The Democratic congressman from New Mexico would not discuss other far-reaching amendments which would make him a virtual czar over everything the nation eats, but in an interview today he said of the new House rule on livestock slaughter:

Gets Weapon

"It hands me a weapon to deal with the black market in meat and to channel more meat to the dinner table.

"It gives me authority to require affirmative proof of the destination of every carcass of beef. I intend to revoke the license of any slaughterer furnishing meat for the black market."

The House, to an accompaniment of shouts, "we want meat," wrote the new slaughter rules last night and voted Anderson unprecedented food powers including a veto over the Office of Price Administration on eatables, before it passed the bill extending the OPA for a year.

Those changes, and another giving Federal District courts jurisdiction over appeals from OPA orders, are subject to Senate concurrence.

Anderson will be sworn in a week hence as President Truman's choice for Secretary of Agriculture, succeeding Claude R. Wickard. The President has announced that he also will head the heretofore-separate War Food Administration.

The livestock amendment, by Representative Patman (D-Tex.), permits unlimited slaughter in all plants, large and small, certified by the agriculture secretary as sanitary; sets aside restrictions on interstate transportation of meat not federally inspected, and permits the Army to purchase meat without such inspection, so long as it comes from plants certified as sanitary.

Just returned from a cross-continent swing with the House Food Investigating committee, of which he is chairman, Anderson said:

"If you go back to these slaughterers who are forcing the small retailers to get these illegal prices, you can force meat into legitimate channels of trade."

The OPA extension bill goes tomorrow to a Senate-House conference committee, to adjust the different versions between the two houses on what kind of life price control and rationing will lead during the next year.

Plan Erasures

Administrationists let it be known they will exhaust every recourse to erase at least one House and one Senate amendment from the legislation. They are:

1. The amendment by Representative Dirksen (R-Ill.), approved by the House 200 to 164, to give those aggrieved by OPA orders or rulings the right of appeal to Federal District courts. Appeal now is only to the Emergency Court of Appeals.

Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) of the House Banking committee said the Dirksen amendment would make price control and rationing "incapable of enforcement." It would permit different interpretations from one court district to another, he said, pulling scarce goods to areas where restrictions are loosened.

2. The Senate-approved amendment by Sen. Wherry (R-Neb.), which would set up a cost-plus pricing system for farm products. The President and heads of the three major national farm organizations have called for erasure of this amendment—the farm leaders saying they prefer the parity system of pricing.

The House kicked over administration traces yesterday to approve the amendment by Representative Andersen (R-Minn.), giving the agriculture secretary supreme veto authority over allocation, distribution and pricing of food, earlier it killed the so-called "Hoover" amendment by Representative Jenkins (R-O.) which would have given OPA's food pricing—but not rationing—powers to the agriculture secretary.

Gets More Powers

It was evident, however, that the Andersen veto amendment, approved 211 to 155, hands Anderson vastly more powers than the Jenkins amendment which was beaten 198 to 178.

The House sanctioned a Senate amendment by Sen. Barkley (D.-Ky.) guaranteeing a profit for meat processors. But that body never even considered the Senate's Wherry cost-plus farm pricing rider.

Many Republican - sponsored amendments, intended to place various general curbs on OPA and to assure profits, were rejected by the House.

The Patman meat amendment eased through 372 to 3.

OPA top officials were reluctant to discuss the House action today, principally because the final disposition of the legislation still is subject to the conference committee action.

As to the Senate view of the House action, Senator George (D.-Ga.) had this to say:

"It does mean that something must be done to curb the waste of food and to provide more essential foods for people here at home. The amendments indicate the widespread disapproval of food distribution in the United States."

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STABILITY URGED AS POSTWAR GOAL FOR EMPLOYMENT

WASHINGTON, June 24 — (AP) Congressional ideas for maintaining the nation's economy should emphasize stability, rather than what to do when instability has been allowed to develop, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Marriner S. Eccles said today.

Eccles had been asked by Chairman Wagner (D-N.Y.) of the Senate Banking committee to submit comments on a bill pending before the committee which would have the government step in with Federal expenditures when private enterprise is unable to maintain "continuing full employment."

In a letter to Wagner, Eccles said an over-all guide or mandate by Congress is desirable, but he questioned whether "continuing full employment" is a proper definition for the bill's objective.

"There might be continuing full employment in a primitive economy with a very low standard of living," he said. "That manifestly is not what is intended.

"We have more jobs seeking men than men seeking jobs under war-time conditions, but the labor force is greatly expanded by many who in peacetime should be in school, or retired, or who would be occupied in the household, and maximum levels of employment and production are attained at the cost of heavy budgetary deficits.

"The inevitable result of forcing a peacetime economy to the levels of employment and production attained under the pressures of wartime would be uncontrollable inflation and subsequent economic collapse."

Eccles said it seemed to him that the thing really sought "is a general declaration that government action and policy should be directed toward the goal of stabilized economic progress, with the greatest possible encouragement to individual initiative and private enterprise and with the fullest sustainable employment of labor."

Less emphasis, Eccles declared, should be placed upon the Federal government's "residual responsibility to intervene with large expenditures as offsets for deflationary conditions."

NAVY IS PRAISED FOR HUGE SAVING OF GOODS ABROAD

WASHINGTON, June 24—(AP) A House committee said today that good management has resulted in less than $10,000,000 in Navy equipment remaining in Europe and North Africa for local disposal when it might have totalled $500,000,000.

Back from a 28-day study of naval bases in those areas, Republican Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex), chairman of a House Naval Affairs subcommittee, told a reporter:

"The man who planned the supplying of all these bases did a lot of good guessing and as a consequence the American taxpayers have less than $10,000,000 worth of property over there for local disposal.

"If it had not been for good business management, and the fact that decommissioning began with D-Day a year ago, the value of the goods left for disposal might have been $500,000,000."

In a formal report on its findings, the subcommittee suggested that it might be feasible to transfer the important naval bases now at Oran, North Africa, and Exeter, England, to the Pacific theater for re-establishment as complete operating units.

The committee told Secretary of the Navy Forrestal that such a procedure might be preferable to piecemeal transfer of strategic items back to the United States, and local disposal of less important material.

Under an existing Navy order, equipment and materials not needed by the Army or Navy in the area of their location are classified as to their essentiality, and those of critical character must be sent back to this country at once. Less essential material can be shipped back later, sent to some other area or disposed of locally.

Referring to this system, the committee said.

"When that procedure is applied to a well-rounded base such as Oran, which is completely equipped and stocked to service a fleet, we have some doubt as to its soundness.

"If this base is to be dismembered by taking from it a relative small amount of materials it will have added little to the prosecution of the war, and the balance of its equipment and supplies will not be of such a character as to meet the requirements of any aggregate of ships.

"It is estimated that all of the equipment and supplies at Oran could be transferred to the Pacific by using only from 8 to 10 Liberty ships."

A similar suggestion was made about the Exeter base.

The committee recommended that the Treasury requirement that only American currency be accepted in sales of surplus supplies in the areas of the establishments be modified to permit payment by the foreign buyers of their own exchange.

"The requirement that sales for for cash be made for United States dollars seems absurd in the light of the known lack of United States dollars abroad," the committee concluded.

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Brazil to Aid Pacific Allies

War Declaration 'Not Merely Lip Service,' Says Military Leader

MIAMI, Fla., June 24 (AP).—Brazil's declaration of war against Japan "is not merely a matter of lip service," declared Brigadier General Alvaro Fiuza de Castro, chief of ordnance of the Brazilian military forces and chairman of the Brazilian - American military commission.

"Now that Brazil has declared war on Japan, we will naturally go ahead as in the past, with the fullest sort of co-operation with the United States and our other allies," General Fiuza told newspaper men.

The general headed a delegation of Brazilian Army officers who came to this country in May to tour military installations and war plants.

Will Defer Railroad Men

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—In a move to speed redeployment of troops to the Pacific, Selective Service today ordered special consideration of deferment requests for Western railroad employees.

Instructions to local draft boards said this consideration had been urged by the Army and Navy and the Office of Defense Transportation for men on certain jobs with railroads operating west of Lake Michigan, the Illinois-Indiana State line and the Mississippi River.

In its memorandum to local boards, Selective Service said the impact of redeployment "will fall most heavily upon the Western railroads and traffic will steadily increase to an all-time peak in December, 1945."

PATTON BACKS PREPAREDNESS

Tells Neighbors That Policy Will Make This Last War

Hamilton, Mass., June 24 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., today told 5,000 cheering neighbors that this "will be the last war if we are prepared."

Speaking at a reception on the Hamilton High School lawn, General Patton asserted "the war has not ended. It will take blood, sweat and honest labor to win.

"If the 5th Division took a day off to go to the races when it was at the Rhine, what would happen? When you do things like that you are gambling with the life blood of brave Americans who died because they were not supported."

What It Has Meant

He told the residents of the town in which he makes his summer home that "the more one travels where you can buy hosiery in drug stores and where bridges are still in position you were bound to realize what your soldiers, airmen and sailors have kept from you."

"I speak primarily on behalf of the Western Task Force of the 7th and 3d armies because I have been particularly associated with them. I also speak in behalf of the other armies, the Navy and the Air Force.

"They are all Americans and worthy of your love and respect."

Calls It Tough Going

"We must remember," General Patton declared, "that the only excuses for the horrors of war are glories. Without suffering we would be nowhere. It is tough going. You've got to wear a slate in your pants. I have. When you realize how your boys have gone through Hell but have always gone forward, war has done something for them."

The General was given a silver bowl of Paul Revere design to match the silver platter presented to him in Boston last week.

He kissed the hand of 9-year-old Elsie Ostrom after she had presented Mrs. Patton with a bouquet of flowers.

Following the reception General Patton shook hands with more than 3,000 neighbors and friends and thanked them for the tribute paid him.

Honors Bestowed

Further honor was bestowed upon the tough, rough commander of the 7th Army when Miss Betsy Seltis, a member of the graduating class, and the high school glee club sang "God of Battles," his own

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composition.

Mrs. Patton was similarly honored by the high school band which played her composition, "Salute to the Armed Forces."

The General's composition, revealing "Blood and Guts" to be a poet as well as a first-class fighting man, was published many months ago.

Cruiser Albany Launching Scheduled for Saturday

4th Ship to Bear Name Will Be Sponsored by Flyer's Mother

BOSTON, June 24 (AP).—The fourth U. S. S. Albany to be added to the fleet in ninety-nine years will slide down the ways Saturday afternoon at Quincy, the Navy announced tonight.

Named for the capital of New York State, the cruiser will be sponsored by Mrs. Elizabeth F. Pinckney, whose son, Lieutenant Alexander M. Pinckney, was shot down over Germany and held prisoner for ten months. He is expected to attend the ceremony.

The first U. S. S. Albany, a sloop-of-war, was launched in 1836 and lost at sea in 1854. The second, launched ten years later, was a screw sloop-of-war which served as a North Atlantic squadron flagship. Decommissioned in 1870, the Albany sold for $4,800.

The third ship to bear the name was a cruiser built in England and purchased from Brazil in 1898.

Mitchell Heads Marine Airbases On Atlantic

San Diego, Cal., June 24 (AP)—Assignment of Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Mitchell as commanding officer of Marine Corps air bases on the Atlantic coast, with headquarters at Cherry Point, N.C., was announced today.

General Mitchell, who for more than two years commanded the 1st Marine Air Wing in the Solomons and the Philippines, had just returned to the Marine air depot here. After his leave he will assume his new duties.

A native of New Britain, Conn., Mitchell was director of Marine aviation in Washington, prior to his command in the Pacific.

Truman At Fort Lewis

Olympia, Wash., June 24 (AP)—President Truman today drove with Gov. Mon C. Wallgren and Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) to Fort Lewis, 18 miles away, where, at the army post chapel he joined in prayer for an early victory and an enduring peace.

Eisenhower Hailed At St. Louis Stop

St. Louis, June 24 (AP)—Slightly hoarse but smiling as usual, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower acknowledged the acclaim of an estimated 5,000 St. Louisans today as he paused briefly to change trains en route to Washington.

The General and his party left their special car from Abilene, Kan., only long enough to change to the Pennsylvania Railroad, but from the platform he waved and smiled to the crowd which had gathered at the station.

He gave a "thumbs up" salute for photographers and then shouted to the crowd, "Let's keep 'em up until it's over in the Pacific."

He was officially welcomed to the city by Mayor A. P. Kaufmann and George C. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

As the train moved eastward through Illinois crowds gathered at railroad stations to catch a glimpse of the general. At Effingham, Ill., he came to the rear platform during a brief stop and shook hands with more than 75 persons who had congregated about the train.

Order Restored in Reich, Gen. Devers Says in N.Y.

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Returning Commanders Predict Easing of Non-Fraternization Ban.

NEW YORK, June 24.—(AP) Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the Sixth Army Corps, returned from Europe today and declared the situation in Germany is becoming so orderly that "we are thinking of taking arms away from a majority of those in the army of occupation."

"The Germans," he said, "will obey when they know they have met their master, and they know we are their master now."

The four-star general, who also is deputy Supreme Allied commander, Mediterranean theater of operations, was one of 12 general officers who came home in four planes. Twenty-four field grade and junior officers and 26 enlisted men accompanied them.

Gen. Devers discussed the European situation at a press conference, along with Gen. Joseph C. McNarney, commander of American forces in the Mediterranean theater; Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, commander of the Ninth Army; Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., commander of the 76th Infantry, and Col. Creighton W. Abrams, of tank force fame at Bastogne.

Generals Devers, McNarney and Simpson agreed that:

1. Hitler is dead.
2. Non-fraternization orders in Germany must be relaxed.
3. Germany has been so utterly defeated that there is no chance of her starting a war for a long time.

Gen. Devers said "our only job" now in Germany was to see that the people "do not get out of step."

"Easy to Handle"

"They are easy to handle," he said. "They are in the habit of taking orders. They look to their superiors for orders and at the moment we are their superiors.

"Their cities and their industries have been destroyed. It will take them years to restore their cities. They are hard-working people and do not look for trouble. The professional soldiers did not work and hid behind that profession. The general staff has been destroyed, and for my part I would shoot those who remain."

Gen. Devers would not estimate the length of time an army of occupation would be kept in Germany but he said "it will be for a long time." He expressed belief the German people would accept a democratic form of government when the Allies got around to giving them an opportunity of having a free election.

As for the non-fraternization order, he said:

"The average G.I. is not breaking this rule—only the small percentage of men who would break any rule anywhere. Nevertheless, something must be done about it. And something will be done."

Gen. McNarney said the rule soon would be relaxed in Austria. Later, he added, "the Austrians will be given an opportunity to hold a free election and afterward function as an independent state."

Gen. Simpson, asked to compare the fighting abilities of Germans and Japanese, said he believed the Japanese fought with more fanaticism but there was no question that "we will take them, either on the open field or otherwise."

"Will Lick Japs"

Gen. Devers said the Japs would fight harder than the Germans but declared "we can and will lick them." If there is a showndown battle in China, he asserted, American armor easily will triumph.

All three of the generals denied there was any ill-feeling in France against the United States. Devers and McNarney praised the French army for its work in Italy.

Gen. McNarney was met at La-Guardia Field by Army officials and his wife, Helen. He was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Paul W. Kendall, acting commander of the 88th Infantry division.

Another air arrival was Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, Eighth Air Force commander, who said:

"If Emperor Hirohito of Japan could have come down close and seen with me the devastation wrought by our bombers in Germany and other parts of Europe, he would quit right now. Everywhere we hit became a desert and an earthquake could not have caused more damage."

Kepner, whose home is in Miami, Ind., said the airforces biggest day was Dec. 24, 1944, when "we sent over 2,000 bombers and 1,000 fighters in what I believe was the biggest raid in the war in the European theater."

Wife Greets Simpson

Lt. Gen. Simpson arrived in a third plane. His wife, Mrs. Ruth Simpson of Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., dashed up the stair-ramp to greet him.

"I could do this indefinitely," commented the General as he repeated a "movie kiss" for photographers and newsreel men.

Maj. Gen. S. LeRoy Irwin, commander of the 12th Army Corps; Maj. Gen. Horace L. McBride, and Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, provost-marshal, general headquarters, ETO, stepped from the fourth and last of the group of planes.

Others arriving included Maj. Gen. William M. Hoge, assistant chief of staff, who captured the Remagen bridge; Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, commander of the 102nd Infantry division; Brig. Gen. Julian M. Chappell, commander of the 50th Troop Carrier Wing of the Ninth Troop Carrier Command, and Maj. John D. Horn.

9,000 YANKS ARRIVE IN N.Y. FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, June 24—(AP) More than 6,500 cheering soldiers of the 97th Infantry division who battled their way through the Ruhr arrived today aboard the transport Brazil en route to the Pacific war theater.

The Brazil, flying the flags of the United Nations, was one of seven ships bringing nearly 9,000 returning veterans of the European war into port.

The infantrymen were accompanied by their commander, Brig. Gen. Milton Baldridge of Long Beach, Calif., who said of his men.

"Never did they act like a new division but fought from the beginning like veterans. What they did may not have been in general heroic but it helped in the final victory.

"We considered that we were only loaned to the European theater and felt we were destined ultimately for the Pacific area."

The 97th division took part in the Central Europe campaign for four months and on V-E day was one of the few American divisions still attacking.

Jewish Emergency Committee Dissolved

New York, June 24 (AP)—Dissolution of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe was announced today on behalf of its executive board by William S. Bennet and Oscar W. Ehrhorn.

The committee, organized as an emergency instrument to seek Government action in rescuing Jews in German-dominated lands, said that with the liberation of Europe and imminent liquidation of the War Refugee Board "its mandate has expired."

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LONDON (Cola Cort)

IN HIS ABSENCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, CHIEF SECRETARY J.V.W.

SHAW WILL ADMINISTER THE GOVERNMENT.

BREMEN, JUNE 24 -(AP)- MAJOR GEN. MARION J. KANISKY, OF BALTIMORE, MD., A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION IN THIS SECTOR, WAS INJURED SERIOUSLY THURSDAY NIGHT WHEN HE SWERVED HIS JEEP TO AVOID HITTING A GERMAN CIVILIAN PEDESTRIAN.

DOCTORS AT THE AMERICAN 24TH EVACUATION HOSPITAL SAID HE

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SUFFERED THE LOSS OF HIS LEFT EYE AND A BADLY LACERATED KNEE IN THE RESULTANT CRASH.

THEY SAID HE WAS RECOVERING RAPIDLY, HOWEVER, AND HERE WAS ABLE TO RECEIVE VISITORS.

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KAMISKY FORMERLY WAS ARMY MARINE SUPERINTENDENT AT CHARLESTON, S.C.

CHUNGKING JUNE 24-(AP)-JAPANESE RESISTANCE HAS STIFFENED AT THE FORMER U.S.14TH AIR BASE CITY OF LIUCHOW IN KWANGSI PROVINCE, WITH CHINESE FORCES CONTINUING THE ATTACK ON THE SOUTH RAILROAD STATION, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN PROGRESS AT THE STRATEGIC CITY.

IN THE MARITIME PROVINCE OF CHEKIANG THE ENEMY WAS REPORTED WITHDRAWING STEADILY FROM WENCHOW, 220 MILES SOUTH OF SHANGHAI, TOWARD NINGPO. JAPANESE FORCES WITHDRAWING ALONG A COASTAL HIGHWAY REACHED HWANGYEN, 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF WENCHOW, ON FRIDAY, AND WERE ENGAGED BY CHINESE FORCES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IN THE RENEWED FIGHTING IN SOUTHWESTERN HONAN PROVINCE CHINESE RECAPTURE OF SHACHIAOCHENG, A SMALL TOWN NEAR THE IMPORTANT JAPANESE STRONGHOLD OF NANYANG, ON JUNE 12 WAS BELATEDLY REPORTED IN A CHINESE PRESS DISPATCH.

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CHUNKKING (ADD XY PROVINCE.

THE 14TH AIR FORCE'S DAILY ATTACKS AGAINST JAPANESE POSITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS YESTERDAY WERE CONCENTRATED ON ENEMY OBJECTIVES IN SOUTH CHINA AND FRENCH INDOCHINA.

BOMB-CARRYING P-51 MUSTANGS BLASTED THE WHITE CLOUD AIRFIELD AT CANTON UNOPPOSED BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT WHILE OTHER FIGHTER-BOMBERS SWEPT UP AND DOWN THE SI (WEST) RIVER BETWEEN CANTON AND TANCHUK, 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LIUCHOW, DESTROYING AND DAMAGING ENEMY SHIPPING.

IN INDOCHINA, WHERE THE JAPANESE ALSO FAILED TO PUT UP ANY AERIAL OPPOSITION, AMERICAN MITCHELL BOMBERS AND MUSTANG FIGHTER-BOMBERS ATTACKED JAPANESE-OPERATED RAILROADS AND HIT A SPAN OF THE PHULANGTSUI BRIDGE NORTHEAST OF THE CAPITAL CITY OF HANOI.

JAPANESE BARRACKS AT LANGSON, NEAR THE INDOCHINA-CHINA FRONTIER 90 MILES NORTHEAST OF HANOI, WERE BLASTED AND AN AIRDROME AT VINH ON THE COAST 155 MILES SOUTH OF HANOI, ALSO WAS ATTACKED.

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BY MURLIN SPENCER

HONOLULU, JUNE 25-(AP)-SOME OF BASEBALL'S GREATEST NAMES WHO MADE OAHU ONE OF THE GREATEST ISLANDS FOR BASEBALL FANS ARE MOVING OUT--OR WILL MOVE OUT--TO OUTLYING ISLANDS.

"MILITARY REQUIREMENTS" AND A DECISION TI GIVE GI'S ON THE OUTER FRINGES AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE NOT ONLY THE ARMY AIR FORCE'S BASEBALL STARS BUT TENNIS STARS AS WELL IS BEHIND THE MOVE.

THE DECISION PROMPTED THE CANCELLATION OF THE JUNE 24 ALL-STAR GAME AND BROUGHT A HALT TO THE ARMY AIR FORCES BASEBALL LEAGUE, SAID LIEUT. COL. EDGAR B.STANGBURY, CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICE FOR AAF IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS.

BASEBALL AND TENNIS STARS GOING FORWARD WILL BE ASSIGNED TO REGULAR MILITARY DUTIES AS THEY WERE IN OAHU, BUT IN ADDITION WILL PROVIDE ENTERTAINMENT FOR SERVICEMEN.

"THIS MOVE IS CONSISTENT WITH AAF POLICY TO PROVIDE THE BEST IN

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ENTERTAINMENT FOR SERVICE PERSONNEL--AND AS THE WAR ADVANCES TOWARD JAPAN SO WILL SPECIAL SERVICES ACTIVITIES." HE SAID.

LIEUT. DON BUDGE, 30-YEAR-OLD, RED-HAIRED TENNIS STAR AND SGT. FRANK PARKER, 29, U.S. NATIONAL AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPION, ALREADY HAVE DEPARTED.

AMONG THE BIG LEAGUERS WHO HAVE GONE OR WILL GO ARE ENOS SLAUGHTER, ST.LOUIS CARDINALS; JOE GORDON, NEW YORK YANKEES; MICK JUN 25 1945 MCCORMICK, DON LANG AND BOB ADAMS OF THE CINCINNATI REDS; TEX HUGHSON, BOSTON RED SOX; JOHNNY STURM, NEW YORK YANKEES; TAFT WRIGHT AND DARIO LODIGIANI, CHICAGO WHITE SOX; BILLY HITCHCOCK, BIRDIE TEBBETTS, DETROIT TIGERS; STAN ROJECK AND LEW RIGGS, BROOKLYN DODGERS; MAX WEST AND NANNY FERNANDEZ, BOSTON BRAVES; WALT JUDNICH AND CHARLIE STEVENS, ST.LOUIS BROWNS AND SUCH PITCHING STARS AS CHUBBY DEAN, CLEVELAND INDIANS, JOHNNY BEASLEY, ST.LOUIS CARDINALS AND SID HUDSON, WASHINGTON SENATORS.

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MANILA, JUNE 24-(AP)-CAPTURED DOCUMENTS LIST 82,012 JAPANESE WOUNDED IN THE PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN, A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY -- AND IT IS BELIEVED MOST OF THEM EITHER DIED OR THEIR DEATH WAS ORDERED BY THE JAPANESE MILITARY.

ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE IS BELIEVED TO AVE RECOVERED.

EVIDENCE HAS BEEN FOUND THAT THE ENEMY MILITARY LEADERS RUTHLESSLY ORDERED EXTERMINATION OF THEIR WOUNDED.

ONE CONFISCATED ORDER BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE JAPANESE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION'S SEVENTH TANK REGIMENT READ:

"CONCERNING THOSE WOUNDED: MEN WHO ARE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED WILL PARTICIPATE IN THIS BATTLE. WHEN MEN WOUNDED ARE NOT ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN BATTLE, THEIR UNIT LEADERS WILL SEE TO IT THAT THEY END THEIR LIVES."

THE BODIES OF 120 BAYONETED AND SHOT NIPPONESE SOLDIERS WERE FOUND IN AN ABANDONED ENEMY FIELD HOSPITAL ON NORTHERN LUZON.

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MANILA, MONDAY, JUNE 25-(AP)-JAPAN'S LAST MAJOR STRONGHOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES TOTTERED TODAY AS AMERICAN FORCES AND YANK-LED FILIPINO GUERRILLAS CONVERGED IN THE HEART OF LUZON'S RICH CAGAYAN VALLEY WHERE AN ESTIMATED 20,000 NIPPONESE HAVE BEEN TRAPPED.

THE DOOMED JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKED FIERCELY AGAINST COL. RUSSELL W. VOLCKMANN'S GUERRILLAS AT TUGUEGARAO, CAPITAL OF CAGAYAN PROVINCE. DRIVING TOWARD THAT POINT FROM THE SOUTH WAS THE U.S. 37TH (OHIO) INFANTRY DIVISION. TO THE NORTH, IN THE REAR OF THE VOLCKMANN FIGHTERS, WERE OTHER GUERRILLA UNITS LED BY TROOPS OF THE AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY. JUN 25 1945

AT TUGUEGARAO THE DARING GUERRILLAS, WHO SEIZED THE CITY FOUR DAYS AGO, WERE FIGHTING OFF JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS. THE FANATICAL NIPPONESE WERE USING TANKS, MORTARS AND ARTILLERY IN AN EFFORT TO DRIVE THE GUERRILLAS FROM THE STRATEGIC PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, ROAD JUNCTION ON THE CAGAYAN MAIN NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAY.

RACING TO HELP THESE GUERRILLAS, SOLDIERS OF THE 37TH BUCKEYE DIVISION WERE LAST REPORTED OFFICIALLY ONLY 17 MILES SOUTH OF TUGUEGARAO. GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID IN HIS SUNDAY COMMUNIQUE THAT THIS OUTFIT HAD SURGED NORTHWARD 13 MILES IN ONE DAY.

WITH APARRI, LUZON'S NORTHERNMOST PORT IN THEIR HANDS, ELEMENTS OF THE SIXTH ARMY AND FIERCE IGOROT TRIBESMEN FROM THE BENGUET MOUNTAINS, WERE PRESSING SOUTH TOWARD TUGUEGARAO. THIS FIGHTING MACHINE OF YANKS AND NATIVE TRIBESMEN WAS REPORTED SATURDAY TO HAVE ADVANCED EIGHT MILES FROM APARRI HEADED FOR JUNCTURE WITH THE VOLCKMANN GUERRILLAS AND THE RIVER-HOPPING 37TH.

WITH GUERRILLAS OLDING THE TRAILS LEADING INTO THE WILD MOUNTAINS FLANKING THE VALLEY THE JAPANESE FACE LIQUIDATION IN THE VERY AREA

WHERE THEY MADE THEIR FIRST INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES ON DEC. 10, 1941. THEY INVADED THROUGH APARRI.

ON MOUNTAIN BATTLE FRONTS WEST OF THE CAGAYAN COUNTRY OTHER YANK FORCES BATTLED AGAINST STUBBORN JAPANESE RESISTANCE. THE SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISION MET STRONG OPPOSITION NEAR KIANGAN, A JAPANESE BASE. UNITS OF THIS DIVISION WERE TWO MILES BEYOND CAPTURED PINGKIAN.

JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON MINDANAO ISLAND SPLIT WIDE OPEN THE TROOPS OF THE 24TH DIVISION CAPTURED GUNALANG AND LITTLE BAGUIO, IN THE DAVAO GULF AREA.

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HDQTRS 21ST BOMBER COMMAND AND TIMES

IWO AS A MORALE BUILDER IS BEST SUMMED UP IN THE MEN'S OWN WORDS:

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"TAKE A LOOK AT THE FACES OF CREWMEN WHO HAVE JUST LANDED AFTER SWEATING OUT A TRIP BACK FROM THE EMPIRE AND THEN YOU'LL KNOW THE IMPORTANCE OF IWO JIMA."

LIEUT. DON S.MIDLAM, OF (548 WEST MARKET ST.) LIMA, O., SAYS,

"WHENEVER I LAND ON IWO I THANK GOD AND THE MEN WHO FOUGHT FOR IT."

"AS A FIGHTER ESCORT BASE," SAYS CAPT. FREDERICK D. WEBBER, OF AMITYVILLE, N.Y., SQUADRON COMMANDER, "IWO IS ANOTHER B-29 MORALE FACTOR. P-51 MUSTANGS OF THE 7TH FIGHTER COMMAND HAVE COVERED THE SUPERFORTS ON MORE THAN SIX DIFFERENT MISSIONS. THIS ENABLES THE SUPERFORTS TO BOMB FROM LOWER ALTITUDES, HENCE WITH GREATER ACCURACY. THE FIGHTERS DESTROY ENEMY PLANES BOTH WHEN ESCORTING AND ON THEIR OWN INDEPENDENT IWO BASES.

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"BECAUSE THE WEATHER OVER JAPAN IS NOTORIOUSLY BAD, IWO ENABLES THE FORECASTERS TO GET UPPER AIR DATA PREVIOUSLY UNAVAILABLE AND

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SPLITS THE ROUTE INTO TWO COMPARATIVELY SHORT FORECASTS INSTEAD OF ONE LONG ONE. FROM IWO MORE WEATHER STRIKES ARE POSSIBLE, ENABLING BETTER BOMB STRIKE PLANNING--AND THEREFORE SAVING PLANES, LIVES AND ENHANCING POTENTIAL ENEMY DAMAGE."

LIEUT. COL. JOHN R.MANEY, GROUP OPERATIONS OFFICER, OF (1400 5TH AVE EAST) CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., POINTS OUT:

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"IWO MEANS MORE THAN THE LIVES OF B-29 CREWMEN SAVED NOW. IWO MEANS INCREASED OPERATIONS AGAINST AN ENEMY WE ALL FACE. IT MEANS NEW TACTICS AND TOTAL AIR WAR AGAINST THE JAP MAINLAND AT AN EARLIER DATE AND A QUICKER FINISH FOR THE AR FOR EVERYONE. AND THAT QUICKER FINISH MEANS THE LIVES OF MANY AMERICAN SOLDIERS."

THE FIRST SUPERFORTRESS LANDED ON IWO MARCH 4 WHILE THE BATTLE FOR THE ISLAND WAS STILL FLAMING. LIEUT. RAYMOND F.MALO, OF DANVILLE, ILL., THE PILOT, WAS RUNNING SHORT OF FUEL AFTER A TOKYO STRIKE.

THE GREATEST NUMBER OF EMERGENCY LANDINGS IN ONE DAY WAS 81 ON JUNE 1 AFTER A FORCE OF MORE THAN 450 B-29S HIT OSAKA. IN THE THREE MONTH PERIOD OUT OF 149 COMBAT BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST JAPAN, THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND SAID, ONLY 32 MISSIONS FAILED TO PRODUCE A SINGLE EMERGENCY LANDING ON IWO.

BY RALPH MORTON

WAKDE ISLAND, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)- DIFFICULTIES IN GLIDER PICKUP TESTS ON THIS BLISTERING CORAL ISLAND TODAY DELAYED PREPARATIONS FOR THE RESCUE OF A WAC CORPORAL AND TWO ARMY MEN WHO HAVE BEEN MAROONED IN AN ISOLATED NEW GUINEA VALLEY SINCE AN AIR CRASH MAY 13.

COL. RAY T.ELSMORE, OF MENLO PARK, CALIF., FAR EASTERN

AIR COMMAND CARGO CHIEF, EXPRESSED HOPE THE RESCUE COULD BE EFFECTED WITHIN A FEW DAYS, HOWEVER.

IN THE FIRST TEST TODAY, THE C-47 TRANSPORT THAT IS TO SNATCH A GLIDER OUT OF THE VALLEY FLEW TOO LOW AND SPLINTERED THE POLES FROM WHICH A NYLON GLIDER CABLE HAD BEEN SUSPENDED.

THE PLANE THEN STARTED TO LAND WITHOUT REELING IN ITS SNATCH HOOK, BUT SIGNAL FLARES WARNED IT OFF.

ON ANOTHER TEST THE WINCH MECHANISM JAMMED AND THE TREMENDOUS SHOCK OF THE SNATCH BROKR THE CABLE.

INCIDENTALLY, THE CABLE CONTAINS ENOUGH NYLON TO HAVE MADE 2,400 PAIRS OF HOSIERY.

FROM THE HIDDEN VALLEY, CAPT.CECIL WALTERS, PARACHUTIST WHO IS DIRECTING RESCUE OPERATIONS, RADIOED THAT THE WAC, CPL. MARGARET HASTINGS OF OWEGO, N.Y., "HAS A ROYAL BOUDOIR RIGGED UP FROM A PARACHUTE CARGO CANOPY."

HE ADDED, "SHE'S GETTING ALONG WITH 14 MEN HERE AS WELL AS ANY COULD, AND SO FAR NOBODY HAS CUT ANY THROATS."

HER FELLOW SURVIVORS OF THE CRASH THAT TOOK 20 LIVES ARE LT. JOHN B.MCCOLLOM OF TRENTON, MO., AND SGT.KENNETH DECKER OF KELSO, WASH.

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BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, MONDAY, JUNE 25-(AP)-JAPAN'S BEST AIRMEN AND NEWEST PLANES APPARENTLY HAVE ENTERED THE FIGHT TO FORESTALL AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT OF OKINAWA AS A BASE OF OPERATIONS AGAINST NIPPON.

HAVING LOST THE ISLAND, ONLY 325 MILES FROM JAPAN'S SOUTHERN SHORES, TO THE AMERICAN 10TH ARMY, AND SHORN OF SUFFICIENT NAVY POWER TO OPPOSE SANK PLANS TO MAKE THE ISLAND ONE HUGE AIR BASE THE NIPPONESE STRUCK THROUGH THE AIR WITH THE BEST THEY AD THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

AMERICAN PILOTS AND ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY DOWNED 59 OF THE ENEMY PLANES, PACIFIC FLEET EADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

BUT THE YANK AIRMEN SAID JAPANESE TACTICS WERE MUCH MORE SKILLFUL THAN IN PREVIOUS RAIDS, AND ENEMY PLANES INCLUDED NEW TYPES OF ARMY AND NAVY FIGHTER CRAFT AS WELL AS BOMBERS CARRYING THE RECENTLY DEVELOPED ONE-MAN BAKA ROCKET SUICIDE BOMB.

GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES, ON A VISIT TO OKINAWA SAID THE ISLAND WORLD AFFORD A "VERY GOOD" START FOR FULL SCALE AIR WAR AGAINST THE JAPAN HOMELAND, WITH 1,000-BOMBER STRIKES EXPECTED TO BE LAUNCHED BY FALL.

TENTH ARMY UNITS CONTINUED THE CLEANUP OF SURVIVING JAPANESE TROOPS HIDING AND SNIPING FROM SOUTHERN OKINAWA CAVES.

NIPPONESE DEAD ON THE ISLAND WAS ESTIMATED AT 98,564 UP TO FRIDAY NIGHT, AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, WHILE THE COUNT OF ENEMY MILITARY PRISONERS HAD RISEN TO 6,932.

THE AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENT MADE NO ADDITION TO THE PREVIOUS REPORT OF TWO U.S. LIGHT UNITS SUNK AND THREE OTHER VESSELS DAMAGED IN THE JAPANESE AIR ATTACK F THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

ARMY MUSTANG FIGHTER PLANES FROM IWO JIMA DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 69 JAPANESE PLANES IN RAIDS ON THE MYAKURIGAHARA AND SHIMODATE AIRFIELDS NORTH OF TOKYO SATURDAY. IT WAS THE LONGEST COMBAT FLIGHT YET MADE BY THE IWO-BASED MUSTANGS, SOME OF WHICH WERE OUT AS LONG AS EIGHT HOURS AND 20 MINUTES. THREE FIGHTERS WERE LOST, BUT TWO PILOTS WERE RESCUED AT SEA.

AIRFIELDS ON KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST JAPANESE HOME ISLAND, WERE HIT SATURDAY WITH UNANNOUNCED RESULTS.

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THE TWO AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK AND THREE DAMAGED IN THE OKINAWA JAPANESE RAID THURSDAY AND FRIDAY BROUGHT TO 33 THE ANNOUNCED TOTAL OF VESSELS LOST AND 57 DAMAGED BY NIPPONESE AIR AND SURFACE CRAFT SINCE THE INVASION OF THE ISLAND, APRIL 1. BASED ON PACIFIC

FLEET HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THAT 555 ALLIED SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED OFF OKINAWA UP TO JUNE 1. THE BROADCASTS SAID THE VESSELS INCLUDED 16 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 14 BATTLESHIPS SUNK AND 15 CARRIERS AND 13 BATTLESHIPS DAMAGED.)

GENERAL ARNOLD, IN PROMISING EAVY AIR BLOWS FOR JAPAN, SAID OKINAWA-BASED SUPERFORTS COULD CARRY TWICE THE BOMB LOAD THEY NOW CAN LIFT FROM THEIR MARIANAS FIELDS.

IN CONQUERING OKINAWA THE AMERICANS TOOK FOUR AIRFIELDS, TWO OF WHICH WERE IN OPERATION BEFORE THE COLLAPSE OF JAPANESE ORGANIZED RESISTANCE ON THE ISLAND. ANOTHER LARGE FIELD ON NEARBY IE ISLAND ALSO WUAS TAKEN EARLY IN THE CAMPAIGN AND PUT INTO USE BY AMERICAN FIGHTER UNITS.

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ARNOLD SAID THAT WHAT GERMANY EXPERIENCED IN AIR RAIDS "IS ONLY AN AMATEURISH EFFORT COMPARED TO WHAT JAPAN IS GOING TO GET."

HE WARNED THE JAPANESE THAT THEIR CITES, WHICH CONTAIN 80 PER CENT OF THE NATION'S INDUSTRIES, WOULD BE DESTROYED.

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BY BONNIE WILEY

GUAM, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE ARRIVAL AT BASE HOSPITALS, HUNDREDS OF MILES BEHIND THE LINES, OF MEN WOUNDED ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE IN THE FIERCE FIGHTING ON OKINAWA, IS ONE OF THE MARVELS OF THIS WAR.

I RODE A NAVY AIR EVACUATION PLANE OVER 2,400 MILES FROM GUAM TO OKINAWA AND BACK. THE PLANE TOOK OUT PRIORITY CARGO, INCLUDING MAIL, AND BROUGHT BACK PATIENTS, SOME OF WHOM HAD BEEN WOUNDED ONLY A SHORT WHILE BEFORE, ALTHOUGH THE ISLAND HAS BEEN SECURED.

PLAYING A MAJOR ROLE IN THE AIRBORNE REMOVAL OF THE WOUNDED, WHICH HIT A HIGH IN THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN, WAS A NAVY AIR EVACUATION SQUADRON WHICH FLEW 1,248,800 MILES OVER THE OCEAN TO BRING OUT 9,424 WOUNDED.

THIS SQUADRON LANDED ITS FIRST PLANE ON OKINAWA EIGHT DAYS AFTER D-DAY AND FOLLOWED WITH 446 ROUND TRIPS UNTIL THE ISLAND WAS DECLARED SAFELY IN AMERICAN HANDS. THE PLANES WILL CONTINUE THEIR SHUTTLE SERVICE SNTIL ALL THE INJURED AVE BEEN REMOVED.

IT WAS ON ONE OF THESE PLANES THAT I FLEW TODAY.

A TYPICAL PATIENT WAS A BLOND BOY FROM BOISE, IDAHO, WHO WAS HURT WHEN A JAPANESE BOMB HIT A RADIO TRUCK ON WHICH HE WAS RIDING.

"I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT HIT ME," HE SAID, "UNTIL THEY TOLD ME I HAD SHRAPNEL IN MY LEG AND LOADED ME OFF TO A FIELD HOSPITAL. IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE THAT IN A FEW HOURS I'LL BE IN A GUAM HOSPITAL. ON THE SHIP COMING UP HERE IT TOOK A HECK OF A LONG TIME."

A 19-YEAR-OLD NORTH DAKOTA BOY, CONTENTEDLY DRINKING GRAPEFRUIT JUICE GIVEN HIM BY PRETTY FLIGHT NURSE ENSIGN JANE KENDEIGH, OF OBERLIN, O., SAID:

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"WHEN A JAP SNIPER BULLET HIT ME, IT SOUNDED LIKE THE ANVIL CHORUS."

HEADED BY COMDR. JACK THORNBURG, OF ORINDA, CALIF., WHO PILOTED THE FIRST PLANE IN AND ALSO THE ONE I RODE TODAY, THE NAVY'S AIR EVACUATION FROM OKINAWA HIT ITS PEAK LATE IN MAY WITH 12 ROUND TRIPS IN 24 HOURS, BRINGING OUT 576 WOUNDED.

"IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE," SAID A MARINE FROM WISCONSIN, HIS HEAD SWATHED IN BANDAGES, "THAT THERE I WAS WITH THE JAPS TRYING TO GIVE ME A AIRCUT WITH DOGGONE ARTILLERY FIRE AND NOW HERE I AM LYING ON A PLANE FLYING HOME."

A MARINE FROM ST.LOUIS, HIS RIGHT LEG FRACTURED IN THREE PLACES BY A JAPANESE SNIPER BULLET, WAS PROPPED UP ON HIS ELBOW TELLING ME HE WAS HEADED FOR THE STATES, BUT THAT HE WOULD BE BACK BECAUSE HE WAS A MARINE AND THE MARINES HAVE TO BE IN THE FIGHT UNTIL THE WAR IS WON. HE ADDED THAT HE WAS GLAD HE WAS GETTING OUT BY

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PLANE BECAUSE THAT MEANT HE WOULD GET BACK SOONER.

BESIDES PRIORITY PASSENGERS, THESE PLANES HAVE CARRIED TO THE ISLAND 1,312,800 POUNDS OF VITAL WAR CARGO, INCLUDING 15,800 MORTAR SHELLS TO SUPPORT THE INVASION. IN ADDITION THE CARGOES HAVE INCLUDED WHOLE BLOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND 35,484,000 LETTERS IN 82 DAYS OF OPERATION.

THEY ALSO HAVE EVACUATED 4,663 WOUNDED TO ONOLULU AND HAVE TAKEN 3,830 PASSENGERS TO OKINAWA.

TYPICAL OF THE WOUNDED BROUGHT OUT OF OKINAWA WAS THE ARMY CORPORA FROM INDIANAPOLIS WHO KEPT SAYING:

"TELL ME AGAIN, PLEASE, THAT THEY ARE NOT KIDDING WHEN THEY SAY I'LL BE HOME IN INDIANA IN A FEW DAYS."

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BY HAMILTON W.FARON

ABOARD A PARATROOP OBSERVATION PLANE OVER APARRI, LUZON, JUNE 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS POURED OUT OF THE SKY TODAY TO SEAL OFF THE JAPANESE FROM THE LAST PORT OF NORTHERN LUZON.

ELEMENTS OF THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION LEAPED INTO THE APARRI BATTLE, TRAPPING THE ENEMY IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY UP WHICH THE AMERICAN 37TH INFANTRY WAS SPEEDING FROM THE SOUTH.

THERE WERE NO SIGNS OF OPPOSITION AS THE PARATROOPERS LANDED ON CAMALANIUGAN (CORRECT) AIRFIELD FOUR MILES SOUTH OF APARRI, IN AN AREA PREVIOUSLY OCCUPIED BY GUERRILLAS. THE ONLY SIGNS OF LIFE ON THE FORMER CIVILIAN AIRFIELD WERE HERDS OF CARABAO, WHICH CONTINUED GRAZING WHILE TROOPS LANDED ALL AROUND THEM.

AS THE TROOPS LANDED A SMOKE SCREEN ROLLED ACROSS THE END OF THE FIELD, CONCEALING GROUND MOVEMENTS FROM OBSERVATION BY THE JAPANESE, BELIEVED TO NUMBER 4,000 IN THE APARRI AREA.

WHILE SOME TROOPS STILL WERE STRUGGLING THROUGH WAIST-HIGH GRASS TO RENDEZVOUS POINTS THE SECOND WAVE OF THE AERIAL ATTACK ROARED IN. MULTICOLORED 'CHUTES WERE FALLING FROM PLANES,

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CARRYING PACK HOWITZERS TO BLAST THE JAPANESE FROM THE LOW HILLS TO THI SOUTH.

IN THE THIRD WAVE A FEW MINUTES LATER WERE GLIDERS. CUT LOOSE FROM TOWPLANES DIRECTLY OVER THE FIELD, THE GLIDERS--IN USE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATER--PEELED OFF SHARPLY, THEN SWOOPED GRACEFULLY TO EARTH.

INCLUDED AMONG THE GLIDERS WAS ONE NEW, LARGE CARGO TYPE WHICH CARRIED A JEEP, RADIO-EQUIPMENT TRAILER, AND AN OPERATING CREW FOR THE EQUIPMENT. OTHERS BORE JEEPS TO SPEED THE MOVEMENT OF THE GROUNDED TROOPS.

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LACK OF OPPOSITION GAVE THE ATTACK THE APPEARANCE OF A PRACTICE JUMP. SEVERAL MEN, HOWEVER, WERE INJURED BY LANDING IN BOMB CRATERS ON THE ROUGH TERRAIN. JACK DOWLING, WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CHICAGO SUN, BROKE AN ANKLE IN THE LEAP. ANOTHER JUMPER DROPPED INTO A CARABAO MUDWALLOW AND SANK DEEP INTO THE SLIME BUT CLIMBED OUT APPARENTLY UNINJURED.

THE ATTACK WAS REVENGE FOR THE PARATROOPERS UNDER LT.COL. FREDERICKS WRIGHT, JR. (WIFE AT 827 FAIR AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; HOME 937 HENDERSONVILLE ROAD, ASHVILLE, N.C.) AND THE TROOP CARRIERS COMMANDED BY COL.JOHN H.LACKEY, JR., NORFOLK, VA. BOTH HAD BEEN STATIONED AT BURAUEN AIRFIELD ON LEYTE WHEN ATTACKED BY JAPANESE PARATROOPERS LAST DECEMBER. TODAY, STRIKING AT THE ENEMY'S LAST MAJOR POSITIONS ON LUZON, THEY TOOK OFF FROM THE SAME AIRFIELD FROM WHICH THE ENEMY PARATROOPERS HAD LAUNCHED THEIR ATTACK [illegible]

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FIRST-LEAD JAPCASTS

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 24-(AP)-IN AN UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST THE TOKYO RADIO TODAY CLAIMED ENEMY "LANDING ATTEMPTS" IN THE BALIKPAPAN AREA ON THE SOUTHEASTERN COAST OF BORNEO HAD BEEN "COMPLETELY

CHECKED."

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EARLIER A TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID "APPROXIMATELY 120" AMERICAN P-38 LIGHTNING AND P-47 THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER PLANES HAD RAIDED THE AREA YESTERDAY (JAPANESE TIME). AT THE SAME TIME, THE BROADCAST ADDED, "ENEMY SURFACE CRAFT APPROACHED OUR POSITIONS."

TOKYO DECLARED THE ENEMY'S "INTENTIONS TO EFFECT LANDINGS" HAD BEEN "DEMONSTRATED" BY CONTINUAL AIR ATTACKS, NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS AND MINE-SWEEPING OPERATIONS. SINKING OF ONE MINESWEEPER OFF BALIKPAPAN ON JUNE 16, WAS CLAIMED IN THE BROADCAST, WHICH ADDED THAT ANOTHER WAS DAMAGED JUNE 20 AND THREE OTHERS "REPULSED WITH CONCENTRATED FIRE," JUNE 22.

ANOTHER NIPPONESE BROADCAST BY THE DOMEI AGENCY SAID "SEVERAL SURFACE CRAFT, OPERATING IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE AIRCRAFT, EXCHANGED FIERC[illegible]NFIRE" WITH JAPANESE SHORE BATTERIES.

JP3APW NM

SAN FRANCIS[illegible] JUNE 24-(AP)-A TOTAL OF 555 ALLIED WARSHIPS WERE SUNK OR DA[illegible] BY THE JAPANESE OFF OKINAWA UP TO JUNE 1, THE TOKYO RADIO [illegible]IMED TODAY IN AN UNCONFIRMED ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST.

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BASED ON IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS INFORMATION THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID SHIPS SUNK INCLUDED 16 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND 14 BATTLESHIPS WITH 15 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND 13 BATTLESHIPS DAMAGED.

JP336APW NM

AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE JAPANESE BROADCAST BEAMED TO AMERICA MADE THE WHOLLY UNSUBSTANTIATED CLAIM THAT 555 ALLIED SHIPS HAD BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED OFF OKINAWA UP TO JUNE 1. JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS WAS QUOTED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE SHIP LOSSES INCLUDED 16 AIR-

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CRAFT CARRIERS AND 14 BATTLESHIPS SUNK.

JAPANESE OFFICIALS HAVE MOBILIZED ALL MOTOR VEHICLES IN TOKYO IN PREPARATION TO MEET AN EXPECTED ALLIED INVASION OF JAPAN, DOMEI AGENCY SAID IN A RADIO REPORT BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES.

A BROADCAST DIRECTED TO ASIA SAID GEN. JIRO MINAMI, PRESIDENT OF THE GREAT JAPAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, NIPPON'S MASS TOTALITARIAN PARTY, ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF MICHIO YUZAWA, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS FROM OCTOBER, 1942, TO APRIL, 1943, AS AN ADVISER TO THE ASSOCIATION.

QD1246PPW

[illegible] CALLED FOR A PROTEST WEEK JULY 1-7, AND PROCLAIMED JULY 8 AN ALL-INDIA HARTAL DAY, REQUIRING GENERAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

JSA36P[illegible]V

Delegates Vote Charter; Truman in San Francisco For Parley's Close Today

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Truman Receives Ovation

Gets Great Reception From People On Arrival At 'Frisco.

SIGNING BEGINS AT 9 A. M. TODAY

Vandenberg Pledges Support To Charter—President To Address Delegates.

BULLETIN

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25. (AP)—Delegates of 50 United Nations approved by standing vote tonight a charter designed to maintain world peace.

The historic decision was made at 10:53 P. M. Pacific War Time, in the crowded floodlit San Francisco Opera House.

By Douglas B. Cornell

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25. (AP)—President Truman flew to this temporary international capital today to acclaim and be acclaimed by wounded veterans and by statesmen about to seal with a final vote a charter intended to stop wars.

Tonight, while delega[illegible] turned out for a final wo[illegible]

ing session to adopt formally the charter of a new world organization, the President looked over in the seclusion of a hill-top hotel an address with which he will conclude the conference at 5 P. M. (PWT) tomorrow.

Signing Begins This Morning

The signing of the charter itself now is expected to begin no sooner than nine tomorrow morning and may not be completed before the final conference session which is to begin at 3:30.

In a neat grey suit and hat, Mr. Truman stepped briskly from a glistening, silver, Presidential plane which had brought him from a vacation at Olympia, Wash., to nearby Hamilton Field—with a short stop at Portland, Ore.

President Heads Caravan

Escorted by sputtering motorcycles, Mr. Truman led a mile-long caravan of cars across the Golden Gate Bridge and into San Francisco. Whooping, applauding throngs—San Francisco police figured 250,000 people were packed along the street—gave the chief executive the most tumultous demonstration since he entered the White House two and a half months ago.

Standing most of the way along the 25-mile route, the President waved and grinned at the people who came out to see him. He rode through a blizzard of ticker tape and torn paper in downtown San Francisco and on up to the Fairmont Hotel.

He retired to a five-room suite in advance of a reception for all conference delegates and a dinner later with the American delegation, its principal advisers and a few outside guests.

Vandenberg Pledges Support

As one highlight of an eventful day—the next to the last of a United Nations conference which assembled exactly two months ago to erect a beacon for peace—Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) pledged his support for a "great adventure to stop World War III before it starts."

A member of the American delegation and a leading Republican in a Senate which must ratify the charter before it becomes effective, Vandenberg said in a formal statement that the document had its infirmities but it also is "a sound basis for seeking organized peace."

"I shall sign the San Francisco charter," he declared, "and I shall make every effort to secure its ratification with reasonable speed. I shall present my complete reasons to the Senate later in the week."

Vandenberg had been expected to stand behind the charter he helped create, but he had made no formal commitment.

This was the program for the conference semi-finals in fog-enshrouded San Francisco:

Last Working Meeting

The last working meeting of the conference tonight, a plenary session in the War Memorial Opera House to accept the text of a charter for a new United Nations League.

And, if the charter is bound in time into its blue leather cover, Argentina starts the signing at a late hour.

Tomorrow, the conference ends, when the last Yugoslavian signature is scrawled on the charter and President Truman speaks.

Statesmen gathered from every corner of the globe, banded together by a will to end the curse of war, welded together the framework of a new world organization. Nine weeks of toil, more than 300 meetings of commissions and committees through which coursed a full flow of Democratic debate, finally had produced a charter.

Pattern of the Pact

This, in brief, is the pattern:

A closely-knit security council of five great powers and six smaller ones entrusted with the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security through efforts to settle disputes among nations peacefully and through application of armed might if necessary.

A general assembly of all the United Nations in which the pressure of world opinion may be brought to bear on any international problem within the whole broad sweep of the charter.

A council to attempt to resolve economic and social questions which in the past have impelled nations to resort to conflict.

A trusteeship system intended to ensure fair play for colonial and other dependent peoples and nurture their hopes for self-government and political institutions.

A new international court of justice to rule on legal issues among nations.

This complex mechanism begins working when Russia, France, Britain, China and the United States, and 23 of the 45 other nations who sign the charter, also ratify it by their own constitutional processes.

Test of Time to Determine

The test of time will determine whether it operates smoothly and effectively. But many delegates expressed agreement that it represents a vast improvement over the old League of Nations it will replace, and over the original blueprint on which they started work.

All delegations will vote tonight on the charter text and an attached statute of the international court, and on a document establishing a preparatory commission to make arrangements for the first meetings of agencies of the new world organization.

First they must approve a series of reports from:

Conference Commission I on general charter provisions; Commission II on the general assembly; Commission III on the security council; Commission IV on the court; a credentials committee which has determined who the approximately 200 signers of the charter will be; the conference steering committee.

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CHARTER SIGNING BEATS VERSAILLES

San Francisco, June 25 (A. P.).—Fifty nations, all at war with Germany and many now fighting Japan, are signing the charter for a new world organization just two days before the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Versailles Treaty was signed in the famous Hall of Mirrors of Louis XIV's palace on June 28, 1919. The birthday of the United Nations charter will be remembered as June 26, 1945.

The first world war document, negotiated in Paris during a nine-month peace conference, contained peace terms for Germany as well as the covenant of the Leage of Nations. The peace organization growing from the second world war was put together here in eight weeks—weeks which included Germany's surrender.

TRUMAN LIKELY TO REVEAL ROLE OF STETTINIUS

Position of Secretary Has Been Weakened by Talk of Replacement.

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PARLEY TASK IS COMPLETED

And With Big Three Meeting Near at Hand Decision Must Be Made Soon.

San Francisco, June 25 (A. P.).—President Truman's arrival today to help wind up the United Nations conference in a brilliant round of ceremonies and speechmaking may lead to a revelation as to the future of Edward R. Stettinius Jr. as Secretary of State.

In the American delegation and other diplomatic groups here there is considerable speculation that the President may indicate either publicly or privately his future plans for Stettinius before he leaves here tomorrow night. There are two main reasons cited for this view:

1. The prolonged speculation that Mr. Truman may intend to replace Stettinius in the secretaryship with James F. Byrnes, former Director of War Mobilization, is weakening Stettinius's official position in addition to being personally embarrassing to him.

2. Now that the conference has come up to a successful conclusion, with the charter of a new world peace organization ready for final, formal approval and signing, Stettinius's immediate task is done, and a breaking point has been reached.

Big Three Meeting Near.

A Big Three meeting is close at hand, but it is another job. If Stettinius is to prepare for it, as Secretary, he may want to know about it without delay. If Byrnes or some one else is going as Secretary—with Stettinius possibly in some other capacity—that also will have to be decided without delay, since the time is short.

It seems evident that persons close to Stettinius here do not know what the answer is, even though they refuse to discuss the situation on the ground it is a White House matter.

Some members of the American delegation predict that since the Secretary's part in the conference and the conference itself have ended in success, the President will be inclined to keep him on. This is in sharp contrast with predictions in Washington political quarters that he will be given a foreign assignment, as leading American official in the projected United Nations setup, and replaced as Secretary.

President Truman and Stettinius have not met since late May, when the Secretary paid a flying visit to the White House. Prior to that they had been associated for a few days immediately after the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt in April, but in the hurried events of those days no thought was given to change.

The Presidential Welcome.

Two months to the day after the conference opened on April 25, Mr. Truman arrives about 2:30 P. M. today at Hamilton Field from the Pacific Northwest, where he has been vacationing. Conference delegation chiefs will meet him and he will lead a procession across the Golden Gate Bridge through the city of San Francisco and up Nob Hill to the Fairmont Hotel, headquarters of the American delegation.

Dinners and receptions are a part of his schedule but the main items are two: To watch the start of the charter signing tonight and to address the final closing session tomorrow afternoon, beginning about 5 o'clock.

The charter was put into final shape by action of the conference steering committee Saturday, although theoretically it remains open to change until it has been cleared by tonight's last working plenary session, called for 9:30 o'clock. The signing is scheduled to start after that and to be resumed tomorrow morning, requiring about eight hours in all.

The Steering Committee agreed, as had been intended all along, that Poland would be allowed to sign later in the proper place (the signatures will go down alphabetically by English spelling of the names of the countries).

Among the delegates there appeared to be the widest agreement that the conference had been a huge success and that the charter of a world league, which it produced, is a much better plan than the Dumbarton Oaks system with which it started two months ago today.

DELEGATES OF U. S. HONOR STETTINIUS

JUN 26 1945

Parchment Praising Leader at Conference Is Presented at Dinner for Truman

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (AP)—In the presence of President Truman, members of the American delegation to the United Nations Conference, lauded tonight the work of Secretary Stettinius as their chief and forecast many years of service ahead for him.

Senator Connally of Texas, vice chairman of the delegation under Mr. Stettinius, presented to him a parchment containing the delegation's statement. The ceremony took place at a dinner which Mr. Stettinius gave for Mr. Truman.

The parchment was inscribed as follows:

"To
Edward R. Stettinius Jr.,
Secretary of State of the
United States of America

We who have worked as your comrades under your leadership at the San Francisco Conference wish to thank you with all our hearts for what you have done here for our country and for mankind.

We have been very proud of your courage, your determination to achieve a new world order, your unfailing persistence through moments of dark perplexity, your poise and good temper, your tactful reconciliation of those who have differed and doubted.

We are confident that in the future you will continue to render distinguished service to the United States and the United Nations and for all these years to come we offer our warmest good wishes to the chief who has led us to the Charter through the City of the Golden Gate."

The dinner, starting at 8 P. M., was attended by the following:

Gov. Earl Warren of California, Gov. Mon C. Wallgren of Washington, Senators Vandenberg of Michigan and Connally of Texas, Representatives Bloom of New York and Eaton of New Jersey, Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco, Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Gen. H. H. Arnold, Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Admiral R. E. Ingersoll, Lieut. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, Assistant Secretary of State Nelson A. Rockefeller, Green H. Hackworth, legal adviser to the State Department; Leo Pasvolsky, special assistant to the Secretary of State, Alger Hiss, secretary general of the conference; Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt; Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughan, the President's military aide; Capt. James K. Vardaman, the President's naval aide; G. Hayden Raynor, adviser to Mr. Sttinius; Dr. Isiah Bowman and Hamilton Fish Armstrong, advisers to the American delegation; Charles E. Bohlen, State Department liaison man with the White House; Durward V. Sandifer, State Department official, and Maj. T. Lloyd Tyson.

Charter Move Timing Seen As Point At Issue

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Washington, June 25 (AP)—Senate ratification of the United Nations Charter became largely a question of timing today, with 52 Senators already on record for it.

Some of the warmest advocates of American participation in the international peace-preserving organization want to take full advantage of the momentum built up at San Francisco. They want to rush the ratification resolution through the Foreign Relations Committee and out to the Senate floor.

Others counsel full, unhurried deliberations in both places. They say it would be almost physically impossible to ratify the charter in time for President Truman to take it with him to the Big Three meeting. They also believe the American people as well as the Senators would profit by a thorough study and discussion of the document.

AP Poll Results

The disclosure that at least 52 Senators are committed firmly to ratification, barring unforeseen developments, was made over the week end in an Associated Press poll.

Five more Senators said they probably would vote for it and not one came out flatly against it. Eighteen reserved their decisions; twenty could not be reached by interviewers. [Senator Scrugham (D., Nev.) died Saturday.]

The 38 noncommital or unavailable included more than a few who have shown lively interest in international co-operation.

Ratification of a treaty requires affirmative votes from two thirds of those present and voting. If all 95 or 96 were on hand—and that seldom has been seen oy the oldest eyes at the Capitol—it would take 64 votes, only 7 more than the "sures" and "probables" combined.

Hailed By Lucas

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) hailed the results of the poll as "impressive assurance" that the United States will take the road of international co-operation.

"It is somewhat astonishing to know that not a single Senator interviewed voted in the negative," Lucas told a reporter. "On the other hand, that is a clear indication of how impressive the basic charter is with all the American people.

"It is also significant that America's views have been honored in almost every line of the document.

"It seems to me that in view of this poll the international agreement could be had before the Foreign Relations Committee and debated in the Senate within four weeks' time."

Hatch Gratified

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), who teamed with his colleagues Hill (D., Ala.), Burton (R., Ohio) and Ball (R., Minn.) a year ago to advocate American leadership in a peace organization with teeth, called the poll result "most gratifying" and said it bespeaks early ratification.

Burton called the tally "encouraging," adding:

"It indicates the need for proceeding into full discussion of the proposition on its merits. When in doubt about a thing, people are inclined to vote 'no.'"

Support for the treaty cut across party lines. Thirty-six Democrats and sixteen Republicans signified their intention to vote for it on the showdown.

In San Francisco, too, the poll was hailed.

"Great Step Forward"

August de Schryver, chairman of the Belgian delegation, termed it "one of the most important facts in world history," and Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia called it "a great step forward, a most important develop-

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ment."

"It will mean a lot for the success of the conference," commented Luis Fernan Cisneros, Peruvian Ambassador to Mexico.

Decision on the timing of the Senate procedure awaits the return of Senators Connally (D., Texas) and Vandenberg (R., Mich.) from the conference, where they have served as United States delegates. Both plan to talk to the Senate about the charter late this week.

Senator Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Senate steering committee, said the GOP delegation wants to get Vandenberg's views before plumping either for immediate consideration or for a more leisurely course of action.

TO SIGN CHARTER, SAYS VANDENBERG

JUN 26 1945

Senator Hopes For Ratification With 'Reasonable Speed'

San Francisco, June 25 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) said today that he would sign the United Nations Charter and would "make every effort to secure its ratification with reasonable speed."

Vandenberg is a member of the American delegation and chairman of the Senate Republican conference. While it had been expected that he would subscribe to the charter for a world organization, which is to receive final conference approval here tonight, he had not previously declared his position.

"Sound Basis" For Peace

He described the charter as having "infirmities" but said that it is a "sound basis for seeking organized peace."

Vandenberg also declared he was confident Congress and the country would join in what he called "this great adventure to stop World War III before it starts."

The Senator's statement:

"I shall sign the San Francisco charter and I shall make every effort to secure its ratification with reasonable speed. I shall present my complete reasons to the Senate later in the week.

"World's Only Chance"

"I consider collective security essential to peace with justice in a free world of free men; and the San Francisco charter is the world's only chance in this vital direction. Despite its infirmities, the San Francisco charter is a sound basis for seeking organized peace.

"In my opinion our intelligent American self interest indispensably requires our loyal co-operation in this great adventure to stop World War II before it starts. I am confident that Congress and the country will agree."

Willis Joins Senatorial Supporters of Charter

Senator Says U. S. Cannot Afford to Hold Aloof

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—Senator Raymond E. Willis, Republican, of Indiana, joined today the growing ranks of Senators favoring ratification of the San Francisco Charter for a world peace organization.

Senator Willis said in a statement he has "no illusion" that the charter is a "full preventive of war, but it offers the only available medium" to reconcile differences in a peaceful way.

An Associated Press poll earlier showed fifty-two Senators committed now to voting for ratification.

Senator Willis, not available when the poll was taken, said in a statement: "The United States cannot afford to hold aloof from such an opportunity approved by practically all of the peace-loving nations of the world. The charter is of such tremendous importance it should be thoroughly examined in its final form by the Senate at the tim eof ratification."

MackenzieKing Terms Charter Excellent Work

Expects Canada to Ratify It at Aug. 23 Session; Sees Unanimous Vote

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (AP).—W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, said in an interview today that the result of the United Nations security conference is "fully up to my expectations."

He said the conference had taken longer than had been expected, but the time was well passed. "I think an excellent document has been produced," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Mackenzie King was head of the original Canadian delegation, but left early in the conference to lead his party in the Dominion general elections of June 11. His party was victorious, but the Prime Minister suffered personal defeat and will be forced to find another seat in the House of Commons.

He flew back to San Francisco from Ottawa Saturday to sign the peace charter for Canada. When he entered a steering committee meeting Saturday afternoon he was given a round of applause by those of his fellow political leaders who realized he was fresh from an election contest.

The Prime Minister said today he would ask Parliament to ratify the charter at the session he has called for Aug. 23.

"I think there is no doubt in the world that it will be ratified unanimously in the House of Commons," he said.

"After all, the hope of maintaining peace in the world lies in this charter. If it fails we are all done for."

Commenting on the long argument over the veto powers, Mr. Mackenzie King said the disadvantages some saw in the authority being given the major powers was more apparent than real.

"If a great power wants to fight a war of aggression and is powerful enough to do it, the power of veto doesn't matter very much nor would a pledge or convenant make any difference to a power bent on aggression," he said.

"It was realized from the start that if the great powers could be united in this task nine-tenths of our job was done."

Cabinet Rank Suggested For U. S. Delegate

Representative To New Security League Believed Deserving Of Post

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SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (AP)—A suggestion that the American representative in the world security organization should have presidential cabinet rank came today from within the U. S. delegation at the United Nations conference.

There has been little speculation so far on who the delegate will be, but all are agreed that he should be a man of high rank and great prestige.

One important member of the San Francisco delegation, who withheld the use of his name, said he thought the job ought to go to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—"because he's tops among our diplomats." Eisenhower, however, disclaims all thought of being anything but a soldier.

Method of Appointment

General belief is that the delegate will be appointed in the same way as ambassadors — named by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The most important question in connection with the U. S. representative thus far is how much direct authority he will have.

A bill to create his job and set down his authority will be introduced in Congress once the world charter is ratified.

Some of the delegates here said they thought the American representative should be given the power to make and carry out decisions, under instructions from the President, without having to ask for congressional approval in advance. The plan is based on the thought that quick action may often be required to keep peace, and that a requirement for congressional okay might dangerously delay the world agency's work.

Another leading delegate suggested that the bill when it is written lay down different procedures for questions of varying gravity. Some decisions could be taken by the delegate himself, others would need formal White House backing, and the most important would need either a majority approval from both houses of Congress or from the Senate.

In the latter category, according to this delegate, would come a decision to use American armed force.

NATIONS AVOID INQUIRY ON SYRIA

San Francisco, June 25 (A. P.).—France's request for action by the United Nations to investigate the Franco-Syrian troubles has been turned down with the explanation that the United Nations are not yet ready to attack such problems.

Joseph Paul-Boncour of the French delegation presented to Secretary of State Stettinius yesterday a suggestion that the executive committee of the United Nations appoint a commission of representatives of three countries to make the investigation.

Stettinius is reported to have told Paul-Boncour that the committee had no authority to take any such action; that the United States delegate on the committee specifically could not deal with anything except problems of United Nations organization and that any such request should come through normal diplomatic channels—that is, be addressed to the State Department in Washington.

Officially, Stettinius's office declined to comment on the incident today.

The executive committee is a fourteen-nation agency initially set up to direct the affairs of the conference here. It includes the Big Five and nine other countries. It will continue to function during the period between the end of the present conference and the planned beginning of the world security organization projected here.

France "Very Eager"

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—French Ambassador Henri Bonnet said today his government "is very eager to have an impartial investigation" concerning events in Syria and Lebanon.

He said he felt that "an investigation might be very useful to everybody."

The ambassador was interviewed following a meeting with acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew. Mr. Bonnet said that he and Mr. Grew had not discussed the Syria and Lebanon situation, but he offered his statement regarding those two countries in response to questions by newsmen.

He said that he and Mr. Grew had discussed "several affairs which are now of interest to both the United States and the French government."

'SUPERFORTS' BOMB 10 WAR FACTORIES IN BLOW AT JAPAN

450-500 B-29's Make Record 3,000-Ton Pinpoint Attack on 4 Honshu Areas

WEATHER AIDS DAY STRIKE

Foe Tries Okinawa Assault—U. S. Air Hits on Formosa Razing Cities, Tokyo Says

By The Associated Press.

GUAM, Tuesday, June 26—Between 450 and 500 B-29's struck at Japanese aircraft, ammunition and ordnance factories on Honshu about [illegible] day in the largest demo[illegible]n-point mission ever flown ag[illegible] Japanese war-industry targets.

Five of the factories were in the Nagoya area, two in the Osaka sector and two in the Gifu area near Nagoya, and one was at Akashi, ten miles west of Kobe.

The [illegible]Superfortresses were escorted [illegible] two-based Mustangs of the Seventh Fighter Command. The bombings were from medium altitude.

Good weather permitted visual bombing of several targets, but cloud cover required precision instrument bombing of some objectives.

Top Weight of Bombs Loosed

The "Superforts" dropped more than 3,000 tons of [illegible] explosive bombs in the most powerful strike of the Twenty-first Bomber Command's new phase in B-29 operations—the complete blasting destruction of Japan's war industry, already seriously crippled by the fire-bombing campaign that burned out 112 square miles of Japan's major industrial areas.

Ten targets for one mission was the second largest number of objectives for a single day. On April 26, strikes were made against eleven Kyushu Island airbases in neutralizing attacks by B-29's in support of our Okinawa invasion.

All plants bombed today had been damaged previously. Six were engaged directly in Japan's aircraft production. Four produced guns and ammunition.

One of the five Nagoya plants hit was the Chigusa factory, which produced ammunition components for the Japanese Army. Thirty-five per cent of the plant's 1,240,000 square feet of roof area previously was knocked out in a demolition attack April 7 and in fire bombing May 19. The plant was located in a densely built-up area but was surrounded by a block-wide fire break.

Osaka Present Among Targets

Other Nagoya area targets were the Atsuta factory of Nagoya Arsenal, the Nippon Vehicle Company, the Sumitoma duraluminum mill, and the Aichi aircraft works' eitoku plant.

Targets near Gifu were the Mitsubishi aircraft company's Kagamagara plant and the and the Kawaga Aircraft Company's Kagaigamara plant, both hit in the last "superport" mission friday."

At Osaka, the B-29's struck the Osaka plant of the Sumitomo Light Metal Industry Company and the Osaka Army Arsenal.

At Akashi, the target was the Kawasaki Aircraft Company's Akashi plant.

The Atsuta factory of the Nagoya Arsenal produced heavy and medium field artillery and anti-aircraft guns, aircraft automatic weapons and shell cases.

Located about three miles south of Nagoya Castle, the factory pre-

B-29's Pound 4 Jap Cities In Daylight Raid

B-29s Blast 4 Jap Cities

WASHINGTON, June 26. (AP)—Superfortresses in very great strength struck yesterday at military and industrial targets in four Japanese manufacturing areas.

Headquarters of the 20th Air Force said the early daylight attack (June 26 Japanese Time) was directed against "multiple important" targets located in the areas of Nagoya, Osaka, Akashi and Gifu.

Further details awaited the return of the 21st Bomber Command crews to their Marianas bases.

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NIGHT

viously had suffered 882,000 square feet of roof damage, about 34 per cent of the total.

The Nippon Vehicle Company's factory which adjoins the Atsuta plant has been engaged in munitions and ordnance work. Before the war it was Japan's second-largest producer of locomotives, electric cars and boilers. It was 30 per cent destroyed by the B-29 incendiary attacks of May 14 and 17.

The Sumitomo duralumin mill produced skin sheets for aircraft. A large new plant, it had been 32 per cent destroyed in previous Nagoya raids.

The fifth Nagoya target, the Eitoku plant of the Aichi Aircraft Works, assembled all types of Aichi planes, of which the Judy Navy divebomber had recently been in greatest production.

One of Aichi's largest and newest plants, Eitoku, had been constructed since 1941. It had been about 20 per cent destroyed in previous B-29 attacks.

Plane Plants Previously Hit

The Kawasaki Company's Kagamigahara plant, five miles east of Gifu and twenty miles north of Nagoya, sustained an estimated 35 per cent damage in last Friday's attack. It assembled Tony fighters and twin-engined Lily bombers.

The Mitsubishi company's plant at Kagamigahara apparently escaped serious damage in last Friday's strike. A comparatively small factory, it was used exclusively for plane assembly.

The Osaka plant of the Sumitomo Company was one of the largest producers of airplane propellers in Japan and also made duralumin sheets. It escaped notable damage in the previous fire raids on Osaka. Built in 1928, it since has been increased to 2,200,000 square feet of floor space.

The Army Arsenal at Osaka, largest in Japan, produced medium and small arms. About 200,000 square feet of its roof were destroyed in the first fire-bombing of Osaka on March 13 and 14. The arsenal lies across from Osaka Castle in the heart of the city.

The Kawasaki aircraft plant at Akashi, west of Kobe, was put out of operation in the first demolition attack on it Jan. 19. Recent repairs had again made it a worthwhile target, and it was bombed anew last Friday.

KYUSHU IS BLASTED BY OKINAWA PLANES

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Enemy Feels U. S. Air Power From Kuriles to Gulf of Siam—MacArthur Flyers Strike Hard at Hongkong Area.

Guam, June 25 (A. P.).—Hard-won Okinawa was paying off as an air base today, with American raids announced against Kyushu, the Sakishimas and elsewhere in the western Pacific even while the last scattered Jap survivors were being killed or rounded up.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that extensive patrols using rifles and grenades had raised the enemy casualties through Saturday to 101,853 dead and 7,902 captured. Small bands of Japs still were trying vainly to filter into the northern hills of Okinawa.

While this plodding land action was in progress, Army Thunderbolt planes on Saturday bombed Itazuki airfield on northern Kyushu, one of Japan's home islands. Army and Marine planes made a series of neutralizing strikes on the Sakishima group in the southern Ryukyus, possibly contributing to a marked decline in Jap air attacks on Okinawa.

After forty-eight hours of stiff fighting over Okinawa Thursday and Friday, in which fifty-nine enemy planes were destroyed and two light American naval ships were sunk and three damaged, the Japs sent out only snooper aircraft on Saturday.

American Mustangs based on Iwo Jima struck hard at two enemy airfields on Honshu, north of Tokyo, on Saturday, destroying or damaging sixty-nine planes in the air or on the ground for a loss of three of their own.

Other American raiders ranged far and wide, exploding a small freighter in Tsushima Strait and bombing the Palaus on Saturday, bombing Marcus Island and the Marshalls and shooting down a Jap fighter over the Kuriles on Sunday.

JAP FLYERS RAID OKINAWA FIELDS

JUN 26 1945

Nimitz Reports Only Small Damage To Installations

Guam, Tuesday, June 26 (AP)—Four small Japanese aerial assaults, the first against Okinawa ground installation since that island was secured Thursday, caused minor damage to American airfield installations Sunday.

Two of the raiders were shot down.

Presumably, no attacks were made against United States shipping off Okinawa, since Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz made no mention of such a raid in today's communiqué.

Prisoner Bag Up To 8,696

Mopping-up operations yesterday netted another 794 Japanese prisoners of war for a total of 8,696. Of the total, 2,854 are reported to be labor troops. Yesterday, Nimitz reported 101,853 Japanese had been killed.

American patrols searched conquered Okinawa today for still lurking foes and for bodies of comrades, hoping to solve the mystery of what happened to United States soldiers and Marines captured by the Japanese during the 82-day battle for the island.

No trace of the missing Americans or their bodies has been found, Robert Geiger, Associated Press correspondent, reported from Okinawa.

No Traces Found

The missing (of the total of 6,990 announced as killed and missing through June 19) probably does not exceed 300, on the basis of previous official figures. The last report listing missing separately gave 165 through May 14, approximately four per cent of the killed on the same date.

Bodies In Caves Examined

Col. J. M. (Mickey) Finn, 32d Regiment commander, told Geiger many bodies had been examined in caves of Hill 89 on the southern tip of Okinawa, the last Japanese command post. None was identified as American.

The hill also was being searched for the Japanese army commander. There was no announcement that he or his body had been found.

Tokyo Identifies Commander

[Tokyo radio, in belatedly acknowledging the loss of Okinawa, identified the commander as Lieut. Gen. Mitsura Ushijima. The broadcast said his last message was received June 19, the day before "he and the entire forces under his command made the final charge into the enemy."]

Okinawa-based Army Thunderbolt fighters raided Itazuki airfield on the Japanese mainland island of Kyushu Saturday, the communique said, and Marine Avengers and Corsairs hit the Sakishima islands, south of Okinawa, Saturday and Sunday.

Geiger reported that two captured Japanese army doctors volunteered to help treat wounded and sick. They expressed surprise at the considerate treatment shown them by the Americans.

Navy Flyers A Shipping Bag

Guam, Tuesday, June 26 (AP)—Search Liberators, privateers and mariners of Fleet Air Wing 1 have sunk 122,645 tons of Japanese shipping since beginning operations "over enemy waters," and damaged another 128,890 tons, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

His communiqué described combined army, navy and Marine aerial blows at the whole length of Japan's island empire from the southern Ryukyus to the northern Kuriles Sunday and Monday.

A small enemy ship and several small craft were damaged by bombing, strafing and rocket attacks by army and Marine fighter planes in the Sakishima group of the southern Ryukyu chain. Medium bombers of the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing damaged a cargo ship and a transport in the Siikoku area June 24, and swept over the Marshalls and Palaus June 25.

NO TRACE FOUND OF YANK CAPTIVES

Geiger

With the Seventh Division, Okinawa, June 25 (A. P.).—The fate of American prisoners taken by the Japs on Okinawa remained a mystery today after a search disclosed no trace of them or their bodies.

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Col. J. M. (Mickey) Finn, 32d Regiment commander of the Thirty-second Regiment, which took Hill 89, where one of the enemy general headquarters was located, said he has had scores of bodies examined in caves but the search has brought no sign of the missing Americans.

The exact number of Americans taken prisoner is not known, but of those missing in action, undoubtedly several hundred were captured, military authorities said. Some Navy flyers were shot down behind Jap lines and several of them were known to have been alive when they landed. One flyer in the closing days of organized resistance parachuted near the west coast and was seen running toward the beach. An American ship went to his rescue but he failed to appear on the beach.

Finn said he had found stockades or caves with evidence they were used to confine prisoners. Other regimental commanders made similar reports. But there is no sign of the missing men.

Jap Women Soldiers Killed On Okinawa

Okinawa, June 25 (AP)—Two Japanese women soldiers, completely uniformed and carrying grenades, were among 33 Nipponese killed by the 6th Marine Division on the west Okinawa coast at the extreme southern tip of the island.

The women were with men who attempted to wade waist deep and swim along reefs a quarter mile offshore, apparently heading north on a sniping mission. They were surprised by Marine armored amphibious tractors commanded by Maj. Richard Warga, Beachhaven, New Jersey.

Military authorities announced Japanese army nurses were among women killed or captured near enemy caverns.

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HAS WIFE'S PHOTO INSET IN HIS TOOTH

In the Marianas (A. P.) (Delayed).—This bomber base lays claim to the world's most unusual pin-up girl. It's in the front tooth of Capt. William F. Busch, of Frankfurt, Kan., a utilities officer.

Capt. Charles B. Silberstein of San Francisco, the dentist who installed the tooth picture, says it "represents my suppressed desire because putting a picture in a tooth is something I've always wanted to do.

Capt. Busch helped me a lot in setting up my dental office here, getting supplies and so on," Capt. Silberstein explained. "But all the while he kept asking me to fix up his front tooth that he'd broken off.

"I didn't have any of that sort of equipment and no way of getting it, but finally I made the gold backing out of some Jap coins, and the tooth itself out of a piece of plexiglass out of the turret off a B-29.

"I polished it up and got it in shape. That's when we decided to insert the pin-up girl, and there it is—a picture of the captain's wife, right in his front tooth."

20,000 Japanese Held In Cagayan Valley Vise

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By Spencer Davis

MANILA, Tuesday, June 26. (AP)—A gain up to six miles northward by the U. S. 37th Infantry Division and a thrust southward by the 11th Airborne Division troops and guerrillas tightened a vise on an estimated 20,000 Japanese now "thoroughly trapped" in the Cagayan valley of northern Luzon, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

11 Miles In Few Hours

Extent of the advance by the south-bound forces, which landed Saturday near the north coast port of Aparri, was not disclosed, but they had made 11 miles in the first few hours after their unopposed descent by parachute and glider.

The two forces were approximately 50 miles apart at last reports. Between them, and now only four miles north of the hastening 37th Division, were American guerrilla forces in the Cagayan province capital of Tuguegarao.

These guerrillas seized the town last week and since have fought off constant enemy counterattacks.

Tatus of Tuguegarao was in doubt today as the Japanese continued their blistering counter attacks, but the enemy had little to gain in recapture of the fire-blackened ruins of the town as Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Buckeye relief column drew near.

The 37th, driving down Highway No. 5 alongside the Cagayan river, destroyed an undisclosed number of Japanese heavy 150-caliber artillery pieces and killed 175 enemy soldiers and captured 20.

No Definite Word

There was no definite word of present positions of the 11th Airborne Division and Sixth Army elements thrusting south from the coast, but a headquarters spokesman disclosed that they had captured Aparri airfield, the first the enemy erected in the Philippines after invading at Aparri on Dec. 10, 1941.

More than 30 enemy planes were captured in dispersal areas near the field.

As the Cagayan valley campaign thus sped towards its climax, MacArthur also disclosed that the Japanese had lost their major supply base in Luzon's mountains west of the Cagayan.

This base, in the Balud valley nestling amid the peaks of the high Cordilleras, has now been dubbed "Death Valley" by the Americans, who found thousands of dead Japanese in an eight-mile stretch littered with destroyed vehicles and smashed supply dumps amid the tall grass.

The valley had been under heavy artillery fire from long-range American 240-millimeter guns near Baguio and had been repeatedly strafed by U. S. Fifth Air Force Thunderbolts, Lightnings and Mustangs.

Commander Sends Message

The regimental commander of the 130th Infantry of the 33d Division sent a commendatory message to the Fifth Fighter Command's Brig. Gen. Frederic H. Smith, declaring the enemy bivouac area — largest yet encountered on Luzon — had been "totally demolished."

He said Japanese survivors were "dazed, ill-equipped, lacked food and failed to offer any worthwhile resistance.

The 130th Regiment alone accounted for more than 400 Japanese killed in its 11-day advance into the Balud Valley.

On the southeastern Philippine island of Mindanao, where another clean up campaign is in progress, Maj. Gen. Roscow B. Woodruff's 24th Infantry Division crossed the Tomogan river on Saturday, outflanking a Japanese wedge between Talomo and the Davao river.

The 24th was within 28 miles of a junction with the 31st Iinfantry Division.

Close Air Force Support

On both Mindanao and Luzon the air forces gave close support to all ground actions. On Mindanao more than 100 Marine dive bombers and Mitchell medium bombers hit the Walde area of the Agusan river valley for the second consecutive day. That is the enemy escape route from Bukidnon Province.

The Nipponese, sealed off from

30.24 27889

'Chutists Hasten Luzon Mopup

Air Troops Land in Aparri Area—Drive South Against 20,000 Trapped Japs.

Manila, June 25 (A. P.).—Eleventh Airborne Division parachutists hastened the Luzon cleanup campaign toward a climax today, putting the squeeze on an estimated 20,000 Japs now sealed off from their last major escape port, Aparri. It was at Aparri, on the north coast, that the enemy invaded the Philippines on December 10, 1941.

Americans and Philippine guerrillas already have killed or captured 4[illegible]34 Japs in the Philippine campaign. Gen. MacArthur listed Jap casualties during the past week at 9,238 killed and 1,483 captured, compared with American losses of 223 dead and 589 wounded.

The Japs in the Cagayan Valley below Aparri found themselves compressed into a 60-mile corridor. To their north were the airborne veterans who landed Saturday on Camalaniugan airfield, four miles south of Aparri, without opposition. Joining guerrillas who already had taken Aparri, they captured Lallo town, eleven miles south, and were pushing toward Tuguegarao, Cagayan Province capital still held by Filipinos despite three days of fierce Jap counter-attacks.

their only escape port at Aparri, on the northern tip of Luzon, face almost certain liquidation. If they choose to fight and die a major battle may be staged in the Tuguegarao sector. Then again they might split up into small bands and take to the forbidding mountains flanking the valley, areas where most of the rugged trails are infested by guerrillas.

Last official reports showed that about 60 miles separate the two American forces converging on Tuguegarao. The troops to the south were only eight to 10 miles from the town, capital of Cagayan province, while those to the north were 53 miles away.

Meeting no opposition, the para troops made their landing four miles south of Aparri . On their heels came supply and Jeep-carrying gliders, used for the first time in the Pacific. The soldiers from the skies quickly joined the American and guerrilla captors of Apafri and plunged southward 11 miles to take Lal-Lo town.

Associated Press War Correspondent Hamilton W. Faron reported from the northern Cagayan front that the parachutists were on the ground two minutes after leaving their transports. The landings, he said, came "with the precision of a practice maneuver."

37th Moves Up From South.

To the south of the pocketed Japs were spearheads of the Thirty-seventh Division driving northward to relieve the Tuguegarao defenders. The Thirty-seventh was within eight miles of the town Saturday night.

It appeared likely that the Japs in the Cagayan Valley would break into small groups and seek refuge in the rugged Cordillera country to the west or in the unexplored Sierra Madre range to the east—there to face slow extermination. In the Carabello Mountains of the central Cordillera this already has taken place.

Gliders, used for the first time in this theater of war, carried jeeps and reinforced the parachutists. Associated Press Correspondent Hamilton W. Varon reported the Aparri landings were made "with the precision of a practice maneuver."

Counterattack Beaten

The United States 6th Infantry Division fought off a strong enemy counterattack Friday morning to continue its drive on Kiangan, west of the Cagayan Valley.

Apparently caught by strafing planes, nearly 1,000 Japanese dead were found by the 33d Division in the Balud River Valley east of Baguio on Luzon.

On Mindanao Island the Twenty-fourth Division already had split Jap resistance, capturing Little Baguio and Gunalang in the Davao Gulf area. MacArthur's latest communique gave no further report of action there.

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Allied Planes Hit Formosa, Borneo Bases

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MacArthur Announces Blows Struck At East Indies.

MANILA, Tuesday, June 26. (AP)—A series of hard aerial blows at the Japanese on Borneo, Formosa and at many points throughout the East Indies was reported today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Ground action on Austrilian-invaded Borneo was limited to patrol operations, MacArthur's communique reported, with no indication how near the Australians had reached to the Miri oil fields on the north coast.

Off Borneo, Allied planes destroyed four coastal vessels and damaged others being built in the Pontianak area on Borneo's west coast.

Balikpapan Struck Again

The often-bombed east coast port of Balikpapan was hit again, and the Tabanio air field was cratered while fuel dumps were set afire along the north coast. There was no confirmation of repeated Japanese claims to have beaten off a landing attempt at Balikpapan.

A Japanese plane was reported destroyed over Celebes and Malang airdrome was hit on eastern Java.

Formosa was bombed again, the Kobi alcohol refinery being set aflame. It was important as a producer of an ingredient needed in Japanese aviation fuel. Night raiders also set large fires at the Toshien barracks on Formosa.

Far-ranging blockade planes wrecked three freighters and destroyed two sailing ships southwest of Hong Kong, set fires at an arsenal near Canton, and bombed oil storage facilities an Nanking, 150 miles up the Yangtze river in China Saturday night and Sunday.

Formosa Towns Are In Ruins, Tokyo Says

Manila, June 25 (AP)—Radio Tokyo admitted today that six months of systematic American air-raids have demolished most cities on Formosa, guardian island of the East China coast, and sent their residents fleeing to the hills.

With the cities "reduced to cinders," the enemy broadcast said, city dwellers were "dispersed" and "have organized themselves into various combat formations to meet any possible emergency.

New fire raids and bombings on the fortress island, reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur were conducted over the week end while Mitchell bombers strafed more than 1,500 junks and other small craft in waters between Hong Kong and Canton. At least 40 junks were wrecked.

Use of such small craft for evacuation is a favorite Jap device, but there was no critical indication of any enemy efforts to evacuate Hongkong.

More than ninety Lightning fighter planes strafed and fire-bombed southwestern coastal areas of Formosa, and thirty Liberators which followed them dropped 197 tons of high explosives on oil installations. Flames leaped nearly half a mile high.

Two Seventh Fleet Liberators fought off nine Jap fighters after striking shipping in the Gulf of Siam. A single Jap raider dropped bombs harmlessly in the sea Saturday night near the Pitoe area of Morotai.

Aussies Take Part Of New Guinea Peak

San Francisco, June 25 (AP)—Supported by air and artillery, Australian troops captured a hard-won spur of Shiburangu Mountain in New Guinea, the Melbourne radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The opposition was the bitterest since the Wewak (New Guinea) campaign began, the broadcast said.

1,128 JAPS KILLED IN BYPASSED AREA

JUN 26 1945

Australians Mop Up On Bougainville, New Guinea

Manila, *Tuesday*, June 26 (AP)—Australian ground forces cleaning out bypassed Japanese garrisons on New Guinea, Bougainville and New Britain have counted an additional 1,128 dead and captured 33, raising enemy casualties in those areas since January 1 to 9,725 counted dead and 226 prisoners, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The Australian "Diggers," supported by New Zealand and Australian planes, have made their biggest haul on Bougainville, where 4,810 Japanese dead have been counted since the first of the year, plus 80 captured. The New Guinea toll was almost as great: 4,743 killed and 144 captured.

The first two weeks of June were bloody ones for the Nipponese with Australian "Diggers" killing 647 and capturing 14 on Bougainville and wiping out 481 in New Guinea while taking 19 prisoners.

Japs Quit Borneo Airfields

Manila, June 25 (AP)—After doing their best to destroy all oil wells, the Japanese are evidently abandoning some of Borneo's richest petroleum areas to the invading Australians.

Australia's 9th Division drove down the Borneo north coast toward the Miri fields against slight opposition yesterday and already had taken Seria, potentially richest oil area in the British Empire. At least 21 of Seria's 50 wells still were flaming from Japanese torches, however.

Balikpapan Raided

More than 150 American and Australian bombers continued the aerial blasting of the southeastern Dutch Borneo port of Balikpapan, but there was no confirmation of Tokyo radio reports that the Allies had attempted landings there which had been "completely checked."

The last enemy resistance on Labuan Island in Brunei Bay has been smashed, the Melbourne radio reported, and General MacArthur said other Australians had cleared Tarakan Island, off Borneo's east coast. Tarakan was invaded May 1 and Labuan June 10

Manila Vote Excludes Japanese

MANILA, Tuesday, June 26 (AP)—The Philippine House of Representatives unanimously passed last night a bill which would ban Japanese immigration into the Philippines.

NEW SYSTEM SUPPLIES FLEET

Pearl Harbor, June 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A new system of supplying the world's largest fleet and giving it virtually unlimited operating radius was reported today by Vice Admiral William Ward Smith, commander of the Service Force of the Pacific Fleet.

The Navy created Service Squadron Six under command of Rear Admiral Donald Beary of San Marino, Cal. It comprises auxiliary ships, ammunition carriers, cargo ships, reefers and salvage vessels to operate in combat zones and deliver supplies to the fleet while warshops are under way.

"Experiments have been highly successful," Smith reported. "The speed with which we have been able to refuel, rearm and reprovision on the high seas has completely baffled the Japanese Navy."

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Suicide Order Given To Jap Home Defense

Members Of Volunteer Corps Told To Die Rather Then Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25, (AP)—Members of the Japanese People's Volunteer Corps were ordered today to commit suicide rather than be taken prisoner as they prepared to go under personal command of Emperor Hirohito.

The volunteers were warned in a new handbook that if the home islands are invaded they will be called out to take part in the actual fighting, the Japanese Domei News Agency reported in an FCC recorded broadcast.

Claim Landing Checked

As preparations for the feared invasion were made, Japanese Imperial Headquarters again claimed Allied landing attempts at Balikpapan in southeast Borneo had been "completely checked" and belatedly conceded the fall of Okinawa. The Balikpapan report was without confirmation.

Domei frankly admitted the loss of Okinawa rendered defense of the home islands more difficult. However, the high command made a fantastic claim of 80,800 American ground casualties on the island and 600 warcraft or transports sunk or damaged.

For the first time the Japanese identified the Okinawa military commander—Lt. Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima. The naval commander, Rear Adm. Minoru Ota, also named, and his aides already had been found in a cave, their throats cut.

Final Charge

A tribute to Ushijima by radio Tokyo indicated imperial headquarters has given him up for dead. It told of the final charge into the enemy by Ushijima and his forces June 20. In his last message, just before the attack, the general said "things have turned out contrary to our expectations" and that "to his imperial majesty, the emperor, and to the people at large we offer our apologies." American troops still are searching for Ushijima.

A broadcast beamed to North America said Japanese civilians have been evacuated further inland from the Balikpapan area, one of Borneo's great oil centers. However, it asserted that resident Japanese "without exception are poised to take up arms to annihilate the enemy should he land."

In claiming that Allied landing attempts were defeated, the enemy said appearance of warcraft had been anticipated and defenses readied. Continuous air attack by 100 large Allied bombers since June 12 was reported.

Tokyo radio also admitted that systematic American air raids on Formosa had "reduced to cinders" most of the cities on the fortress island. However, it claimed that the raids have fanned the burning will of the people to resist.

Another broadcast quoted Aiichiro Fujiyama, powerful industrialist, as declaring "Japan's big business is not interested in anything short of total Japanese victory."

JAPS ORDERED TO WIN OR PERISH

San Francisco, June 25 (A. P.).—The Japanese people were given a "win or die" ultimatum today in a directive from Emperor Hirohito. Members of the People's Volunteer Corps were told not to be taken alive or surrender in the event of an Allied invasion of the homeland—in other words, win, get killed or commit suicide, according to a broadcast recorded by the FCC. The order was contained in a new manual for the home front forces.

Admit Loss Of Okinawa

As Japanese Home Minister Genki Abe made a detailed report to Hirohito on air-raid damage in Tokyo, imperial headquarters belatedly admitted the loss of Okinawa and the Nippon radio claimed Allied forces had attempted a landing at Balikpapan in southeast Borneo which had been "completely checked."

The Allied high command did not confirm the report a landing had been attempted, nor refer to reiterated Japanese reports that Allied warships were lying off Balikpapan.

The formal communiqué by imperial headquarters, intercepted in San Francisco, identified for the first time the commanding general of Nippon's Okinawa forces—Lieut.

Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima.

General Given Up For Dead

The Japanese high command has given Ushijima up for dead, apparently, as tribute was paid him in obituary terms today by Radio Tokyo. Similar tribute was paid the naval commanding officer, Rear Admiral Minoru Ota, who was found with his aides, throats cut, in a cave on Okinawa.

American troops are still searching for Ushijima, dead or alive.

The Japanese propaganda made fantastic claims of American casualties on Okinawa—80,800 ground troops, and 600 warcraft and transports.

On the homefront, Tokyo quoted the Nippon *Times* as saying that while the new war measures decree gave Premier Suzuki's Government "all necessary powers without stint or hesitation," it does not permit the Government to "run rampant without restrictions."

"No Dictatorship"

Even in an emergency, "the Government scrupulously avoids becoming a dictatorship," the paper said.

Aiichiro Fujiyama, powerful Japanese industrialist — his interests include sugar, chemicals and exploitation companies in Manchuria, Korea and Formosa—was quoted in a broadcast directed to America as saying:

"Japan's big business is not in any way interested in anything short of a total Japanese victory."

Jap General Apologizes

San Francisco, June 25 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima apologized to Japan's emperor and "to the people at large" the day before "he and the entire forces under his command made the final charge into the enemy" on Okinawa, a Tokyo wireless dispatch said today.

The Domei news agency dispatch, recorded here, said the Ushijima message to the Japanese high command was received June 19.

Ushijima was quoted as saying the Okinawa battle had "turned out contrary to our expectations."

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Gloucester Off on Tour

San Francisco, June 25 (A. P.).—The Melbourne radio said that the Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General of Australia, left Sydney today for a three weeks' tour of New Guinea. The broadcast was recorded by the FCC.

Japs Say Allies Land On Ternate

San Francisco, June 25 (AP)—The Japanese Domei agency reported tonight that Allied forces had landed on Ternate, a small island 10 miles west of Halmahera. Halmahera lies midway between New Guinea and Celebes.

The enemy account was without confirmation.

The Domei report, broadcast in English by the Tokyo radio and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said Japanese garrison forces are engaged in intense fighting with the landed enemy troops," which it said "so far" numbered about 300.

The Americans hold Morotai Island, north of Halmahera and a little over 100 miles by air northeast of Ternate.

Churchill Asks Big Majority, Heads North On Election Tour

JUN 26 1945 A. & Amp

London, June 25 (AP)—Calling for a "great majority" for his Conservative party in the July 5 election, Prime Minister Churchill swung northward today into the heart of England on a 1,000-mile political campaign.

With 50 or more speeches scheduled on his four-day drive through to Scotland, Churchill promised throngs who greeted him in villages, towns and cities that there would be firm alliances with the United States and Russia.

To voters in much-bombed areas, he pledged that they would have new houses in "the shortest possible time."

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"A Lot Of Theories"

He declared that it was no use for people to think "that I can continue to serve unless I have a great majority when I return to the House. This election is of the greatest importance because it comes at a moment when the future of our country is at stake. We can only preserve our place in the world by being united."

Outlining Conservative plans for postwar England, Churchill turned his fire against opponents in the Labor party, declaring:

"But what happens if our Socialist friends come down and draw across this enormous plans of progress a lot of theories about total socialism and far-off dreams and utopianism? All that will happen will be disturbances . . ."

"Under a national government, we hope to have long and happy relations with Russia," he said.

Eden Goes Along

Churchill added he hoped friendship with the United States "would become ever stronger" until it might be difficult to tell an American from a Britisher "unless they take special care to wear different uniforms."

His tour took him to Leamington, where his Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, is standing for election to Parliament. Churchill said he came to give his good friend "a helping hand."

At Rugby, Churchill declared the "main part of the job" is not yet done—that Japan must be defeated—and "as the Americans stood by us—those brothers of ours from across the Atlantic—so we must stand by them."

Cheered, booed, handclasped and heckled, Churchill fought his way through crowds in the English countryside to the Blitzed city of Coventry.

"I Never Get Angry"

Speaking from an open car in a voice that faltered occasionally, Churchill reminded some 2,000 persons jammed into the city's streets of his last visit shortly after their ordeal when Germany was threatening to "concentrate" England.

Organized heckling did not faze him. As one man raised a clenched fist, Churchill commented: "He is reaching out for anything he can get," and added, "He looks angry. I never get angry."

Meanwhile, in Blackpool, Will Lawther, president of the newly formed union of mine workers, declared at the group's first annual conference that a return of the Conservative party to power would mean a return to the "economics of the jungle," and a continuance of an acute coal shortage.

Coventry Cheers, Boos Churchill

Coventry, England, June 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill was cheered, booed, heckled and greedted by handclaps as he came to this bomb-marked city today in the opening of a four-day election campaign tour in the provinces.

Speaking from an open car, Britain's Prime Minister reminded a crowd jamming the streets of his last visit shortly after their ordeal when Coventry was almost leveled.

One group sang "The Red Flag," waved a Communist banner and a man raised the clenched fist, bu the organized heckling did not faze Churchill.

Booed By Laborites

"He's reaching out for anything he can get," the Prime Minister commented of the man with his raised fist.

Boos by Laborites and cheers by Conservatives pierced the air.

Earlier, Churchill, beginning his 1,000-mile tour through England and Scotland, declared in a campaign address that "it's no use people thinking I can continue to serve unless I have a great majority when I return to the House."

The doughty Prime Minister, a rose in his buttonhole, made the remark during his first stop of the trip, the market plate at Aylesbury, five miles from his home at Chequers.

"This election is of great importance because it comes at a moment when the future of our country is at stake," he said. "We can only preserve our place in the world by being united. We had to have an election because this Parliament lasted so long."

Plans 50 Speeches

"But it is greatly to be hoped we shall be strong enough to keep the place we have won, not only in the world of diplomacy but also in the commercial and trading activities without which we, in this island, cannot live," Churchill said.

Traveling by automobile and train, Churchill will spend four days on this trip, and will make 50 or more speeches.

The trip will take the Prime Minister, now head of Britain's interim government, through the Midlands, strong Labor Party territory, to campaign for the re-election of a strong Conservative majority July 5.

Opposed By Farmer

With the closing of nominations at noon today it was disclosed that Churchill will be opposed in his Woodford constituency by Alexander Hancock, a Northampton farmer and independent candidate. But Churchill was believed to have little to fear in his own constituency.

Approximately 1,600 candidates are expected to be in the running for the 640 seats in the House of Commons.

IS AMERICAN, JOYCE CLAIMS

KING

Lord Haw Haw Denies Right Of British To Try Him

London, June 25 (AP)—Claiming American citizenship, William Joyce today challenged Britain's right to try him on charges of high treason for serving as a Nazi radio mouthpiece for about $60 a week.

Joyce, whom the British dubbed "Lord Haw Haw," entered a formal plea of innocent after the Government outlined the prosecution case in ancient Bow Street Police Court. The hearing was adjourned until Thursday. The magistrate said Joyce would be committed then to trial at the Old Bailey.

Joyce, smiling occasionally and shifting uneasily in his chair in the prisoner's cage at other times, argued through his counsel that he was born April 24, 1906, in Brooklyn, N.Y. He said he was the son of an Irish father and an English mother and that he lived in the United States until he was about 3.

MICHI

'Papers' Cited

Joyce contended that his father had taken out naturalization papers at the time, but that he lost his citizenship later because of "failure to reregister."

The indictment listed Joyce as a British subject. The prosecution said he claimed British citizenship in applying for a passport in 1933 and on two later occasions, the last only ten days before the outbreak of the war when he fled to Germany to work for Hitler.

Joyce was caught near the Danish border after the surrender of Germany.

Oxonian Sneers

The broadcasts sneered at the British in an Oxford accent when Hitler's hordes were over-running Europe and offered alibis for the Nazis when Germany was suffering defeats.

Joyce's views as he reputedly gave them to military authorities in a statement were read to the court by the prosecution. They included an assertion that he was "actuated not by a desire for personal gain . . . but solely by political conviction."

American Birth Claim Base Of Joyce Case

JUN 26 1945

HERCHER

London, June 25 (AP)—William Joyce's defense attorney entered a plea of innocent today to British charges of high treason, and indicated that the man who made war propaganda broadcasts for the Germans under the name of "Lord Haw Haw" would base his defense on a claim of American birth.

A preliminary hearing on the charges was adjourned until Thursday, when, the court announced, Joyce will be committed formally for trial in Old Bailey during the July session.

As the preliminary hearing was resumed in the Bow street police court, the prosecution contended that Joyce had declared himself a British subject by birth when he applied for a passport in 1933, and on two other occasions when seeking passport renewals—the last time only ten days before the outbreak of war, when he went to Germany.

Brooklyn-Birth Claim

After his capture by Allied authorities following Germany's surrender, Joyce said he was born at 1377 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, New York.

Joyce declared in a statement offered in evidence as an exhibit, that his father, who he said was a naturalized American citizen, lost his citizenship when he left America in 1909, "when I was 3 years old." Joyce is now 39.

The prosecution contended that Joyce admitted that upon his family's return to the British Isles, "we were generally acknowledged as British subjects."

Joyce also claims that he assumed German nationality in 1940. His military passport listed his birthplace as New York and his nationality as "German, formerly English," the prosecutor said. The prosecution contends this admission he had acquired German nationality during war time was sufficient grounds in itself for the high-treason charge.

Contract With Nazis

Also presented by the prosecution was a contract Joyce signed with the Nazis under which he received 1,200 marks monthly (about $60 a week) as editor and announcer of the British section of the German radio.

Harold Godwin, passport officer, identified Joyce as a man who declared himself a British subject.

Other papers found on Joyce, the Government attorney said, listed him under the names of "William Hansen, birthplace Galway, Ireland," and "William Froelich." One paper, the prosecutor continued, revealed that Joyce had been awarded the Iron Cross September 1, 1944, by Hitler himself.

When the little Nazi broadcaster was led into the courtroom he wore the same black suit in which he appeared last week. A pair of new black shoes had replaced his old brown ones.

Bowed To Magistrate

As the propagandist entered the dock he made a slight bow to Magistrate Sir Bertrand Watson, and then clenched his hands behind his back. He seated himself on the bench at the Court's permission.

Opening the case for the prosecution was L. A. Byrne, leading counsel for the Treasury, who read the charge and stated that treason was a "covenance against the duty of allegiance to the Crown, and British subjects owe allegiance to the Crown at all times and in all places." He added that aliens in some circumstances also owed the Crown allegiance.

Passport Claim

Byrne stated that Joyce applied for a passport July 4, 1933, making the declaration that he was a British subject by birth, having been born in Ireland. Yet, on being interviewed in Lueneberg, Germany, after his arrest, Byrne said, Joyce stated: "I was born in Brooklyn, U.S.A., April 24, 1906. My father was Michael Joyce and my mother, Gertrude Emily Brooks. I understand that, although I have no documents to prove it, my father was an American by naturalization at the time of my birth."

The prosecution produced a certificate which set forth that Joyce was born in New York.

During this presentation Joyce sat rigidly, with his arms folded, his eyes glued on the prosecutor.

3-Way War Crime Indictment Asked

STAPLETON

London, June 25 (AP)—A three-way "bill of indictment" as a general basis for the trial of Nazi chieftains and their atrocity organizations may be drafted at the four-power war crimes conference opening here toworrow.

American legal experts, led by Supreme Justice Robert Jackson, were expected by some quarters to ask their British, French and Russian colleagues for an agreement to prosecute those responsible for the "Nazi master plan" on these general grounds:

Atrocities and offenses against persons or property constituting violations of international law, including laws, rules and customs of land and naval warfare. This would include those responsible for the execution of policies which led to the killing of wounded, refusal of quarter, ill-treatment of prisoners of war, firing on undefended localities, poisoning of wells and streams, pillage and wanton destruction, and ill-treatment of inhabitants of occupied lands.

Atrocities and offenses, including those on racial or religious grounds, committed since 1933.

Invasions of either countries and initiation of wars of aggression in violation of international law or treaties.

With British support, Justice Jackson, as chief American prosecutor is expected to call for the creation of a military high tribunal to preside over the trial to which an undetermined number of defendants would be summoned for collective prosecution.

Legal Experts To Plan War-Trial Procedure

London, June 25 (AP)—Legal experts of the four major western Allies will meet here tomorrow to plan procedure for the war crimes trials of ranking Germans.

The United States advocates a collective trial before a military high court. A responsible informant said Great Britain would support the American plan.

TODAY

Justice Robert H. Jackson will represent the United States at tomorrow's meeting, which may settle the time and place of the trial. Attorney General Sir David Maxwell Fyfe will represent Great Brit-

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ain; I. T. Nikolchenko, deputy president of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., Russia; and M. Falco, court counselor, France.

Hitler Lives, Says 'Mystery Radio'

London, June 26 (AP)—The *Daily Sketch* reported today that its radio listening post had picked up a mysterious German-language broadcast last night saying that Adolf Hitler is alive and safe. The broadcast was not heard by any other listening center.

The *Sketch* said the unidentified radio went dead immediately after reporting:

"The Führer is alive and safe. He is living with some of his most faithful followers far beyond the reach of the enemy. Do not despair, Germans! The light will come again from the darkness."

"The despicable machinations of his false friends with whom he surrounded himself have misfired. Those who aimed high and for greater power are now either dead or are languishing in enemy prison cages. The power for which they strove and for which they were willing to sacrifice the Führer was of short duration only."

Moscow Broadcast Hails Result at San Francisco

Commentator Sees Lasting Ties Among Great Powers

LONDON, June 26 (Tuesday) (AP).—A Moscow radio commentator today hailed the San Francisco Conference as an indication of "the lasting nature of the collaboration among the great powers."

The commentator, I. Yermashev, added that "the reactionaries, however, are anything but elated by the (conference's) result."

Mr. Yermashev said the main task now is to "lay the foundations of lasting peace and security."

Mr. Yermashev criticized what he called "the maneuvers and intrigues" of General Franco and said that "all through the war Turkey and Sweden were friendly toward Hitlerite Germany."

"The present attacks on the Soviet Union by sections of the Swedish and Turkish press go to show that circles in Sweden and Turkey have not given up this pro-Fascist quality even to this day," he said.

Army In Dark On Supply Ruin

London, June 25 (AP) — United States Army officials said today they had no knowledge that sheets, blankets and crockery were destroyed at an American Army hospital in western England, as reported by J. B. Priestley, the author, in a speech at a Labor party campaign meeting.

"Nothing is known of the incident alleged by Priestley," an official at United Kingdom base headquarters said. "The disposal of equipment and supplies is covered by army regulations in such a way as to avoid waste. Hospitals are allowed to destroy dangerous drugs, but other supplies and equipment must be disposed of through normal salvage channels."

Moscow-Berlin Train Leaves

London, Tuesday, June 26 (AP)—The first postwar train for Berlin left Moscow yesterday, the Moscow radio reported. Passengers included Red Army officers returning after participating in Moscow's Victory parade Sunday.

Dr. Tiso Jailed At Pilsen

London, June 25 (AP)—The Prague radio reported today that Dr. Josef Tiso, former puppet president of Slovakia, and his government have been handed over to Czechoslovak authorities and jailed in Pilsen.

ASKS WORLD PACT ON JEWISH ORPHANS

London, June 25 (A. P.).—Rabbi J. H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi in Britain, said today in a letter to the Times that a high percentage of Jewish children saved from the Nazis in liberated lands have been baptized by their rescuers, and asked the United Nations to bring an end to "spiritual kidnaping."

He said: "All honor to the Christians who, at great peril to themselves, have rescued thousands of Jewish children from bestial annihilation. But the test of whether it was humanity that prompted the rescue or whether it was mere sectarian snatching of souls from a rival faith is the willingness to return those children to their parents, their nearest kith and kin or their religious community. . . . What is needed is a proclamation by the various governments that children do not become the property of their rescuers and cannot be deprived of their Jewish heritage simply because their parents have been foully murdered.

"It is the clear duty of the United Nations to institute guardianship or adoption by Jews for these unfortunate orphans that shall put an end to and undo the misdeeds of spiritual kidnaping."

London Has Invasion—Swarms Of Green Flies

London, June 25 (AP)—Swarms of green flies invaded London today in such numbers that motorists and cyclists frequently were compelled to stop to clear them from their eyes.

The Natural History Museum attributed the invasion to warm, moist weather favorable to their breeding, but added "the life of the green fly is only a few days."

LIBERATED PRISONERS LEAVE FOR NEW YORK

JUN 26 1945

GOUROCK, Scotland, June 25 (AP)—Sgt. Nick Binagia of Port Arthur, Tex., who spent many months in German prison camps, will arrive in New York soon aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth to seek the first news of his family in nine months.

"I haven't had any mail since last September," he said. A United States Eighth Air Force bomber gunner, he was shot down over Germany. "I don't know whether my folks are alive or dead or what has happened to my three brothers, who are all in the service."

Besides Sergeant Binagia, there are 494 other liberated prisoners among the 15,000 homebound troops aboard the liner, which left yesterday. Many of them are combat airmen who spent as many as twenty-seven months in prison camps.

Before the ship sailed there was a reunion aboard between Sgt. Joseph Cereszewski of East Chicago, Ill., and other members of the Ninety-first Bomber Group. Sergeant Cereszewski was a radioman and gunner on a bomber shot down last fall and had not seen anyone from the old base until he found them by accident on the ship.

9TH AIR FORCE IS BEING SPLIT

JUN 26 1945

Some Units Head for Pacific —Others to Stay in Reich.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 25 (A. P.).—The American Ninth Air Force, largest tactical air force in the world, is being broken up and some of its units will be sent to the Pacific to fight Japan. Other parts of the Ninth will remain in Europe as the nucleus of an occupational air force which will be maintained as long as American Ground Forces remain in Germany.

Ninth Air Force headquarters announced the dissolution and disclosed that three fighter bomber groups, two bomber groups, six reconnaissance squadrons and several auxiliary units will leave for the United States on July 1.

These units have more than 13,000 flying and ground personnel. The men are being processed through the air division of the Assembly Area Command at Reims. Other units will follow.

First Tactical Air Force Dissolved.

The First Tactical Air Force—the combined American and French air force, which was activated provisionally after the landings in southern France to support the Sixth Army Group—has been dissolved. The American section was returned to the Ninth Air Force. The French section was reverted to French command.

It is not known definitely how many of the Ninth Air Force's twenty fighter-bomber and eleven bomber groups will remain in Europe, or how many will be sent to the Pacific via the United States. Some units sent to the United States probably will be held there as strategic reserve. Nor was it announced whether the Ninth Air Force headquarters would become headquarters of the occupational air force.

The fact that the Ninth is being broken up suggested a new assignment for Lieut.-Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Ninth Air Force commander, although this was not confirmed here. The announcement of the departure of the first units said the outfits were named for "redeployment through the United States," indicating they were continuing on to an active theater.

Returning Groups Named.

The first combat units to leave will be the Fiftieth, 373d and 358th Fighter groups; the 400th and 410th Light Bombardment groups; the Thirty-ninth and Thirty-first squadrons of the 363d Reconnaissance Group; the 162d and Fifteenth squadrons of the Tenth Reconnaissance Group; the Tenth and Twenty-second squadrons, and the headquarters of the Sixty-seventh Tactical Reconnaissance Group.

Combat crews of the bombardment groups will fly their A-26 Invaders across the Atlantic. The fighters and reconnaissance personnel will return to the United States by ship, as will various auxiliary outfits named for transfer.

All three fighters units and the Tenth and 67th Reconnaissance groups won presidential citations. The Fiftieth destroyed ninety-eight enemy planes and damaged fifty-seven on the ground at an airfield south of Munich on April 25. During a seventeen-day period in April the 358th destroyed thirteen planes in combat and 149 on the ground and damaged 116. The 373rd destroyed or damaged 119 planes on three fields in the Ruhr on March 20 and wrecked communications which facilitated the Rhine crossings.

The Tenth and Sixty-seventh Reconnaissance groups were cited for photographic missions over the Normandy beaches before D day.

French Hold Up Plea on Syria to United Nations

TUESDAY

Rebuffed on Appeal for an Inquiry Now, They May Ask for a Review Later

PARIS, June 25 (AP).—The French government has temporarily set aside its newest proposal for settling the Syro-French controversy through a neutral inquiry and a review by the United Nations organization, and has instructed its representatives at San Francisco, London and Washington to "sound out" official option, a government spokesman said today.

Jacques Soustelle, Minister of Information, said the French position remains the same—that neither mediation nor arbitration is necessary. He said France had not abandoned its newest proposal, but did not intend to press it. Nevertheless, he added, France is anxious to have the facts that produced the dispute brought to light.

(At San Francisco France's request, made Sunday, for action by the United Nations was turned down Monday with the explanation that the United Nations are not yet ready to consider such problems.)

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Beyrouth said the best available sources there denied radio reports that French outposts on the Syro-Turkish frontier had been attacked by Syrians.

Officers Of AMG Act As Strike Hits Trieste

Trieste, June 25 (AP)—Allied Military Government officers prepared to maintain essential services and distribute food as a general strike today halted all dock work, stopped transportation and closed shops.

The strike was called in protest against disbandment of the "guard of the people," an unofficial police force formed during the Yugoslav occupation.

Members of the police force turned in their arms peacefully Sunday at Allied request. Later, one Allied officer said, the strike was ordered by "phone calls from various anonymous persons." The sponsers were not determined immediately.

Trieste Strike Protests Disbandment Of Unit

Trieste, June 25 (AP)—A general strike was called here today to protest the disbandment at Allied request of the "Guard of the People," an unofficial police force formed during the Yugoslav occupation.

The strike halted all work at docks, stopped transportation and closed all shops. The sponsors were not officially disclosed. Some Italian civilians said the stoppage was inspired by Yugoslav Communists. Yugoslav representatives here denied that.

Allied Military Government officers said they planned no action because they expected the strike to last only 24 hours.

At Udine yesterday more than 12,000 Italian Partisans turned in their arms and demobilized in a review before Allied officers, who voiced appreciation for their help.

Laval Treason Trial Scheduled Aug. 15

Paris, June 25 (AP)—France's high court announced today that Pierre Laval would be tried *in absentia* on treason charges August 15 unless he returns from Spain before that time.

The court also postponed the trial of Marshal Pétain, originally scheduled for July 5, to complete the case against him.

French Back Free Press

Government Pledges Co-operation with Correspondents

PARIS, June 25 (AP).—Information Minister Jacques Soustelle declared today that, apart from censorship based only on military security, France is going to have a completely free press.

At his first press conference since he assumed his post, Soustelle said the government would make every effort to keep news correspondents informed on official matters.

"When I am unable to answer questions I will say so frankly," he said. "The ministry is going to operate on the theory that correspondents are worthy of its confidence."

French censorship of newsmatter written for foreign outlets will be instituted after Supreme Allied Headquarters leaves Paris. Under the present arrangement, correspondents accredited to S. H. A. E. F. are not subject to French censorship.

Soustelle said France was formulating a new press law with the main purpose of preventing clandestine subsidies either from foreign governments or private individuals. Before the war it was common knowledge that some French papers were financed by special interests.

Paris to Dance in Streets Again on Bastille Day

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, June 25—There will be dancing in the streets of Paris for the first time in five years during the celebration of Bastille Day, July 14.

City officials said today that 4,000 meters of planking would be laid for the traditional open-air dancing. Cafes and restaurants will operate all night long and loudspeakers will relay music to each street corner.

Day-long ceremonies will feature a military review, attended by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the Bey of Tunis, and an air pageant. Paris officials hope to be able to welcome Mayor La Guardia of New York and the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayors of Moscow and Chungking at this first celebration since the German invasion.

German, Sweetheart Reunited In Paris Jail

Paris, June 25 (AP)—Footsore and Weary, German Soldier Wilhelm Scholtz was reunited with his French sweetheart in a Paris jail today after traveling across France in search of her.

Scholtz set out from Germany the day after the Nazi surrender to find the girl he met heer during the occupation and who bore him a son. He reached the German frontier in a refugee train and came on to Paris in a horse-drawn wagon.

Arrested as he searched for the girl, he asked Palis podice to help. They found Scholtz's sweetheart and their child living in suburban Scheaux.

Manifesto Is Issued By Party

JUN 26 1945

Coalition Of Parliamentary Government Asked Instead.

WOULD BREAK UP BIG ESTATES

All Germans Except Nazis And Rich Collaborators To Retain Property.

By Eddy Gilmore

MOSCOW, June 25. (AP)—The German Communist party, in a manifesto issued in Berlin, today rejected a Soviet system for present-day Germany and instead asked for a coalition parliamentary government and the development of private enterprise and the profit system.

The appeal, signed by the Central Committee of the Communist party and reported by the Russian Tass news agency, was addressed to all German people everywhere.

Asks Equal Rights Before Law

Calling for equal rights before the law and free elections, the manifesto demanded the confiscation of the big estates of the Nazis, Junkers and "Imperialists" and their division among landless peasants.

It made clear that all Germans, except the Nazis and rich collaborators, should retain their property and that large-scale landowners and big peasants should keep their lands if they did not tie up with the Nazis.

In the document, the Communist party not only blamed the German people for their plight, but also blamed the German Communists themselves for being unable to weld together democratic groups in defiance of the Nazis.

Acknowledge Blame

The Communist appeal also admitted that Germany should repay the Allies for the damage and harm done during the war.

The German Communist party, in the election of March 1933 which swept Adolf Hitler into power, tallied nearly 5,000,000 votes and elected 81 delegates to the Reichstag. Only two parties were stronger—the Nazis and the Social-Democrats.

Leading signer of the document was 67-year old Wilhelm Pieck, associate of Rosa Luxemburg and once a Reichstag deputy. Two women, Irene Gertner and Marta Arendzee, likewise signed the manifesto.

Not Ready For Sovietism

The statement, as quoted by Tass said:

"We consider it incorrect for Germany opening the path for implanting the Soviet system, because such a path does not correspond with the conditions of the development of Germany at this given moment.

"We consider that the real interests of the German people, under the present conditions in Germany, dictate another path—for instance, the path of establishing an anti-Fascist democratic regime and a democratic parliamentary republic with all democratic liberties."

The manifesto called for the "removal of trade barriers, the development of free trade and private enterprise on the basis of private ownership' as a task in the "struggle against hunger, joblessness and homelessness."

Wants Hitlerite Regime Liquidated

Saying that the "Fascist plague" was victorious in Germany only because "in 1918 the instigators of the war and war criminals remained unpunished,' 'the manifesto demanded the "complete liquidation of the remnants of the Hitlerite regime and the Nazi Party."

The manifesto said that the reconstruction tasks facing Germany, which it described as overwhelmed by an "incredible catastrophe," included:

A careful purge of all public institutions of active Nazis;

Punishment by German courts of Hitler's accomplices not scheduled for trial by the United Nations;

Legalization of free trade unions and all anti-Fascist democratic parties;

Reconstruction of the courts "in correspondence with the new democratic forms of life of the peoplee";

Establishment of equal rights before the law for all citizens, regardless of racial differences and the severest punishment for exhibition of race hatred;

Anti-Nazi Purge of Schools

An anti-Nazi purge of schools and the introduction of a "genuine, democratic, freedom-loving, progressive spirit" into schools and all educational institutions, together with instruction pointing out the "catastrophic consequences of Hitlerite politics for the German people";

Defense of the masses from "arbitrary, excessive exploitation" by owners of enterprises, and the regulation of wages and conditions of labor;

Public help for victims of the "Fascist Terror," orphans, invalids and mothers.

The manifesto declared that the German people, who "became a weapon of Hitler and his imperialistic masters," bore a heavy guilt and responsibility before all civilized mankind.

All Who Supported Hitler Guilty

Not only is Hitler guilty of the crimes committed on humanity, but the share of guilt is born by those 10,000,000 Germans who in 1933 voted for Hitler," the statement said.

"We Communists declare that we also feel ourselves guilty inasmuch as, despite all sacrifices costing our best fighters, we were not able, as a consequence of a series of mistakes, to forge an anti-Fascist unity of workers for the overthrow of Hitler," it added.

The Communist appeal, as quoted by Tass, said that peaceful, neighborly relations with other peoples should be another task of the reconstruction of Germany, and went on to acknowledge the "necessity of reparation for damage done to other peoples."

Would Place Burden on Rich

In the matter of reparations, the Communists urged that the greater burden should be placed on the shoulders of the rich.

Concluding the manifesto, the Central Committee said it believed that its platform "may serve as a basis for a formation of anti-Fascist, Democratic parties."

"We believe that such a bloc may be a hopeful stronghold in the struggle for the final liquidation of all remnants of the Hitlerite regime and for the creation of a democratic regime in Germany," the signers said.

In addition to Pieck, Gertner and Arendzee, the signers were: Walther Ulbrecht, Franz Dahlem, Anton Akkerman, Gustav Subbotka, Otto M. Geschke, Johannes Becker, Edwin Hernle, Hans Endretsky, Michael Hiderkirchner, Herman Mattern, Bernard Koennen, Otto Winzer and Hans Moeller.

Polish Unity Parley In Final Session

Moscow, June 25 (AP)—Polish factions conferring here on the formation of a new provisional government of unity embarked on the final phase of their discussions today preparatory to departing for Warsaw, where the personnel of the Government will be announced.

The Warsaw regime's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Zigmundt Modzelewski, will be host at a reception tonight marking the accord reached by the conferees.

All members of the various Polish factions, as well as Russian officials and foreign diplomats in Moscow have been invited.

JUN 26 1945

Reich Communist Party Revived

JUN

Moscow, June 25 (AP)—The German Communist party registered as a legal organization in Berlin today and asserted in a manifesto to the people that it did not favor implanting the Soviet system in Germany at present.

Instead, the Communists suggested that an anti-Fascist regime be established within a Democratic parliamentary republic, the official Russian news agency Tass reported.

DAY

Want Coalition Government

Establishment of a Soviet system in Germany "does not correspond with the development of Germany at the present moment," the manifesto proclaimed. The Ukase made clear that the Communists wan a coalition government friendly to Russia.

The Communists were driven underground in 1933 when Hitler took power. Provisions of the Red Army occupation code permitted it to register.

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REDS CLAIM MOST POWERFUL ARMY

Gilmore

Moscow, June 25 (A. P.).—Marshal Zhukov, conqueror of Berlin and defender of Moscow, declared in a victory celebration yesterday that the Russians had emerged from the war against Germany with the most modern and powerful army in the world and that "we must unceasingly perfect our military skill . . . and develop our military science."

Speaking at the tomb of Lenin, after Hitler's personal swastika flag had been dragged through Red Square and thrown into a gutter, Zhukov said that "the Soviet State has emerged even more mighty from the grim struggle we waged" but cautioned that "for us Soviet peoples it is unseemly to become conceited or complacent." Victory came to Russia because of the nature of the Soviet State and because of Premier Stalin, "our great leader and military genius," he added.

Two hundred Nazi flags, including Hitler's, were thrown into the gutter before Lenin's red marble tomb while Soviet officials and thousands of spectators, some of whom had been waiting before dawn for the parade and celebration, watched in silence.

Vienna Expects Allies In 3 Weeks

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By A. I. GOLDBERG

Vienna, June 23 [AP—*Delayed*]. Vienna, rubbled and hungry but once again a city of music, eagerly anticipates an American and British entry into the city to assume joint occupation with the Russians.

The Viennese are awaiting the prospect with outspoken joy. Tonight it was the chief topic of conversation in the foyers of the Austrian capital's theaters, open again in all their splendor.

Hundreds of Viennese, spotting American flags on this correspondent's jeep, rushed up to ask: "When are you coming?" Some quarters expect Anglo-American occupation forces to move in within a few days.

[In Rome, it was learned American and British occupation troops may assume zones in Vienna and Austria within three weeks.]

Radio announcements that Anglo-American forces will take part in Vienna's occupation, under total Russian control since April 10, have spread like wildfire and the people hug close to their radios listening for further word from American and British stations.

Say They Hate Nazis

The city now operates under a provisional Government approved by Russian occupation forces, with Social Democrat and Communist party leaders sharing Cabinet posts under Chancellor Dr. Karl Renner.

Vienna's expectancy has been stirred by the sight of other Americans in uniform, in the city unofficially. But these American Army men are unable to say how the official three-power control plans will operate.

The Viennese are firm in statements that they hate the Nazis, fought them and now consider Austria a liberated land. They are digging out of the wreckage left by American air raids, Russian and German shelling and German vengeance.

Famed St. Stephan's cathedral, in the heart of Vienna, was set fire by the Nazis as they retreated. The outer walls still stand, "but men and women went through the streets crying openly and without shame as the news spread that St. Stephan's had been destroyed," one Viennese said.

City One Of Contrast

When the Russians entered the city, others said, the Viennese "ran into the streets and threw their arms around the Red Army soldiers."

The city now is one of startling contrasts. Food is scarce but coarse, dark bread—good but tiresome—is cheap. On the other hand, there is a flourishing black market in Karlsplatz despite daily attempts by Russian and Austrian police to stamp it out.

There also is a scarcity of fats. Butter on the black market brings at least $60 a pound, lard, $75 a pound; sugar, $30; coffee, $100, and three yards of cloth, $30; based on the valuation of a schilling at 10 cents.

Music Before Bread

The restaurants have little food and it costs $80 upward to eat a satisfactory meal in one. Bad-tasting coffee can be had for about 6 cents in a café. One cigarette on the other hand, brings from 70 cents to $1.

Rations are based on the kind of work done. A heavy laborer is allowed up to twelve ounces of bread daily, but the ordinary ration is a little under nine ounces. The meat ration is twelve ounces every ten days for a light worker. The average Government worker is now getting about $15 a month as an "account payment" until salaries are fixed and exchange rates evaluated.

"The Russians know our psychology," one Viennese said. "We still do not have all the bread we need, and certainly we didn't have it then. But when there still was no bread, the Russians arranged for music and it turned out that for the Viennese it was better. It was a symbol of hope."

Russians Cheer Waltzes

The first Philharmonic concert was organized by April 25, with Russian officers prominent in the theater seats. It was a program of Beethoven, Mozart and Tchaikovsky. At the end, Russian officers requested a medley of Strauss waltzes. The conductor and players declined, saying that Strauss did not fit the program, but promised to give one at another date. May Day (May 1) it gave a large Strauss repertoire, which pleased both the Viennese and the Russians.

Today, half a dozen cabarets and the same number of legitimate theaters, operas or ballets have nightly performances. Hugo von Hoffmannsthal's "Everyman" is playing nightly at the Burgtheater and there are plays every night at the Akademietheater, the Raimundtheater, the Kammerspiele and the Josefstadt Theater.

In the Redoutensaal, untouched by the war, Johann Strauss's operetta "Wiener Blut" was played tonight against a lush background and with Russian officers in dress uniforms vigorously applauding the waltzes. Crystal chandeliers glittered in the lofty auditorium.

There are 62 motion picture theaters operating with limited performances. One film—"Mission to Moscow"—had a run of several weeks and was a thorough success. For the most part, the films are old German and Viennese films without visible Nazi propaganda in them, and one theater yesterday announced that a number of Russian films would be shown.

Schools Still Closed

Largely responsible for the revival of music in the famed "Blue Danube" city was Ernst Karl Fischer, Communist minister for culture, a former Vienna editor who went to Moscow in 1934 in the face of the approaching wave of Nazism and came back with the Russians.

Vienna's schools are closed but and now consider Austria a liberated land.

Vienna, meanwhile, is still digging itself out of the wreckage of its "Black Monday," March 12, when American bombers wrecked historic buildings in the center of the city. The devastation of the attack, which lasted more than an hour, was considerable. Typical of Viennese comment was this:

"The bombings were bad, but we knew they were necessary. We knew they were hastening the day when we would get rid of the dreaded Germans. Then when we heard Russian guns southeast of the city, we were sure liberation was at hand. We ran into the streets and threw our arms around Russian soldiers."

DAY

Black Market Flourishes

The Joint Control Commission will enter a city of startling contrasts—a city where everyone is hungry and where the black market flourishes in Karlsplatz despite stringent daily attempts by Rus-

Vienna Hails Occupation For U.S., Britain Role

By A. I. Goldberg

Vienna, June 23 [AP—*Delayed*]. Viennese greeted with outspoken joy today the announcement that the British were preparing to assume control of Vienna occupation zones along with the Americans and British have been in the Russians, who have control since April 10.

The announcement has been awaited since a joint American-British party conferred with Lieut. Gen. Blagadatov at his headquar-

ters at Hietzing, just outside Vienna, three weeks ago. It came just after the triumphal return of the old Mayor, Karl Seitz, from a Thuringian hospital prison where Americans freed him.

Vienna is now operating under a government approved by the Russian occupation authorities.

"Liberated" Land

The Viennese are firm in insisting they are different from the Germans, hate the Nazis, fought them

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sian and Austrian police to stamp it out.

There are 62 motion-picture theaters operating, still showing German and Viennese films along with Russian newsreels. Half a dozen cabarets and the same number of legitimate theaters, operas or ballets have nightly performances in glittering splendor.

The provisional Government operates not only for Vienna but for that portion of Austria that the Russians have been occupying, with Social Democrat and Communist party members sharing Cabinet posts under Dr. Karl Renner as Chancellor.

Gen. Theodore Koerner, Social Democrat, is Mayor of Vienna, but it is regarded likely that he will retire soon in favor of Seitz, Mayor at the time of *Anschluss* when Hitler swallowed the little nation. Seitz was replaced promptly, but was not imprisoned until last July 20 after the Hitler assassination plot.

The Viennese call him the city's most beloved man. After he was deposed he continued to walk the streets and the people grew to regard him as a living symbol of Austria's hope for freedom from the Nazis.

Seitz Honored

Men, women and children streamed in the rain today from all parts of the city forming processions centering on Schwarzenberger Platz in honor of Seitz. Some carried red banners. Others carried the red and white flags of old Austria.

Seitz returned to Vienna late yesterday. Windows in buildings bordering the City Hall were jammed with watching people. Men and women trudged to his home with flowers. Seitz gave them this message:

"Vienna will rise again and its reconstruction will go swifter the sooner we get back to work.

Russian Cemetery

Back of Schwarzenberger Platz is a little Cemetery of Russian soldiers, which may become a perpetual memorial to the people that Russian blood was spilled for their freedom.

Towering above the cemetery, but still in its wooden casing, is a huge statue of a Russian soldier—similar to that which topped the Soviet building at the last World's Fair in New York. The statue is not yet ready for unveiling.

In the Imperial Hotel in Kaernthnerring, where Hitler stayed on occasional visits to Vienna, Russian officers now are billeted. It is one of the few luxury hotels not destroyed by bombing or shellfire. Air-raid shelters built for Hitler 75 feet under the hotel now are an historic curiosity.

Hotels Wrecked

The Bristol, Ambassador and Grand Hotels were among the buildings wrecked in the Black Monday bombing last March. The Staatoper Building Museum, Parliament, Town Hall and University also were damaged. So was the Spanish Embassy.

Two bombs struck the Palace Quadrangle at Schoenbrunn, where Empress Maria Theresa lived and Emperor Franz Josef spent his last days. Another bomb struck the famous Schoenbrunn Zoo, killing several hundred beasts, including rare animals. The Botanical Gardens were destroyed.

The celebrated street of shops, Mariahilfer Strasse, escaped virtually unscathed. The largest department store, Kaufhaus der Wieners, was not damaged. It was open for business today with its limited stock, but only civilians were permitted to trade. Russian guards at the doors turned away any soldier trying to enter.

Luxury Shops Ruined

Luxury shops in Stefans Platz and around Hohemarkt Square were ruined by shell fire.

Only one bridge across the Danube remained intact — the Reichsbrucke rail bridge to the north, which was saved by resistance movement guards. The guards also turned over to the Russians the plans of German defense installations inside the city. The Swedish and Aspern bridges were among those destroyed.

Karls Church, dominating Karls Platz, was not damaged. It was spared in daylight air raids, and although the rest of Vienna was blacked out nightly, Karls Church was always brilliantly floodlighted from the inside. Vienna never had a night raid, however, so the precaution was unneeded.

St. Stephen's Burned

But tothe Viennese, damage of St. Stephen's Church by vengeful Nazi SS men as they retreated from Vienna was the crowning blow. They set torch to the landmark.

"Men and women went through the streets crying openly and without shame as the news spread that St. Stephan's had been destroyed," one Viennese said.

"It was always the church we regarded as typifying the best in Vienna and our joy over liberation was tempered with sorrow of knowing our St. Stephan's had been left in ruins."

The outer walls of St. Stephan's still stand.

American Consulate equipment has been guarded by Miss Martha Junkermann, who served in the Consulate since 1920. The office is now at 23 Argentiner Strasse, where equipment is stored out of the rain that comes in glass-less windows and a shattered skylight.

Miss Drexel Found

In the American colony was Miss Constance Drexel, who gave her address as Philadelphia, and said she had made "cultural" broadcasts for the Germans from Berlin. She said she had made broadcasts of her own free will, but for the last three years permited them to be directed "only at the British Empire."

[Constance Drexel was indicted in the United States in 1943 for treason in connection with Axis propaganda activities.]

Franco-Duce War Talk Is Revealed

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By Howard Cowan

Berchtesgaden, Germany, June 25 (AP)—A German diplomatic report found by the Allies indicates that Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain and Benito Mussolini discussed the question of Spain's entry into the war on the Axis side in 1941, but the Spanish leader insisted his country was too near starvation and militarily unprepared.

Dated February 12, 1941, it bore the signature of Baron Ernst von Weiszaecker, then state secretary in the German Foreign Ministry and later German Minister to the Vatican, and was addressed to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Reported By Cosmelli

It relayed a report from an Italian representative named Cosmelli (appartnetly Giuseppe Cosmelli, counselor of the Italian Embassy in Berlin), who had just attended a meeting between Mussolini and Franco. Weiszaecker was forwarding information for the use of Ribbentrop and Hitler, who apparently had scheduled a meeting with Franco at Bordighera.

The text of the report said:

"The Italian Minister (Cosmelli) visited me today in order to give the following information concerning the future meeting between General Franco, Hitler and Ribbentrop.

Five-Hour Conversation

"Mussolini and Franco discussed the political situation in a five-hour conversation. Franco stated the following:

"He remains firm in his conviction that the cause of the Axis will triumph. Spain wants to continue working with the Axis in order to contribute its share to the inevitable victory.

"However, Spain is suffering from starvation and is militarily completely unprepared. Franco, accordingly, is not in a position to bring effective aid to the cause of the Axis.

Two Conditions

"Under any circumstances, Spain's entrance into the war is dependent upon these conditions:

"1. On economic and military aid.

"2. On a definition of Article 5 of the well-known program of the three powers. In this definition it must be stated that Spain, in addition to Gibraltar, will also get French Morocco.

"In connection with his economic agreements with the United States and Great Britain, Franco stated that these had nothing to do with his political obligations.

"If any military action is taken against Gibraltar the attack must be carried out as a Spanish operation, even if it does have the support of the German Army.

"Franco gave Mussolini a copy of the statement of the Spanish general staff in which Spain's military and civilian needs were stated. This copy is the same as that already sent to the Germany Government. Mussolini remarked that the statement was very emphatic.

"At the end of the conversation the following communiqué was published: 'Mussolini shared the common impression that Spain was not in a position to enter into a war, and even if Germany were ready to grant all that Spain desired a period of several months would be required for the transportation of supplies.

Fewer Concessions

"'Mussolini was, therefore, of the opinion that Germany and Italy should make even fewer concessions to Franco in order to insure Spain's position among the Axis powers. In this way Spain could utilize the time in order to conquer its present threat of starvation and also to improve its position concerning armaments.'

"These are all the statements which the Italian minister made on the behalf of Mussolini.

"I told Cosmelli that Hitler and Ribbentrop were thankful for this information which would be of use in their meeting in Bordighera."

No Hitler-Franco Record

There is no record that the proposed meeting of Franco and Hitler at Bordighera ever took place. Later in 1941, however, Ramon Serrano Suner, then Franco's Foreign Minister, went to Berlin and conferred with officials.

The meeting with Mussolini took place at Bordighera on February 12. The official Rome communiqué at the conclusion of the conference said: "In talks which took place on the morning and afternoon of February 12 at Bordighera between the Duce and the Caudillo and Spanish Foreign Minister Serrano Suner, the identity of view of the Italian and Spanish governments was ascertained on European problems and those which interest the two countries in the present historic moment."

Dachau 'Anti-Nazi' Party Doomed

Munich, June 25 (AP) — Col. Charles Keegan, military governor of Bavaria, said today he had ordered military government authorities in Dachu to stamp out political activities of the "anti-Fascist" party.

The group was organized May 9 with approval of Capt. Malcolm Vandig, Sands Point, N.Y., military governor of the city. The party promptly claimed 4,000 members, collected $2,700 for "welfare" and adopted a platform demanding "the right of the anti-Fascist working class to hold meetings; freedom of speech, press and religion; and the formation of anti-Fascist committees in all towns and communities."

"No Right To Demand"

"The Germans are conquered people and have no right to demand anything," Keegan said. He explained the order violated General Eisenhower's ban on political parties. Vandig said the organization had been useful in "stamping out Naziism."

Keegan said also that sixteen bronze caskets containing bodies of Hitler's abortive 1923 *Putsch* "martyrs" would be removed from the beer-hall shrine to the cemetery.

He ordered German officials throughout Bavaria to remove names of towns, roads, buildings, bridges and public works bearing names influenced by the Nazi regime.

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Himmler Aide Is Arrested

Ingolstadt, Germany, June 25 (AP) — SS Gen. Ernst Sachs, who claimed he had been ordered by the late Heinrich Himmler to set up a communications system for the proposed redoubt area in southern Germany, has been apprehended by military police of the United States 9th Infantry Division.

Sachs was sifted out of a convoy on the *autobahn* near here. He had forged discharge papers. At one time he was head of a German Army and air-force school at Halle for 2,000 communications officers in training.

Rommel A Suicide After Plot, Aide Says

Wiesbaden, June 25 (AP)—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's former chieff of staff, Lieut. Gen. Fritz Bayerlein, has told Allied officers the "Desert Fox" committed suicide to avoid the death penalty for allegedly participating in the attempt on Hitler's life last July.

The officers related today that Bayerlein, now convalescing from a heart attack in a prisoner of war hospital, said a high official of the German war department visited Rommel last September, handed him a pistol and said:

"You will handle it this way or you will be brought before a People's Court."

At that time, Bayerlein said, Rommel was recovering from wounds suffered in an attack by an American fighterbomber, which strafed his car while it was on the road.

Czechs Honor Second Lidice

Prague, June 24 [AP—Delayed]. Czechoslovakia today honored the memory of Lezaky, which was another Lidice.

All that remained of Lezaky after the wreckage of its burned homes and mills was cleared away by the Germans was a rocky field of weeds. But Minister of the Interior Vaclav Nosek announced at the national observance on the spot that the Government would rebuild the hamlet.

Lezaky was a tiny community of stone quarry workers in the Moravian hills near Pardubice. Three years ago today the Gestapo descended on the town, shot its adult inhabitants, burned its nine houses and four mills and carried off its sixteen children, not one of whom has been heard from since.

Sixteen men and seventeen women, including two 14-year-old girls, were killed.

The reason for the massacre, as given by the Germans, was that a radio transmitter had been hidden in the village and that Czech underground fighters were getting flour at a local mill.

Belgian Red Says Million Would Strike Against King

Calls Message to Parliament Naive and Ineffective

BRUSSELS, June 25 (AP).—Dr. Albert Marteaux, Minister of Public Health and spokesman of the Communist party, said tonight that "more than 1,000,000 Belgian workers" stand ready to walk out in a general strike against any government that may be formed on behalf of King Leopold III.

Marteaux said the workers were on a "day-to-day alert" and described Leopold's recent message to the Belgian Parliament as a "naive and tardy maneuver which answers nothing and changes nothing."

Leopold, from his villa at Salzburg, Austria, declared he had acted in the country's best interests and was proceeding with the formation of a new government.

Marteaux asserted the Belgian working class would consider it "provocation" if Lieutenant General Ganshof Van Der Meersch, High Commissioner for State Security and reported choice of Leopold for the Premiership, were named to that post. Marteaux's arrest was ordered by Van Der Meersch May 10, 1940, in a general round-up of Communists.

Van Der Meersch returned to Brussels tonight after his weekend conference with Leopold, leaving unsolved the mystery of whether he had accepted the Premiership.

Leopold Foes Issue Strike Threat

Brussels, June 25 (AP)—The Communist wing of the anti-Leopold front threatened today to call a general strike if Ganshof van der Meersch, Belgian high commissioner for state security, forms a new Government at the request of the King.

Van der Meersch, who is reported to be the choice of Leopold III for Premier, was expected to return today from Salzburg, where he talked with the King. It was learned that one of his major tasks would be distribution of police and military forces to guard against a coup of anti-Leopold elements.

Called "Agent Of Reaction"

The Communist newspaper *Le Drapeau Rouge* described van der Meersch, who prosecuted thousands of wartime Nazi collaborators, as "a famous agent of reaction, absolutism and repression."

It recalled his prosecution of Communists in 1939 and 1940, at a time when the Soviet-German neutrality past was in force.

Brussels on the surface continued calm, although a "committee of resistance" claimed to have attracted 2,000 persons to a demonstration yesterday afternoon in Mons, demanding Leopold's abdication.

Consulting With King

It was disclosed that besides the Belgian leaders who already have flown to Salzburg to see the king, some 30 more have been invited to consult with him in the next few

days.

A message from Leopold, brought back to Brussels by Frans van Cauwelaert, Catholic president of the Chamber, and Robert Gillon, Liberal president of the Senate, was read to parliamentary committees last night, and it seemed to indicate the king confidently expected to return to Belgium as soon as a new government was formed.

Says Hitler Forced Goering to Wed

Stockholm, June 25 (A. P.).—The newspaper Tidningen said today, in a story that lacked a date line and did not quote a source, that the former Emmy Sonnemann, has requested a divorce from Hermann Goering on the grounds no actual marriage relationship ever existed between them. Their marriage resulted from an express order by Adolf Hitler, the story added.

347 Jews Reach Switzerland

BERN, Switzerland, June 25 (AP).—A special train of 347 Jews, mostly orphans from Buchenwald concentration camp, arrived in Rheinfelden near Basel today, the first of 2,000 such children who will be brought to Switzerland because they chose not to return to their homes in eastern Europe. The children will be taken to Gurnigel Resort, near Bern, where they will be sorted out for distribution to private homes in Switzerland. Chaplain Captain Herschel Schachter, of Stamford, Conn., headed the special train, arranged by the Red Cross, U. N. R. R. A., and supreme headquarters.

Clark To Command Yanks In Austria

Rome, June 25 (AP)—Allied occupation forces may move into sections of Vienna within three weeks, with Gen. Mark W. Clark commanding United States units in the American zone of Austria, it was disclosed today.

Units of the comparatively small American occupation army already are forming in northern Italy, preparatory to moving into Austria when the lines of demarcation are fixed.

The Russians were reported to be eager to have British and American forces enter their appointed zones in Austria.

Early dissolution of the 15th Army Group, commanded by Clark and composed of the American 5th and British 8th armies, is expected. The 5th Army also is believed to be scheduled for formal dissolution soon.

Political News Censorship In Mediterranean Area Ends

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Rome, June 25 (AP)—Political news censorship by Allied headquarters in the Mediterranean apparently was ended today with announcement that news dispatches no longer would be stopped on the basis that they might cause friction among the Allies or friendly nations.

Declaring that "we are convinced that good, true, factual reporting won't do anybody any harm," Brig. Gen. Arthur J. McChrystal, chief of the information, news, and censorship section, said that "from here on, censorship in this theater wil lapply only to matters that affect the Japanese war and not another thing."

Exception To Rule

The only exception to this rule, he said, would be "in the event a serious situation develops in this theater which would bring Allied troops into an operational role or possible operational role."

The new censorship rules were based upon a directive from the chiefs of staff committee at Washington.

In the future, McChrystal said, censors or public relations officers would be permitted to "Call the attention" of correspondents to matters which might appear inaccurate, but that censors could strike out only information bearing upon military operations in the Pacific.

Military Security Factor

Censorship still will be governed by such military security restrictions as troop movements to the Pacific, secret equipment and tactics, army intelligence methods and personnel, and prisoner-escape methods, McChrystal said.

Correspondents objected to a ruling that "information in official reports" could be released only with approval of appropriate authorities, declaring that virtually all information relating to anything in Europe could be construed as being contained in official reports. McChrystal agreed to seek clarification of this speculation.

Captor Of 24 Nazis Wins Top Award

Rome, June 25 (AP)—The Congressional Medal of Honor was presented today to Sergt. Oscar G. Johnson, 24, Foster City, Mich., for killing 20 Germans, silencing 3 enemy machine guns and taking 24 prisoners during the American slice through the Gothic Line near Scarperia, Italy, last September.

The nation's highest award for valor was presented by Gen. Mark Clark in the presence of Johnson's entire regiment, the 363d Infantry of the 91st (Powder River) Division.

Eligible For Discharge

Eligible now for immediate discharge from the Army, Johnson said he needed a little time to think it over before deciding whether to return to his parents' dairy farm near Foster City. He was the first man in his division to win the Medal of Honor.

Johnson was credited with almost single-handedly protecting the left flank of his company's position in the breakthrough of the Gothic Line last September 16 to 19.

He was assigned to lead a squad of seven men to establish a post 50 yards to the left of his company to cover the exposed flank. Enemy counterattacks supported by artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire killed or wounded all of his men by the afternoon of the first days.

Collects Weapons

Johnson collected all the weapons and ammunition of his fallen comrades and repulsed a number of attacks. The enemy was close enough to lob hand grenades.

The Germans launched their heaviest counterattack that night. In the face of mortar and machine-gun fire, Johnson stood erect in his shallow trench and beat off the Nazis with grenades and rifle fire.

On the next day, 25 Germans surrendered to him. Two Americans sent to relieve him the afternoon of September 17 were caught in an artillery barrage and seriously wounded. Johnson went to the shellhole where they were half buried and protected their position with smallarms fire while helping medical men give aid.

Censors Ease News Restrictions

Rome, June 25 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Arthur J. McChrystal, Allied headquarters censorship chief, announced today that the censors would abandon their efforts to stop news dispatches on the grounds that they may cause inter-Allied friction.

"Censorship in this theater will apply only to matters that affect the Japanese war and not another thing," he said, unless "a serious situation develops in this theater which would bring Allied troops into an operation role, or a possible operation role.

"We are convinced that good, true factual reporting won't do anybody any harm." Henceforth, censors or public relations officers may call attention to matters which may appear to them to be inaccurate, but censors may delete only matter which would have a bearing on military operations in the Far East.

Military security restrictions listed by McChrystal as continuing included prisoner escape methods, troop movements to the Pacific, secret equipment and tactics and army intelligence methods and personnel.

Political censorship had been exercised by Allied headquarters in the Mediterranean theater in varying degrees since Christmas Eve, 1942, when Admiral Darlan was assassinated.

Wavell's Conference Agenda Accepted By Indian Leaders

JUN 26 1945

Simla, India, June 25 (AP)—Twenty-one of India's top political leaders convened today with Lord Wavell and began discussing the British Viceroy's proposals to allot more posts in the Indian Government to Indians.

The conferees accepted an agenda proposed by Lord Wavell, and at the conclusion of the first day of discussions it was said that the "conference is proceeding satisfactorily."

Mohandas K. Gandhi, spiritual head of the All-India Congress party, remained in Simla but did not attend the meeting. He said he was not a delegate. The Congress party was represented by its president, Maulana Abul Kalan Azad. The Moslem league, rival of Gandhi's party, also was represented by its president, Mahomed Ali Jinnah.

Expected To Discuss Election

The accepted agenda was not announced, but it reportedly included discussions of a proposed general election, reorganization of the provisional government with a coalition cabinet, and the selection of a council of the central government on a parity basis.

Lord Wavell, in an adress to the delegates, asked that all factions "rise above the levels of old prejudices and enmities of party and sectional advantage." He reiterated that no final constitutional settlement of the Indian problem was sought here, but that the conference might pave the way for such a result.

There was a demonstration outside the viceregal gates as the conference proceeded. The demonstrators paraded with banners, shouting their slogans. Among the participants were members of the Mahasabha, an organization of extreme orthodox Hindus, which opposes the Wavell plan.

The conferees met on the lawn of the viceroy's lodge in a Himalayan Mountain setting, with Scottish soldiers in kilts standing guard and scarlet-liveried servants running errands.

The Moslem League said before its opening that this session probably would be short and that a recess would be allowed for working committees to consider the proposals.

Wavell proposed the establishment of an interim government in which he would keep the War Ministry but turn over all the other cabinet posts to Indians.

Gandhi had a two-hour conference yesterday with Wavell but declined to give particulars.

Viewed As Dodging Blame

Gandhi's decision to remain in Simla while not attending the meetings, was interpreted as a move to avoid any blame in case the negotiations between Wavell and the Indian leaders should be terminated. It was recalled that three years ago negotiations between Indians and Sir Stafford Cripps over a proposed governmental reorganization broke up after Gandhi left Delhi.

Correspondents were informed yesterday that they would be barred, but their passes were reissued this morning and about 50 gathered in a special enclosure at the edge of the lawn.

Wavell, coming to the enclosure, asked correspondents' co-operation, saying "we have a number of very delicate questions affecting the future of India to discuss here, and we believe the publicity of such a meeting should be handled with restraint. We hope you gentlemen will treat the proceedings with the restraint they deserve."

INDIA PARLEY GETS STARTED AT SIMLA

JUN 26 1945

Simla, India, June 25 (AP)—The conference called by the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, to work out a new Government plan for India got under way today with Mohandas K. Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Congress party, notably absent. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad attended, however, as president of the party, and Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, the other great rival in Indian politics, also attended.

Gandhi reiterated last night that he would not take an active part in the parley, but told a confidant, Bulabhai Desai, one of the men invited to attend, that he would serve as an adviser both to the Congress party and to the Viceroy.

Iranian Railway To Be Handed Back

Teheran, June 25 (A. P.).—The United States Army Persian Gulf Command will complete transfer of the south section of the Trans-Iranian Railroad back to Iran on July 1, it was announced today. A vast amount of Lease-Lend supplies moved to Russia over this line.

CHINESE BATTLING TOWARD KWEILIN

Fighting Reported Within 15 Miles Of Former Airbase

Chungking, June 25 (AP)—Chinese troops have clashed with strong Japanese forces 15 miles northwest of Kweilin in a renewed drive to recapture that Kwangsi province capital, once the biggest American air base in south-central China, the Chinese command said tonight.

The new outbreak of fighting before Kweilin—where until seven months ago the United States 14th Air Force had three airfields—occupies the 3,000-foot hills 6 miles north of the highway center of Ining, 12 miles northwest of Kweilin, it said.

Toward Escape Railroad

More than 100 Japanese were killed or wounded in the clash, which carried the Chinese within 11 miles of the escape railroad to Hengyang for Japanese garrisons in both Kweilin and embattled Liuchow, a communiqué disclosed.

Strong Japanese rearguards were reported fighting stubbornly for Liuchow, 90 miles southwest of Kweilin.

The Chinese high command gave no further details of the fighting for the town's south rail station, reported to have been penetrated by Chinese spearheads.

The Chinese communiqué said, however, that veteran Chinese soldiers, striking toward the city along the Kwangsi-Kweiyang (Kweichow) railroad, had reached a point six miles west of the junction.

Mustangs Sweep Area

Low-flying Mustang fighter-bombers of the 14th Air Force swept over the entire Liuchow area ahead of the Chinese, strafing enemy troops and blasting the bomb-pocked Liuchow airfield which the Japanese have been unable to use.

A Chinese front dispatch meanwhile reported a steady withdrawal of Japanese forces which recently invaded southwestern Kiangsi province, northwest of Hongkong, from coastal Kwangtung in a move to smash the Chinese potential for a counteroffensive against Canton.

The report said that the Japanese were moving back toward their bases in Kwangtung and that the Chinese were on the verge of reoccupying Lungnan, 135 miles northeast of Canton.

Chinese Troops Still Push Up East Coast

Chungking, June 25 (AP)—Chinese forces pursuing Japanese troops up China's east coast have reached Hwangyen, 175 miles south of Shanghai, the Chinese high command announced today as other Chinese troops fought for possession of the former American air base city of Liuchow, 800 miles to the southwest.

In the Hwangyen area, on Taichow Bay, Chinese spearheads engaged Japanese rear guards after a week-long retreat which carried enemy troops 60 miles from Chinese-occupied Wenchow. Following the Japanese, Chinese forces have reached a point within 127 miles southeast of Hangchow. More than 60 enemy troops were killed 65 miles south of Hangchow when Chinese guerrillas blew up a Japanese munitions train near Iwu on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railroad.

Hona Town Taken

The Chinese said bitter fighting still raged in Liuchow. The Japanese had stiffened their resistance to Chinese attempts to capture the south rail station, the biggest rail depot in South-Central China.

Chinese press reports carried a belated announcement that Chinese troops had recaptured Shachiaocheng, a small town 430 miles northeast of Chungking and near the important Japanese stronghold of Nanyang in Honan province.

A Chinese dispatch reported a steady withdrawal of Japanese forces which recently invaded southwestern Kiangsi province from Kwngtung province in a move to smash the Chinese potential for a counteroffensive against Canton and Hongkong.

Lungnan Threatened

Among the points which the Chinese were on the verge of reoccupying, the dispatch said, was Lungan, an important communications center 140 miles northeast of Canton.

Another dispatch said Chinese forces operating in southwestern Shansi province had recaptured Hutao township northwest of Wensi on the Tungup railroad. Another

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column tore up a section of the same railroad and pushed in the direction of Yungtsi (Puchow).

CHOLERA IN CHUNGKING

4,000 Cases and 800 Deaths Reported This Month

CHUNGKING, China, June 25 (AP)—Lieut. Comdr. Frank Herrington, the American Embassy doctor and assistant naval attaché, said today that, "by very moderate estimate," at least 4,000 cases of cholera had broken out this month in Chungking and at least 800 victims had died.

He said that there was difficulty in estimating the number of cases because many were not reported. In the waterfront district, he said, where many persons live in miserable, overcrowded and insanitary shacks, many who died of cholera h adbeen thrown into the Yangtze to save poor relatives the prohibitively high expense of proper burial.

Weather Delaying Shangri-La Rescue

Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, June 23 [*AP—Delayed*]—Ugly flying weather is delaying tow-plane rescue efforts of 14 men and a girl from hidden Shangri-La Valley in the New Guinea mountain wilds.

WAC Corporal Margaret Hastings, of Owego, N.Y.; Sergt. Kenneth Decker, of Kelso, Wash., and Lieut. John B. McCollom, of Trenton, Mo., have been marooned in New Guinea's mountain fastness since May 13 when their sightseeing plane crashed, killing twenty. The twelve others are parachuted rescue workers.

The experimental glider plane, to be used in the rescue work, is grounded at Wakde Island, Dutch New Guinea, by zero weather.

Checchi Resigns Post In Dispute With Peron

Buenos Aires, June 25 (AP)—Gen. Julio Checchi resigned as Argentine Secretary of Industry and Commerce today in a dispute with Vice President Juan Peron.

Checchi, who held immense authority over Argentine industry, threatened two days ago to take action against an Army officer whom Peron had appointed to investigate his department.

Reasons for the investigation were not known, although Checchi released today a copy of a letter written by a secretary of President Edelmiro Farrell alleging that Checchi's department delivered raw film to one movie company, which, the letter said, tried to resell part of it at a high profit to another company unable to obtain it from Checchi.

Bridge Across Pacific Vital, Gen. Arnold Says

Honolulu, June 25 (AP)—Retention of an extensive string of Pacific island bases in the interest of America's future security was advocated by Gen. H. H. Arnold, head of the Army Air Forces, in a press conference here Sunday.

"Our air power must be in a position to carry our attacks home to the heart of any aggressor who may threaten us," General Arnold emphasized. "Our own B-29's already can strike anywhere in the world if we keep certain strategic bases."

Vital Islands Listed

He cited as "essential for our future security" the islands of the Marshalls, Palaus, Volcanoes, Bonins and Ryukyus, as well as unrestricted use of Wake, Marcus, Canton, Palmyra and Christmas islands and American Samoa.

Returning from a tour of Pacific bases, "I have come back convinced we must have a bridge across the Pacific," he said. "The future peace of the world depends on our doing this. Indeed, the fate of mankind may depend upon it."

Iwo Jima already has saved 1,100 Superfortresses which have made emergency landings there, he said, and has demonstrated the importance of American possession of such bases.

"We must be able to take advantage of the terrific power and mobility of the Strategic Air Force the United States has built up—the greatest in the world," Arnold said.

Can Move In 36 Hours

America's entire Strategic Air Force can be moved from San Francisco to Okinawa in 36 hours, "which is something to think about. We shouldn't allow anything to stop us from taking advantage of the power such a strategic air force has."

He emphasized again his view that Okinawa would be one of the most important bases in the aerial offensive against Japan, which will reach its peak this fall when "every plane we can get our hands on" will be sent to "eliminate industrial Japan once and for all."

Argentine Cattlemen Seek Higher Prices

Buenos Aires, June 25 (AP)—Argentine cattle breeders today asked for a twenty per cent increase in beef prices paid by Great Britain as the sole buyer on behalf of the Allied pool, when they continued conversations begun last week with H. S. E. Turner, special representative of the British Food Ministry.

The demand was made by Jose Maria Bustillo, president of the Argentine Rural Society, and Nemesio de Olariaga, president of the Confederation of Rural Societies of Buenos Aires and La Pampa, spokesmen for the breeders.

Bustillo and Olariaga also served notice that their associations would oppose the Argentine Government's entering into an agreement under which all Argentine meat exports would be placed with the British. They contended Argentina should reserve an amount which would be exportable to other European countries and American republics.

Aluminum Factories Authorized In Mexico

Mexico City, June 25 (AP)—Establishment of two aluminum factories, by a Canadian and a United States company, has been authorized by the Mexican Government.

Aluminum, Ltd., of Montreal, has formed a Mexican subsidiary with initial capital of $600,000 and has purchased a site near Mexico City.

Reynolds Metal Company, of Richmond, Va., also plans to start construction of a plant here soon. Edward Taranger, of Richmond, arrived last week to start activities.

YAWL STILL SOUGHT

Hamilton, Bermuda, June 25 (A. P.).—Army and Navy pilots today continued to search for Col. R. K. Fessenden of Short Hills, N. J., who left his North Shore dock on Friday afternoon for a pleasure cruise along the coast in a 26-foot yawl. The colonel was known to have several days' water supply on board, but uneasiness was felt because he was known to suffer from heart trouble.

Fessenden planned to return to the United States next week.

PUMP PRIMING CANADA'S AIM

1,000,000 More Jobs Than In 1939 Sought, I.L.O. Told

Quebec, June 25 (AP)—Canada's postwar employment program calls for pump-priming government expenditures to provide 1,000,000 more jobs than were abailable in 1939, Arthur MacNamara, deputy Minister of Labor, told the governing body of the International Labor Organization today.

Aiming at a total employment goal "somewhat below the abnormally high wartime level," MacNamara said the Canadian Government plans to see that jobs are promoted by these expenditures: export trade, private investment in plants, equipment and other capital goods, in consumer expenditures and in government expenditures.

To Vary Spending

"We intend to follow the policy—for which there is as yet no working model in any country—of varying expenditure so as to compensate for fluctuations in private spending," MacNamara said.

"To this end the Dominion will seek provincial and municipal cooperation in accumulating a 'shelf' of employment — giving public works projects. Supplementing this will be a policy of public investment in natural resources, which, we expect, will induce private investment and not supplant it."

To Incur Deficits

The Canadian Government "will be prepared to incur deficits—either through increased spending or through reduced taxation—in periods when unemployment threatens," McNamara said.

A plea for speed in international action to relieve the war-wracked liberated nations was made by Philon Philon, delegate of the Greek Government.

Philon urged the governing body to recommend at the forthcoming I.L.O. general conference in the fall "that adequate measures which at present are being decided upon by United Nations agencies be accelerated in order to restore normal conditions in the liberated countries."

Pointing out that 1,500,000 of Greece's 7,500,000 population are now without shelter and that similar conditions prevail in other freed countries, Philon said that for these people the question of employment cannot even be contemplated "unless living conditions are again restored to a level permitting their laboring classes to resume their activities."

Truman Tells Veterans They Will Run Nation

Talks to Hospitalized G. I.s at Portland; Crowds Jam Streets to See President

PORTLAND, Ore., June 25 (AP).—President Harry S. Truman, acclaimed here by the largest crowds he had attracted, flew on to San Francisco today from his vacation in Olympia, Wash., after declaring there that the "veterans of this war are going to run this country."

Obviously pleased with the crowds that jammed the sidewalks and with the veterans who hobbled from a hospital in bathrobes to cheer him, the President left to address the post-war security conference.

Speaking on the steps of the big veterans' hospital—his only stop during a two-hour visit here—the President said that "in the next generation the veterans of this war are going to run this country. They fought to save it; now they want to fight to maintain it, and that is their duty."

The President, waving his gray hat and standing in his open car now and then to give the crowds in the back a better view, drove twenty-five miles between the air base and the hospital in his first formal parade.

At the hospital, he told his fellow veterans that he expected the outlook for veterans to improve when General Omar N. Bradley becomes Veterans' Administrator. "Nothing is too good for them," he said of wounded service men.

Every man able to walk or manipulate a wheel chair was lined up outside the hospital as the President arrived. Most of the rest were peering from windows. Mr. Truman walked through the wards to speak with the others.

The President was greeted at the airport by Governor Earl Snell, Portland's Mayor, Earl Riley, and other officials. Governor Mon C. Wallgren of Washington, the President's host during the brief vacation at Olympia, Wash., and Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, accompanied him.

He chatted briefly with an honor guard of Wacs who saluted him, then climbed into his car for a drive through streets thick with cheering children and adults.

The complete text of President Truman's speech at the Veterans' Hospital, Portland:

"It has been a privilege for me today to have had the opportunity to go through some of the wards in this institution. This strikes me as a real hospital—one of the sort that we all hope will be the usual thing in the country.

"I am very much interested, of course, in the welfare of the men who are fighting to save the country and the men who have fought to save the country.

"We are trying to reorganize the Veterans Administration along modern lines, and it is no reflection on the head of the Veterans Bureau who is going out. But we want a man who fought in this war—who is a front-line soldier, and who understands what the front-line soldiers think about. I think we have that man in General Bradley, one of the ablest commanders that we have had in this war.

"I want to say to you that we are going to try to give the veterans the treatment to which they are entitled, but I want also to bring it home to the veterans that they are citizens of the United States just as I am. They are fighting for a principle. Now they want to come back here and put that principle into effect by being first-class citizens themselves, just as we did after the other war.

"In the next generation the veterans of this war are going to run this country. They fought to save it; now they want to fight to maintain it, and that is their duty.

"Those who are crippled, those who are wounded, those who are incapacitated in any other way must have the training that they are entitled to. Nothing is too good for them. Both the wounded veteran and the veteran on his feet have just as much to give to their country as they gave in war, and I know they are going to do just that.

"Thank you a lot for the privilege of being with you."

U.S. Is Sending Supplies To Siberia

Washington, June 25 (AP)—Lend-lease supplies—cut off to western Russia when Germany surrendered—are being shipped into Russian Siberia on the threshold of the Japanese war.

Leo T. Crowley, Lend-Lease Administrator, told the House Appropriations Committee that the Siberian shipments are being made at the request of United States military leaders. The fact became public today when the committee released the text of his testimony, made earlier in the month.

Offered On Cash Basis

Crowley disclosed that the previously announced "review" of Russian lend-lease actually stopped all commitments which were not then en route to Russia or being loaded on ships. The Russians were given the choice of paying cash if they want previously promised lend-lease supplies to finish uncompleted plants and the like.

"There is, however, a program that is sponsored by our military under which we are supplying aid to Russia that is going to Siberia," Crowley testified.

"My understanding with the chief of staff is that this aid will be continued until such time as the President and his highest military advisers advise us that they think it should be discontinued.

"All of the things that are being included in this are items that our military feel are necessary."

Military Viewpoint

Crowley testified that highest military strategists regard the Siberian lend-lease "of military advantage to the United States," and explained:

"The possibility of Russsia's entry into the war against Japan acts to pin down in northern Manchuria large numbers of Japanese troops which might otherwise be diverted against . . . Allied forces in the Asiatic theater."

Crowley told the committee that European lend-lease was cut back drastically with Germany's defeat and said it may end completely for such countries as Belgium, Holland and France by the end of the year. He expects loans from the Export-Import Bank to take up where lend-lease ends.

Clampdown Explained

Detailing the Russian clampdown, except for Siberia, Crowley said, "All of the lend-lease shipments to them have been discontinued and all of the items in the process of manufacture that were not related to the Far East were either canceled or they were given the opportunity of taking them up on a payment basis. . . .

"We have notified them that we would not supply on lend-lease terms all the machine tools and other equipment ordered . . . prior to V-E day and would not complete certain plants, only small portions of which have been shipped from this country, and that if they wanted to obtain the tools or complete the plants they would have an opportunity of paying cash for them—subject to competing needs. . . ."

Possible Of Quick Stop

Crowley said the entire lend-lease program could be closed out 30 days after Japan is defeated. A trickle might be continued to help American soldiers get home, he added.

His testimony disclosed, too, that lend-lease help is finding its way into Italy, although that nation—classified as a co-belligerent rather than a full ally—is not eligible to direct lend-lease. Some lend-lease money is going to our own military forces to use in combatting hunger and disease in Italy while United States troops are stationed there, he said.

"To let unrest and disease be created while our military is still there would be very unwise," he added.

Nazi Skills to Help Crush Japs

Clayton Tells Senators That 104 Axis Links Still Operate in Argentina.

JUN 26 1945

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—Japan may be brought to her knees more quickly with the aid of wartime inventions developed by her Axis partner, Germany.

Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton disclosed this today in testimony prepared for a hearing before a sub-committee of the Senate Military Committee. Discussing Nazi scientific advances, he said the United States and Britain have sent missions of industrial experts to Germany to "acquire all technological information available which could be used in the prosecution of the war against Japan."

Already, he added, reports from the missions indicate "that scientific information of considerable value is being obtained."

Clayton also submitted documents summarizing results of a State Department campaign to stamp out Axis spearheads in Latin America by supplanting enemy control of various business enterprises with friendly ownership.

He said that in the case of Argentina—most recent Western Hemisphere member of the United Nations—there are 104 such spearheads "in which no action or non-elimination action has been taken to date." Four others are in the process of elimination, he said, but none has been eliminated completely.

Brazil, on the other hand, has eliminated completely forty-eight listed spearheads, has seventy others in the process of elimination and has none in which no action has been taken.

The spearheads, he asserted, are "companies which are known centers of espionage or other aggressive activity. Elimination means that the company has either been liquidated, seized and operated by the local South American Government in question, or sold to non-Nazi interests."

Haiti showed twenty-five complete eliminations, Chile twenty-two and Ecuador nineteen.

Results Encouraging.

Clayton said the results have been "encouraging," adding:

"It seems a safe prediction . . . to say that German economic and political penetration in this hemisphere has, for the most part, been dealt a blow from which it will probably not recover; and that the prospects are reasonably bright for the substantial elimination of Axis spearhead firms even in the areas where they still survive."

Noting that victory in Europe has brought an end to such former problems as blockade, shipments of supplies from Germany to dangerous firms in this hemisphere and re-established trade relationships, he added:

"What we do have to worry about are those persons who may be hiding Nazi loot or flight capital, and about the control of German investments in all of the republics."

The sub-committee, headed by Chairman Kilgore (D.-W. Va.) ordered its hearings on the basis of secret German documents showing how the Nazis hoped to hide behind a front of post-war industrial progress while maneuvering toward a new attempt at world domination.

NAZI FINANCE CURBS IMPEND

Clayton Bares Plans Against German Economic Aims

Washington, June 25 (AP)—The State Department today unfolded a plan to clamp controls throughout the world on German economic ambitions.

William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary, told a Senate Military subcommittee:

1. The department has "abundant evidence" that the Germans already seek to hide capital abroad, rebuild economically behind "ghost" industries and try again for a position of world dominance.

2. The United Nations are embarked on a search for all German assets and business intrigue.

Already, said Clayton, German economic and political infiltration in Latin America "has been dealt a blow from which it probably will not recover."

Eliminating "Spearheads"

This was done, he testified, by working with the South American republics to eliminate "spearheads" of German business, firms that were set up by Germany to grab off all Latin American business, "discredit" the United States, and extend German influence as widely as possible.

Ramifications of German monopolies, cartels and corporate trusts, all geared to war, are under study of the subcommittee headed by Chairman Kilgore (D., W.Va.). Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, will be heard tomorrow.

Clayton submitted at the first hearings documents bearing on German cartels abroad, principally South America. He also gave details of German "evasive" tactics to hide assets from the United Nations.

Steps Already Achieved

In the fight to keep German finance from having a "safe haven" in neutral countries, Clayton said these steps already had been achieved:

1. The Swiss have passed a law to block German accounts and to take a census of German property.

2. Spain has decreed a general freezing control over assets of nationals of Axis or Axis-dominated countries.

3. Portugal has done likewise, affecting German nationals only.

4. Sweden has a bill in parliament for similar action.

"Spearheads" In Argentina

Clayton said this means "rapid progress in isolating Germans from the economic power they have sought to maintain through illegal movements in neutral countries."

In Latin America, Clayton said, some "spearheads" of German influence have been eliminated in all but three countries. Actual firms dedicated to German benefit have been uprooted in 192 cases, 48 of them in Brazil alone, he said. There are 67 more nearing that status. A total of 399 socalled "spearheads" are in process of elimination.

There are still 104 of these spearheads in Argentina, he said, 27 in Uruguay and five in Paraguay. In none of these three nations have any been absolutely eliminated.

Clayton's testimony prompted the Argentine Government to prepare an explanation. It was reported from Buenos Aires that the Foreign Minister, Cesar Ameghino, felt clarification was necessary.

Department's Proposals

Clayton said the State Department proposes:

Termination of German participation in all cartel contracts.

Registration of all cartel arrangements in effect in Germany after 1933.

Establishment of a system placing all business communications to and from Germany under military surveillance.

"We intend," he added, "to secure the full disclosure of all existing German technology and invention for the benefit of the United Nations."

Seizure of German patents, he said, will deprive Germans of the technological assets which were the main inducements for others to join the Nazis in international cartel arrangements.

Organized research and invention will be allowed in Germany "only when we are fully satisfied that such research will not contribute to Germany's future war potential," Clayton asserted.

Kilgore On Argentina

Senator Kilgore, in a statement reacting to Clayton's testimony, asserted flatly:

"The record of Argentina is black. Of over 100 known Axis spearhead firms engaged in espionage or other forms of economic warfare, none has been completely eliminated by the Argentina Government, and only four are in process of elimination. Uruguay co-operated with the United States in investigating and uncovering Nazi spearhead firms, but so far has not completely eliminated Axis influence from its economic life."

Kilgore said this nation must be prepared "either to aid Latin-American and other countries in building up their own industries to replace the German ones, or where their resources do not permit such native development, to supply efficiently the markets formerly dominated by the Germans."

Ickes Decries Opponents Of Soviet Russia

JUN 26 1945

Secretary Says Red Baiters Thwart Peace Efforts.

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes tonight denounced what he called efforts to "thwart the peace x x x by fomenting fear and hate of that great nation, Russia."

In an address prepared for delivery at a dinner celebrating the 70th birthday of the self-exile from Germany, Dr. Thomas Mann, philosopher and author, he said:

"Sometimes when I hear these whisperings I wonder whether Goebbels is really as dead as he deserves to be or has only emigrated to the United tSates."

He also asserted that if there is to be a genuine peace the United States must take an active role in it.

He added that there is a "softness about American character that has done us more than one ill turn in the past x x x but the fact that those who deserve punishment must not be allowed to escape a stern justice should not blind us to the fact that there are millions in western Europe—yes, even in Germany—who are deserving of our help."

Terms Sayings "Gobbelese"

In his address which he entitled, "Goebbels Goes Marching On," the secretary said that "so many of thsse things that are now said about Russia in this country are Goebbelese."

"Just as before the war I denounced the unsettling propaganda, the effect of which was to keep us unprepared for Germany, although as the events have proved, Germany was getting ready, at the good time of Hitler, to wage war on us, so do I now denounce those who would impair our good relations with Russia. What Russia needs more than anything else in the world is peace; a peace that would allow her time to develop her enormous resources, to build up her ravaged industry, and to restore her devastated lands.

"In making this denunciation of those in the country who would edge us into war with Russia, I am well aware that the determination of the question whether the United States and Russia shall ever go to war is not one which can be resolved by the United States alone. The resolution of this question also depends upon Russia, but I can see no reason why the Russians would wish for war with the United States."

Iickes said that in working out terms of world peace "we will have honest differences or opinion with Russia as well as with other countries that are helping to forge that peace." But he added that "there will be no difficulty that cannot be overcome by patience and understanding and by adhereing x x x to that great utterance x x x 'Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

Mansfield Says China Wants Hong Kong Back

Special Envoy for Roosevelt Asks 'End of Imperialism'

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—In a plea for "an end to imperialism" in China, Representative Mike Mansfield, Democrat, of Montana, told the House today that the Chinese want Hongkong back from the British. Mansfield made a trip to China last year as a special emissary for the late President Roosevelt.

"From a territorial point of view," he said, "I do not believe the Chinese are interested in aggrandizement, but I do know they are very desirous of getting back all of China proper, including the French lease of Kwangchowan, Macau, held by Portugal, and the British crown colony of Hongkong and Kowloon.

"They also have no intention of giving up Manchuria, Outer Mongolia or Tibet.

"The matter of territorial integrity is going to call for the highest type of diplomacy and mutual understanding on the part of the outside powers."

Representative Mansfield said the political situation in China is still "delicate."

"To date the possibility of achieving unity among the Chinese is very slim indeed," he said.

O'DWYER WOULD KEEP REFUGEES

JUN 26 1945

Says Return Should Await United Nations' Plan.

Oswego, N. Y. June 25 (A. P.).—A House immigration sub-committee was urged today to permit the 969 European refugees at the Fort Ontario center to remain in the United States until the United Nations' settlement of world problems of displaced persons.

Brig-Gen. William O'Dwyer, Democratic nominee for mayor of New York city and former executive director of the War Refugee Board, told the sub-committee, headed by Representative Sam Dickstein (D.-N. Y.).

"Conditions in Europe preclude the possibility of the immediate return of many of the people at Oswego, and, more generally, the resettlement of most displaced persons."

"Our national policies with respect to displace persons should be determined and developed in proper relation to a united Nations solution of the problem," he added.

O'Dwyer's Statement.

O'Dwyer said these two problems in connection with Oswego refugees existed:

"First, there is the problem of their relocation, which is an integral part of the larger problem of the ultimate resettlement of perhaps millions of permanently displaced persons the world over, particularly Europe.

"Second, there is the problem of the modification of the restrictive conditions which keep the refugees confined at Oswego."

O'Dwyer asserted that "if it were possible, now that the war in Europe is ended, to immediately carry out the President's commitment (to return the refugees to their homeland) the second problem would not arise.

"It is becoming increasingly clear, however, that relatively few of the people at Oswego can be returned to 'homelands' at the present time."

"If the facts justify our beliefs," Dickstein asserted in an interview prior to the start of the hearing, "our purpose is to give them their freedom from this concentration camp until such time as they can come into this country in a legal way. This will save taxpayers $500,000.

U.S. Will Hold Japanese Captured in Germany

Allies Will Be Consulted Before Group Is Exchanged

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—The State Department said today that 132 Japanese diplomatic and consular officers and dependents captured in Germany will be detained temporarily in the Bedford Springs Hotel at Bedford, Pa.

The department said detention of the group is expected to last until arrangements for exchange can be worked out with the Japanese government and with United States allies.

"Naturally our allies in the war against Japan have a common interest in any Japanese officials captured in Germany," a State Department release declared.

The announcement said the first members of the Japanese group should arrive in the United States early in July.

Army Lists Cargo Losses

Record Was 76 of Every 10,000 Tons Shipped to Europe

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—The Army lost only seventy-six out of every 10,000 tons of cargo bound for the European war in ship sinkings or damage to ships.

Major General Charles P. Ross, chief of Army transportation, said today that a total of 537,656 tons of cargo was lost at sea out of the 69,896,817 tons shipped to Europe, North Africa and the Mediterranean or ports in South America.

A total of 105 ships went down and ten were damaged while en route from the United States.

Enemy action was responsible in the majority of cases. Seventy-four ships were sunk or damaged by submarines, six by mines, eight by bombings and four by unknown causes. Fifteen vessels were involved in collisions, two in explosions and six were lost in storms or went aground.

JUN 26 1945

Argentina Fails To Check Axis Firms, U.S. Says

Washington, June 25 (AP)—A Senate committee received State Department evidence today that Argentina has failed to eliminate a single case of suspected German economic penetration.

Appearing before a military subcommittee studying Nazi plans for a third world war Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton submitted documents summarizing results of a department campaign to stamp out Axis spearheads in Latin America by supplanting enemy control of various business enterprises with friendly ownership.

Different In Brazil

Clayton said that in the case of Argentina — most recent Western Hemisphere member of the United Nations—there are 104 such spearheads "in which no action or non-elimination action has been taken to date." Four others are in the process of elimination, he said, but none has been eliminated completely.

Brazil, on the other hand, has eliminated completely 48 listed spearheads, has 70 others in the process of elimination and has none in which no action has been taken.

The spearheads, Clayton said, are "companies which are known centers of espionage or other aggressive activity. Elimination mean that the company has either been liquidated, seized and operated by the local South American Government in question, or sold to non-Nazi interests."

Haiti showed 25 complete eliminations, Chile 22 and Ecuador 19.

Results "Encouraging"

Clayton said results have been "encouraging," adding:

"It seems a safe prediction to say that Germany's economic and political penetration in this hemisphere has, for the most part, been dealt a blow from which it will probably not recover; and that the prospects are reasonably bright for the substantial elimination of Axis spearhead firms even in the areas where they still survive."

Noting that victory in Europe has brought an end to such former problems as blockade and shipments of supplies from Germany to dangerous firms in this hemisphere and has re-established trade relationships, Clayton added:

"What we do have to worry about are those persons who may be hiding Nazi loot or flight capital, and about the control of German investments in all of the republics."

Secret Nazi Documents

The subcommittee, headed by Chairman Kilgore (D., W.Va.), ordered its hearings on the basis of secret German documents showing how the Nazis hoped to hide behind a front of postwar industrial progress while maneuvering toward a new attempt at world domination.

Clayton, detailing Allied efforts to thwart Axis warmaking possibilities in any field, told of Nazi looting of wealth and property, including art objects, in countries overrun by the German armies.

But flight of capital, Clayton said "is not of treasure alone; the brains and skills of men are also the subjects of German efforts to save potential strength for another war."

U.S. To Get Bulk Of Cuba Sugar

JUN 26 194

Washington, June 25 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, incoming Secretary of Agriculture, said today Cuba has assured the United States that the bulk of its 1946 sugar production will be available for this country's needs.

However, he reported that Cuba's crop is short, and announced his intention of getting more farm machinery and fertilizer to the island republic.

3.45 Cents Offered

Anderson, who will be sworn in next Monday as agriculture secretary, issued this statement:

"Earl B. Wilson, of Commodity Credit Corporation, and Harold Rowe, of Foreign Economic Administration have arrived back in Washington after two weeks in Havana, Cuba, where they discussed with Government and industry representatives the sugar, alcohol and blackstrap situations.

"CCC offered to purchase the 1946 Cuban sugar crop at 3.45 cents f.o.b. Cuban ports and the FEA offered to purchase Cuba's alcohol and blackstrap under terms approximately equivalent to those of the 1945 purchase.

Prospects Dark

"Cuba has assured the United States that the bulk of its sugar production will be available for the United States's needs and it is expected that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Rowe will return to Havana late in the summer or early in the fall to renew the discussions.

"Due to a prolonged drought the crop prospects for 1946 are not very encouraging although recent rains, if continued, will correct a substantial amount of the damage by the time the harvesting of the new crop begins in January.

"Our representatives report that Cuba is in need of additional farm machinery and fertilizer and it is our intention that Cuba shall receive its share of these articles although it will be impossible to meet the full requirements of any area."

10 SOLDIERS KILLED IN MISSOURI CRASH

JUN 26 1945

Joplin, Mo., June 25 (A. P.).—Twelve persons were killed and twenty-eight injured today when a bus, loaded with soldiers, struck a cow on Highway 71 four miles south of here, swerved from the highway, plunged down a ten-foot embankment and overturned.

Ten of the killed and all of the injured were soldiers who were returning to Camp Crowder, twenty-five miles to the south, where they were stationed after a week end in Joplin. There were forty-one passengers aboard.

The top of the bus collapsed as it overturned, pinning the passengers inside. Rescuers worked two hours removing the dead and injured.

J. C. Schug, superintendent of transportation for the Crown Coach Company, who aided in the rescue work, said he believed at least half of those killed died of asphyxiation from gasoline fumes.

The two civilians killed were Charles White, the driver, and Glenn Teel of Sheldon, Mo., a civilian worker at Camp Crowder.

White, an overseas war veteran who was discharged from the Army on point only June 3, started to work for the Crown Company two week ago, Schug said.

All the injured were taken to the camp where it was reported few were seriously hurt.

U.S. Air Cadet Beaten By MP, Congressman Says

JUN 26 194

Washington, June 25 (AP)—Representative Gavin (R., Pa.) said today an air cadet at the Lincoln (Neb.) Army Air Base had been brutally beaten while in the guard house for a minor rule infraction, necessitating sixteen days' hospitalization.

The boy was struck across the face with an MP's stick, causing a contusion of the jaw "and which knocked the fillings out of his teeth," Gavin declared in a House speech.

Gavin said Secretary of War Stimson has been given full details of the incident, which occurred in April, 1944, and added:

"The War Department has given assurance in this and other cases that proper disciplinary action will be taken, looking to the proper unishment of officers and enlisted men who stood by and took no action for protection of this boy."

Cadet Not Named

Gavin said the air cadet, whom he did not name, was from Pennsylvania.

"Last February this young man came to my office and told me this story," Gavin said.

"He said that a year ago (1944), while stationed as an air cadet at Lincoln Army Base, he was standing at attention in morning formation during subzero weather with his hands in his pockets.

"It might be said that he had been issued gloves, which he also had on at the time. His corporal called his attention to this infraction of the regulations.

"And several days later he was again found with his hands in his pockets during formation. His corporal reported him and he was court-martialed and sentenced to three months in the guardhouse.

Worked Too Slowly

"In the guardhouse he was given a can detail of flatening cans. He was reported for not working fast enough and also talking to the guard.

"He was again court-martialed and sentenced to 24 hours on the rock pile, to break rocks with a short-handled sledge at a cadence of 120 blows per minute.

"After four or five minutes the guard told him to work faster, that he was not working last enough. And he could not work any faster as 120 blows per minute would be two blows a second and no human could possibly carry on at that speed.

"The private then, as I recall his story, dismissed the guard and commanded the boy to stand at attention with the sledge at his side, which he did.

"Beaten Into Unconsciousness"

"He was then smashed across the jaw with an MP's club, which raised a welt on the left side of his face as big as a fist and which knocked the fillings out of his teeth. He was knocked down and upon arising he was again knocked down and smashed into unconsciousness and beaten around the shoulders, arms and legs.

"He was then dragged off to the guard house and placed in solitary confinement in a room with a concrete floor. His clothes were taken from him and he had no communication except for a slot in the door to pass in food.

"He bled profusely through the mouth and nose and by the boy's statement it might be interesting to know that he testified a captain and lieutenant stood by and observed this performance."

Removed To Hospital

Gavin said another boy from Shreveport, La., who had witnessed the incident, and was later brought back from overseas to testify before a closed meeting of a House Military Affairs subcommittee, reported it to the officer of the day who "removed the boy to the hospital, where he remained for sixteen days."

Gavin said the boy told him he offered no resistance and the only thing he told the private who had given him the beating when he fell the first time was that "God would punish him for doing this to him."

Gavin asserted the only disciplinary action that has been taken that he knew of, "is that Major General Duncan, commanding officer up until April 15, 1944, has been transferred to the Aleutians."

Medical Records

Gavin said the military affairs subcommittee subpoenaed the hospital records which, "I understand, show contusions of the jaw, shoulders, arms and legs."

A number of other cases have been uncovered by the subcommittee, under Representative Durham (D., N.C.), Gavin said, and added:

"This ring at Lincoln Army Air Base had been operating for some time and those involved are privates, non-commissioned officers, commissioned officers and even a chaplain has been mentioned."

Posthumous Gift Of Medal Of Honor

Washington, June 25 (AP)—Alfred L. Wilson, of Fairchance, Pa., an army medical aid man who insisted on treating the wounded on a battlefield while dying of his own injuries, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously.

Announcing this today, the War Department said the action occurred near Bezange la Petite, France, last November 8. Wilson, 25-year-old coal miner before he entered the Army, was the son of Jesse Wilson, who lives at Fairchance. The father will receive the medal in a ceremony at a later date.

Wilson, who was attached to the 328th Infantry Regiment of the 26th Division, went to the aid of wounded doughboys in the battle. Though wounded, he continued treating his comrades until no longer able to crawl to them.

Then he ordered a litter bearer to continue bringing the wounded to him, insisting he had suffered only a scratch. Finally unable to work himself, he instructed the litter bearer how to render first aid.

30.24 27897

A.B.A. SHIFTS ON BRETTON

Now Indorses Monetary Agreements With Certain Changes

Washington, June 25 (AP)—The American Bankers Association, changing an earlier position, indorsed the Bretton Woods monetary agreements today with a proviso for certain changes. Previously it had opposed portions of the plan outright.

W. Randolph Burgess, A.B.A. president, suggested that the same board of directors should govern both the proposed $8,800,000,000 international stabilization fund and the $9,100,000,000 international bank for reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Burgess initially had represented A.B.A. as opposing the fund, center of most of the opposition to the agreements. However, he told the Senate Banking Committee today the "fund," as well as the bank, would be feasible with some modifications.

Clarifications Sought

Declaring that the "short-term character of advances" to nations from the fund needs clarification, he suggested a requirement that member nations purchasing exchange be required to show they can make repayments within eighteen months and that they agree beforehand to do so.

Burgess praised changes made in the plan of 44 member nations in the House of Representatives, which already has voted its approval. He said the Senate should make the additional "clarifications" he outlined and insist upon them as conditions of United States membership in both fund and bank.

A colleague of Burgess in A.B.A. W. L. Hemingway, who is president of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, of St. Louis, told the committee the United States should extend Great Britain credit to tide it through the transition period from war to peace. He did not name any amount.

Thomas Has Two Amendments

Senator Thomas (D., Okla.) appeared before the committee to advocate two proposed amendments to the Bretton Woods plan, one to authorize the Treasury to mint $35 gold coins and another to allow this country to use its surplus silver as part payment of the American subscription to the pro-

President May Call Upon Landon For Conference

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Independence, Mo., June 25 (AP). The possibility grew today that President Truman will combine business with pleasure during his first home-coming trip this week since becoming President by conferring here with Alf M. Landon, the 1936 Republican presidential candidate.

Truman already has called former President Hoover to the White House for a conference and announced that he would like to see both Landon and Thomas E. Dewey as soon as possible.

Landon 80 Miles Away

The President will arrive here Wednesday, remaining until Sunday, and it is believed probable he may call in Landon, who is at his Topeka home, only 80 miles away. It is known that no appointment yet has been set, but one could be arranged quickly.

Truman is giving Wednesday to a homecoming celebration here which includes a public appearance in the Latter Day Saints auditorium, and Thursday to a Kansas City homecoming with a brief speech at the municipal auditorium.

Friday and Saturday will be devoted to rest at his home.

Renovation Work Lags

Renovation of the Truman home, delayed by rainy weather and help shortages, is not yet complete. The outside white-paint job is not finished and about two weeks' work remain to be done inside.

The cleaning and renovation is the most complete the old house has had since Mrs. Truman's grandfather built the place in 1865. The Trumans moved there to live with Mrs. Truman's widowed mother immediately after they were married in 1919, and it has been the lifelong home of the President's wife and daughter.

posed fund.

The gold coin, containing an ounce of gold, need only be theoretical, Thomas declared, rather than be in actual circulation. The Oklahoman, leader of the Senate silver bloc, said his amendments would keep the nation "on a sound, metallic, monetary basis rather than on a managed paper currency."

After hearing several other witnesses the committee recessed its hearings on the Bretton Woods proposals until later in the week, planning to receive testimony then from Harry D. White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as a final witness.

Made-in-U. S. Border Dispute Solved by House

Pact High Water Mark Gives Airport to U. S., Liquor Sale to Virginia

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—With nary a look toward Yalta or San Francisco, the House reached agreement today on its most pressing boundary dispute, that between Virginia and the District of Columbia.

There was no discussion of spheres of influence, trusteeships or voting arrangements; only some heated talk about this troublesome question: Should a thirsty traveler have the right to buy a drink at the National Airport?

The House passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill which would end the century-old uncertainty about who has jurisdiction over a "no man's land" on the southwest shore of the Potomac River.

The bill fixes the present mean high water mark as the boundary.

The existing legal border is the hig water mark of Jan. 24, 1791, which engineers, Congress, the Department of Justice, the Supreme Court and the Commonwealth of Virginia have never been able to fix with certainty.

"If a murder were to be committed in the area tomorrow," Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, told the House, "there would be grave doubt that the guilty person would ever be brought to trial because of the uncertainty over juridiction."

Some one recalled that a man died a month or so ago at the National Airport, across the river from the capital, and no coroner would declare him dead.

Although the bill fixes the present mean high water mark as the boundary, it provides that the Federal government shall have jurisdiction over the national airport. However, Virginia will have the right to regulate liquor sales at the airport, under an amendment which Representative Smith succeeded in adding to the bill.

Representative Smith said the people of his state, which has a dispensary system, "are somewhat sensitive on the sale of hard liquor."

"Without the amendment," he said, "we would have 99.99 per cent of the state limited to dispensary sales, and one-hundredth of 1 per cent—the National Airport—with a bar. We are not going to put up with it."

Dispute over the boundary first arose in 1846 when Congress turned back one-third of the original District of Columbia to Virginia.

As established by George Washington, the District was ten miles square, but some fifty years later Congress decided the government didn't need that portion on the Virginia side and ceded it back. Congress guessed wrong; the area now includes the airport, the Pentagon Building, Arlington Cemetery, Fort Myer and a lot of other government establishments.

WILSON TOPS SALARY LIST

General Motors Head Gets $459,041 for Year.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, tops a Treasury list of more than 570 persons whose pay checks in 1943 exceeded $75,000.

Wilson's salary, bonuses and other compensation totaled $459,041, the Treasury said.

Next following him on the list were Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines Corporation, who drew $425,549, for the year, and Fred MacMurray, the movie star, who received $419,167 from Paramount Pictures.

Louis B. Mayer, who headed the last announced list of the nation's highest paid, with $1,138,992 received from Loew's, Inc., was not included in yesterday's tabulation. Presumably he will be in a second list to be announced later.

The Treasury lists, required by law to be made public, include only compensation for personal services, paid by corporations to their officers and employees. They do not show stock dividends, interest on bonds, and the like, and therefore do not reflect incomes of many of the most wealthy.

After Wilson, Watson and MacMurray, the top pay checks went in this order to:

Ormond E. Hunt, General Motors, $359,519; Albert Bradley, General Motors, $350,432; E. H. Bobst, president of Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., $308,175; John Thomas Smith, General Motors, $306,311; Donaldson Brown, General Motors, $306,161; Charles F. Kettering, General Motors, $306,118; and Charles P. Skouras, film executive, $300,000.

Barbara Stanwick, motion picture actress, was paid $323,333, but her compensation apparently covered more than a twelve-month period. Other high film salaries included: Don Ameche, $247,667; Bob Hope, $244,583; Bette Davis, $241,083; Rosalind Russell, $202,500; Gary Cooper, $187,500; Ray Milland, $169,000; Paulette Goddard, $166,500; Alice Faye, $163,333; Claudette Colbert, $150,000; and James Cagney, $150,000.

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Jurisdictional Row Threatens To Close 300 Detroit Plants

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A. F. L.-C. I. O. Dispute Over Reconversion Work in Automobile Factories May Result in Strikes.

Detroit, June 25 (A. P.).—The possibility of a strike tying up some 300 Detroit factories arose today as representatives of some 38,000 C. I. O. maintenance workers arranged to meet tonight for a discussion of their dispute with A. F. of L. unions over reconversion work. The jurisdictional row finds the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. each insisting that their skilled workers be used in reconversion work at automotive plants.

Tonight's meeting calls together 1,000 delegates of the Maintenance, Construction and Powerhouse Workers' Council of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) Union. Some delegates reported that they were prepared to vote for a strike to enforce their demands.

Unrest Is Spreading.

A strike of maintenance workers would not immediately affect production employees, but the lack of repairs to machinery would force closing the plants, probably in a matter of days. The A. F. of L.-C. I. O. dispute already has made more than 29,000 idle here, 22,000 of them at the Packard Motor Car Company.

The dispute also has tied up another 7,500 in three divisions of the Budd Wheel Company, and 145 at three Chrysler Corporation plants. Industrial unrest in the Detroit area spread to Chrysler and Ford plants in nearby Windsor, Ont., over the weekend.

Workers of Windsor Ford Local No 200, U. A. W.-C. I. O., voted to apply to the international executive board for permission to take a secret strike vote, while employees of the Chrysler plant in the border city scheduled two meetings for today. Union leaders said that the disputes stem from a deadlock on contract negotiations.

The 6,100 workers at the Conner avenue aircraft plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company returned to work today after a walkout on Friday protesting meatless sandwiches supplied at the plant.

Break in Labor Picture.

By Associated Press.

A break appeared in the nation's labor picture today with strikers at the Carter Carburetor Company in St. Louis voting to return to work, and with signs of a resumption of driving appearing in Chicago's truck tie-up, but some 85,000 remained idle in various disputes. The picture by cities (aside from Detroit) is as follows:

Akron—Despite urgent appeals by the Army, Navy and War Labor Board, 18,000 employees of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company remained away from their jobs in an apparent deadlock.

Chicago—A. F. of L. truck drivers' leaders reported virtually all members back at work today, but Army drivers continued manning trucks of striking independent unionists. H. E. Woods, secretary of Local No. 705 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said that, excluding men on vacation or ill, 98 per cent of the local's membership were at work as the Chicago truck strike went into its tenth day.

The Office of Defense Transportation, managing 1,700 seized truck lines, reported at least 5,000 Army drivers and 6,000 military police handling trucks for lines where drivers remained out. The strike was in protest against a WLB wage award of less than demands for a $5 weekly increase for forty-eight hours. The men, receiving $42 to $51.50 for fifty-one hours, were awarded a raise of $4.08 for fifty-one hours.

Chicago's other major strike, that of 1,100 workers at the R. R. Donnelley & Sons Printing Company, remained unchanged, but 650 employees of the National Malleable & Steel Castings Company were to return to work today.

The prospects for a settlement of the ten-city glassworkers' strike, which has enmeshed 15,000 workers, were slim. Six Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plants contributed 8,000 strikers, and the other 7,000 came from four plants of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Company.

A new attempt to end the strike of 400 drivers and mechanics of the Tri-State Transit Company of Louisiana, now in its third week, was to be made by union leaders today, but 100 strikers, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric and Railway Employees (A. F. of L.), voted on Saturday at Jackson, Miss., not to return to work.

Marion, Ohio—At the Universal Cooler Corporation, 700 remained out in protest against what the union said was the company refusal to grant a union-suggested bonus system, and the discharge of two workers.

Other unchanged strike situations were the walkouts of 1,000 at the Acklin Stamping Company, and the Mather Spring Company, Toledo, Ohio; 500 at the Houdaille-Hershey Company, Decatur, Ill.; forty printers of the Jersey City Journal and eighteen at the Bayonne Times.

Disputes Threa. To 300 Plants In Detroit

JUN 26 194

[By the Associated Press]

Labor troubles which have made some 71,000 persons idle over the nation threatened a tieup of 300 Detroit factories today.

Representatives of 38,000 CIO maintenance workers in Detroit planned to meet tonight to discuss their jurisdictional dispute with the AFL over which organization's skilled workers should be used in reconversion work at automotive plants.

While a strike of the maintenance personnel would not affect production workers immediately, lack of repairs to machinery would force closing of plants, probably within a few days.

22,000 Out At Packard

More than 29,000 workers already are idle in the AFL-CIO dispute. These include 22,000 at the Packard Motor Car Company, 7,500 in three divisions of the Budd Wheel Company and 145 at three Chrysler Corporation plants.

Other Detroit labor controversies have made 2,000 idle at the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant over the disciplinary layoff of a union official; 1,500 at Stinson Aircraft over job seniority and layoffs; 975 at Aeronautical Products Corporation, 100 at Hudson Motor Car Company, and 700 at five lumber companies.

At the Conner avenue aircraft plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company 6,100 workers returned to work after a walkout Friday protesting against meatless sandwiches supplied at the plant.

Elsewhere the labor picture by cities was:

Akron—Despite urgent appeals by the Army Navy and War Labor Board, 18,000 employés of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company remained away from their jobs in an apparent deadlock.

Advice Rejected

C. V. Wheeler, president of Local 2, United Rubber Workers (CIO), rejected advice of the WLB, asserting he and other leaders could not recommend that the workers return to their jobs "under present conditions." The union contends that the strike was provoked by what it termed the company's failure to adhere to WLB directives for adjustment of grievances.

WLB Chairman George W. Taylor said the strike was "the first time that union leaders have failed to step up to their responsibilities."

Drivers Returning

The dispute was in protest over a WLB wage-rate decision which granted less than the truckers asked.

Chicago's other major strike, that of 1,100 workers at the R. R. Donnelley & Sons Printing Company, remained unchanged, but 650 employes of the National Malleable and Steel Castings Company were to return to work today.

Glassworkers Out

Prospects for a settlement of the ten city glassworkers' strike, which has enmeshed 15,000 workers, were slim. Six Pittsburgh Plate-Glass Company plants contributed 8,000 strikers and the other 7,000 came from four plants of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Company.

A new attempt to end the strike of 400 drivers and mechanics of the Tri-State Transit Company of Louisiana, now in its third week, was to be made by union leaders today. But 100 of the strikers, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric and Railway Employés (AFL), voted Saturday at Jackson, Miss., not to return to work.

The walkout, over a wage contract, began June 9 and halted service in eight states, affecting

some 60,000 passengers.

ST. LOUIS—The vote of the Carter Carburetor Company employés ended the last major strike in the city.

JAMESTOWN, N.Y.—Employés of the Crescent Tool Company voted 318 to 91 to strike, but scheduled a meeting July 13 to consider further action. The vote followed a recent walkout centering around a protest by the International Association of Machinists (AFL) over a process change instituted in one department.

BUFFALO—Employés of the Hamburg Railway Coach Lines voted to end a stoppage which had halted bus transportation between Buffalo, Lackawanna and Hamburg.

MARION, OHIO—At the Universal Cooler Corporation, 700 remained out in protest against what the union said was the company refusal to grant a union-suggested bonus system, and the discharge of two workers.

ELKHART, IND.—Two men were injured today as workers drove through a picket line and entered the Northern Indiana Brass Company plant, which has been closed since June 5 by work stoppage. Police fired two tear-gas bombs in breaking up the skirmish.

Ross Martin, company president, led a flying wedge of about 50 employés against a picket line of sixteen.

Other Unchanged Strike Situations—Walkouts of 1,000 at the Acklin Stamping Company, and the Mather Spring Company, Toledo, Ohio; 500 at the Houdaille-Hershey Company, Decatur, Ill.; 40 printers of the Jersey City (N.J.) *Journal* and 18 at the Bayonne (N.J.) *Times*.

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL PAY A STATE VISIT TO LONDON AFTER THE THREE-POWER CONFERENCE IN BERLIN AS A GUEST OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAID THE PRESIDENT ALSO WILL VISIT AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE AND GO TO PARIS FOR TALKS WITH GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE.

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PS1011PEW

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-MOSCOW DISPATCHES INDICATED TODAY THAT COMPOSITION OF THE NEW POLISH NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT WOULD BE ANNOUNCED WITHIN A FEW DAYS, AND THE RIVAL LONDON EXILE REGIME BROKE ITS SILENCE ON THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT WITH A DECLARATION THAT THE NEW WARSAW COALITION WAS THREE-QUARTERS COMMUNIST.

PROF. ADAM PRAGIER, MINISTER OF INFORMATION IN THE EXILED GOVERNMEN ASSERTED LAST NIGHT THAT "RECOGNITION OF SUCH A GOVERNMENT, FORMED IN VIOLATION OF ALL LAWS OF THE ALLIED POLISH REPUBLIC, WOULD BE MERELY AN ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD THE IMPOSITION OOF A DICTATORSHIP OF A FOREIGN-SPONSORED COMMUNIST PARTY IN POLAND.

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BUT MOSCOW ADVICES SAID UNITED STATES AND BRITISH SPOKESMEN HAD EXPRESSED FULL FAITH THAT THE FORTHCOMING POLISH ELECTIONS WOULD BE CONDUCTED IN THE SPIRIT OF THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE, WHICH CALLED FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND A SECRET BALLOT.

LONDON AND WASHINGTON WERE EXPECTED TO WITHDRAW SOON THEIR RECOGNITION OF THE LONDON GOVERNMENT.

IN GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, DR. JAN JAGODINSKI EDITOR OF POLPRESS, LONDON ORGAN OF THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT, LAST NIGHT ASSERTED AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO LYNCH HIM AFTER HE HAD ADDRESSED A PUBLIC MEETING.

JAGODZINSKI SAID THE BACK DOOR OF THE HALL WAS BROKEN DOWN BY ABOUT 100 POLISH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. HE SAID THEY SHOUTED THEY WOULD NOT PERMIT RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA AND "THEN THEY TRIED TO LYNCH ME, BUT POLICE INTERVENED."

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RIGHT LOAD CANDIDATE

BY U.P. HERCHER

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-A HEADSCORE FIELD OF 1,674 CANDIDATES OFFICIALLY WERE NOMINATED TODAY FOR BRITAIN'S; CRUCIAL ELECTION JULY 5 SIX CONTESTS IN ALL BUT THREE CONSTITUENCIES A LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND EVERY OTHER MINISTER IN HIS "CARETAKER" GOVERNMENT WILL FACE OPPOSITION FOR A SEAT IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE LABOR PARTY, CONCEDED THE STRONGEST CHALLENGER TO THE CONSERVATIVES, ENTERED THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CANDIDATES IN THE COALITION BY CLEMENT ATTLEE, FORMER DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER GOVERNMENT.

THE CONSERVATIVES PUT UP 547, LIBERALS 300, COMMUNISTS 22, COMMUNISTS 20, NATIONALS 15, INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY 5, INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVES 3, SCOTTISH NATIONALISTS 2 AND WELSH

NATIONALISTS 7.

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FORTY-ONE ARE RUNNING AS INDEPENDENTS IN THE GENERAL ELECTION, THE FIRST IN THE UNITED KINGDOM SINCE 1935, AND SEVERAL ADOPTED UNCONVENTIONAL PARTY LABELS.

A RECORD TOTAL OF 55 WOMEN WERE IN THE LIST OF CANDIDATES.

CHURCHILL WILL BE OPPOSED IN HIS NEW CONSTITUENCY OF WOODFORD BY AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE, ALEXANDER HANCOCK, 47, A RETIRED SHOE MANUFACTURER.

THERE WILL BE 640 SEATS IN THE HOUSE WHEN IT MEETS FOR THE FIRST TIME AUGUST 1. THE OLD PARLIAMENT HAD 615. THE ADDITIONAL SEATS WERE CREATED BY RE-DISTRICTING.

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IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT SOME 30,000,000 VOTES WOULD BE CAST, WITH APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD OF THE ELECTORATE VOTING FOR THE FIRST TIME.

APPROXIMATELY 2,000,000 SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN HAVE REQUESTED BALLOTS. BECAUSE OF THE TIME REQUIRED TO RETURN THESE VOTES, THE RESULTS WILL NOT BE ANNOUNCED UNTIL JULY 26.

PSGSPEW

BY DONALD DOANE

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE ACTIVITIES OF A SECRET FORCE OF PARACHUTISTS--513 MEN AND 12 WOMEN OF FIVE NATIONALITIES--ASSIGNED THE HAZARDOUS MISSION OF ESTABLISHING CONTACT WITH ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AND SAVING THEM FROM SLAUGHTER IN THE CONFUSION OF THE WAR'S END, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

BRITISH BRIGADIER J.S.NICHOL, WHO REVIEWED HIS UNIT AT A FAREWELL PARADE TODAY BEFORE DISBANDING, SAID THEY MADE ONLY ONE PARACHUTE OPERATION, BUT IT WAS SUCCESSFUL.

THIS WAS EARLY IN MAY WHEN THEY HELPED LIBERATE UNHARMED PRISONERS IN A CAMP AT ALTENGRABOW, 35 MILES WEST OF BERLIN, WHERE THERE WERE KNOWN TO BE 20,000 ALLIED PRISONERS AND THOUSANDS OF SLAVE LABORERS.

THE UNIT WAS ORGANIZED INTO PARACHUTE TEAMS, ARMED, AND EQUIPPED WITH RADIO. THERE WERE THREE PERSONS IN EACH TEAM.

NICHOL SAID THAT AT ALTENGRABOW SIX TEAMS WERE DROPPED, ARMED WITH CARBINES AND PISTOLS.

"TWO OF THE TEAMS WERE TAKEN PRISONERS, BUT THEY PERSUADED THE GERMAN COMMANDER TO ALLOW THEM TO USE THEIR WIRELESS SETS AND THEY GOT IN TOUCH WITH ALLIED FORCES ADVANCING RAPIDLY IN THAT AREA," NICHOL SAID.

"BY THIS ACTION, ARMY COMMANDERS MADE ARRANGEMENTS BY WHICH THE WHOLE CAMP WAS SURRENDERED WITHOUT TROUBLE BEFORE ALLIED ARMIES REACHED IT."

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THE REMAINDER OF THE FORCE WORKED LESS DRAMATICALLY ALONG THE FRONT BY MOTOR TRANSPORT, HELPING TO EVACUATE LIBERATED PRISONERS.

IN THE GROUP WERE AMERICANS, BRITISH, FRENCH, BELGIANS AND POLES. ALL THE WOMEN IN THE UNIT WERE BELGIAN AND FRENCH EXCEPT FOR ONE GIRL FROM EIRE WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD MADE THREE PARACHUTE JUMPS IN UNDERGROUND WORK, AND NOW HAS FOUND OTHER DANGEROUS JOBS IN BURMA.

SOME 30 PER CENT OF THE PERSONNEL PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN CONNECTED WITH SPECIAL SERVICES, EITHER IN THE BALKANS OR THE MIDDLE EAST, AND ONE-THIRD HAD TAKEN PART IN UNDERGROUND MOVEMENTS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

MJ237PEW

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE TONIGHT ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF SIR OWEN ST.CLAIR O'MALLEY AS BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL. HE SUCCEEDS SIR R.H.CAMPBELL WHO IS RETIRING.

SIR OWEN FORMERLY WAS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY TO POLAND.

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30.24 27901

PARIS, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE PREFECT OF POLICE EXPRESSED DEEPEST REGRETS BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL TODAY AFTER SEVERAL MEMBERS HAD CRITICIZED THE ROUGH CONDUCT OF POLICE LINING THE PARADE ROUTE DURING FRANCE'S CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT JUNE 18.

A SENIOR OFFICER OF AN ALLIED ARMY WAS MANHANDLED AND STRUCK BY POLICE AS HE ATTEMPTED TO WATCH THE PARADE IN THE MIDST OF A STREET-CORNER CROWD, MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR ARMAND MASSARD SAID.

SEVERAL MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS SAID THAT THERE WAS ROUGH CONDUCT BY POLICE DURING THE PARADE, PARTICULARLY WHEN PEDESTRIANS ATTEMPTED TO BREAK THROUGH A POLICE CORDON LINING THE CURB. IN ONE INCIDENT, MASSARD REPORTED, "AN AMERICAN" WAS ROUGHLY TREATED.

(WAC PFC HELEN POTTER OF DETROIT WAS INJURED IN A SCUFFLE ON THE CHAMPS ELYSSES ON THE DAY OF THE CELEBRATION AND THIS INCIDENT WAS CREDITED WITH CAUSING A SERIES OF MINOR CLASHES BETWEEN AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS LAST WEEK.)

PS1032PEW

PARIS, JUNE 25-(AP)-GEORGES CLAUDE, AGED FRENCH SCIENTIST ON TRIAL FOR COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS, TODAY DENIED THAT HE INVENTED THE V-1 WEAPON WHICH THE NAZIS TURNED AGAINST ENGLAND.

JUN 26 1945

THE INVENTOR WHO WON FAME WITH THE NEON GASES IS CHARGED ONLY WITH "DISTRIBUTING ENEMY PROPAGANDA," BUT HE TOOK OCCASION TO MAKE A "VEHEMENT DENIAL" OF WHAT HE SAID WERE REPORTS THAT HE HAD FATHERING THE VENGEANCE WEAPONS.

"DURING THE OTHER WAR I DID INVENT A SIMILAR WEAPON TO SHOOT FROM AIRPLANES," HE SAID, "BUT ALL THOSE PLANS WERE DESTROYED WHEN THE GERMANS TOOK PARIS."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRIAL COURT OBSERVED THAT CLAUDE SEEMINGLY HAS SPENT PART OF HIS $2,000,000 FORTUNE DISTRIBUTING GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

G34SPEW

A65

LYON, FRANCE, JUNE 25-(AP)-EDOUARD HERRIOT, FORMER FRENCH PREMIER, SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN CALLED TO PARIS BY GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AND WOULD MAKE A DEPOSITION BEFORE LEGAL OFFICIALS PREPARING THE COLLABORATION CASE AGAINST MARSHAL PETAIN.

BZ814PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 25-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM PRAGUE TODAY SAID PRESIDENT BENES HAD ISSUED A DECREE CONFISCATING THE LAND OF ALL HUNGARIANS AND GERMANS AS ENEMIES OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN PEOPLE.

JUN 26 1945

M553AEW

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 25-(AP)-AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS AND ARMOR ARE EXPECTED TO MARCH TO BERLIN BEFORE JULY 1 AND IT IS BELIEVED HERE THAT THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, PREMIER STALIN AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL CONVENE IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL ABOUT 10 DAYS LATER.

UNITS OF THE BRITISH SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION (THE DESERT RATS) HAVE BEEN ALERTED TO BE READY ON 12 HOURS NOTICE FOR A PARADE TO THEIR OCCUPATION ZONE ALLOTTED IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

A BIG DRESS REHEARSAL HAS BEEN SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW ON THE AUTOBAHN AT BRUNSWICK, THE STATION FROM WHICH THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN UNITS WILL BEGIN THEIR MARCH TO BERLIN, SOME 120 MILES DISTANT.

G&MJ231PEW

JUN 26 1945

CHUNGKING, JUNE 25-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER T.V. SOONG, WHO RETURNED FROM THE UNITED STATES LAST WEDNESDAY AND WHO IS NOW PREPARING TO VISIT MOSCOW, WAS SWORN IN TODAY AS CHINA'S PREMIER. WONG WEN-HAO WAS INDUCTED INTO THE OFFICE OF VICE-PREMIER.

THE FIRST CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAD BEEN EXPECTED ON SOONG'S RETURN, WAS MADE TODAY. CHIANG MON-LIN, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SOUTHWEST ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITY, WAS NAMED SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, AN IMPORTANT DOMESTIC POST.

M552AEW

HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE FELT THAT MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS, SHOULD REPRESENT THE PARTY.

ADD Simla, India (AP) xxx the Viceroy

DESAI SAID GANDHI'S DECISION NOT TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN AS A MOVE HARMFUL TO THE CHANCES OF SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE.

A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE VICE REGAL LODGE LAST NIGHT INDICATED THE

MOSLEM LEAGUE WOULD TAKE PART IN EFFORTS TO END THE CURRENT POLITICAL DEADLOCK IN INDIA. THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED EVEN WHILE MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE, AND MEMBERS OF HIS ORGANIZATION'S WORKING COMMITTEE WERE IN SESSION IN THE CECIL HOTEL.

JUN 26 1945

LORD WAVELL HELD SEPARATE INTERVIEWS WITH INDIA'S TOP LEADERS YESTERDAY IN AN EFFORT TO BE CERTAIN THE CONFERENCE WOULD OPEN AS PLANNED. JINNAH HAD RESERVED HIS DECISION ON PARTICIPATION UNTIL HE COULD GIVE THE VICEROY OPPORTUNITY TO CLARIFY THE BRITISH PROPOSAL TO SET UP AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT IN WHICH INDIANS WOULD HOLD ALL PORTFOLIOS EXCEPT THE MINISTRY OF WAR, WHICH WOULD BE RETAINED BY WAVELL.

GANDHI CONFERRED WITH THE VICEROY FOR ABOUT TWO HOURS YESTERDAY. ON HIS EMERGENCE HE WAS SURROUNDED BY AN EAGER CROWD, WHICH ALMOST KNOCKED HIM OVER.

WITH THE AID OF POLICE A PATH WAS OPENED FOR GANDHI, WHO EXHIBITED SIGNS OF IRRITATION. HE SNATCHED A CAMERA FROM A SIKH PHOTOGRAPHER, TRIED TO TEAR IT APART AND THEN HANDED IT TO HIS SECRETARY, WHO CARRIED IT AWAY.

JUN 26 1945

W720AEW

ADD Guam (Coons) AER W1 xxx June 25.

ANOTHER SMALL CARGO SHIP PROBABLY WAS SUNK AND TWO OTHERS DAMAGED BY ELEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE LIBERATORS OFF PARAMUSHIRO IN THE KURILES. ELEVENTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS ALSO POUNDED AIR INSTALLATIONS AT KATAOKA ON SHUMUSHU, IN THE NORTHERN KURILES.

HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT AIRFIELDS HIT IN SATURDAY'S TACTICAL AIR FORCE STRIKES ON NORTHERN KYUSHU WERE ITAZUKI, HAKATA AND SAITOZAKI. SIXTY-EIGHT P-47 THUNDERBOLTS OF THE 318TH ARMY FIGHTER GROUP DUMPED 53 500-POUND BOMBS ON RUNWAYS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS, HITTING SAITOZAKI FIELD TWICE.

SMALLER STRIKES DAMAGED TOKUNO AIRFIELD AND KONIYA SEAPLANE BASE AT AMAMI, MIDWAY BETWEEN OKINAWA AND KYUSHU.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED HEAVY STRIKES AT ISHIGAKI SHIMA AIRDROME SOUTHWEST OF OKINAWA WERE ANNOUNCED AS MADE BY MARINE AIR GROUP 33 UNDER COL. WARD E. DICKEY, DUBOIS, PA.

JG814PCW NM

MANILA, TUESDAY, JUNE 26-(AP)-ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN A 40-MILE WATER HOP LANDED UNOPPOSED JUNE 10 ON THE SHORES OF BALER BAY ON THE EAST COAST OF CENTRAL LUZON, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE LANDING, AT THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON, PROVIDED ONE MORE CHECK ON DISORGANIZED JAPANESE SURVIVORS OF THE SOUTHERN LUZON CAMPAIGN WHO HAD BEEN INFILTRATING ALONG THE EAST COAST IN AN EFFORT TO REACH THE CAGAYAN VALLEY.

JUN 26 1945

THE TOWN OF BALER WAS OCCUPIED QUICKLY BY THE AMERICANS, AS WAS THE AIRSTRIP SEVEN MILES DISTANT.

DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR BALER GAINED FAME AS THE SITE WHERE A SPANISH GARRISON HELD OUT FOR ONE YEAR AGAINST FILIPINO FORCES. THE WAR HAD BEEN OVER TWO MONTHS WHEN THE SPANIARDS LEARNED THE NEWS AND SURRENDERED.

MH1009PPW NM

13TH AIRFORCE BASE, PHILIPPINES, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE FIRST SINKING OF AN ENEMY ESCAPE CRAFT BY ONE OF THE ARMY'S TINY "FLYING JEEP" CUB RECONNAISSANCE PLANES WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY.

THE SMALL VESSEL CARRYING JAPANESE TROOPS WAS SEEKING TO MAKE AN UNDETECTED RUN FROM MINDANAO TO NEGROS ISLAND WHEN T/SGT. GERALD R. FELTER OF RIDGEFIELD PARK, N.J., SPOTTED IT.

HE PUT THE TINY PLANE INTO A STEEP DIVE WHILE HIS BACKSEAT COMPANION SPLATTERED THE SHIP'S DECK WITH A TOMMY GUN, KILLING TWO. EIGHT OTHERS DIVED OVERBOARD.

JUN 26 1945

HE CONTINUED STRAFING UNTIL HIS AMMUNITION WAS GONE AND THEN FELTER LANDED ON A GUERRILLA-OPERATED STRIP TO LOAD UP WITH HAND GRENADES.

GRENADES TOSSED FROM A REAR COCKPIT KILLED A THIRD NIPPONESE

AND DAMAGED THE VESSEL SO BADLY IT BEGAN TO SINK.

FELTER DECIDED TO CAPTURE THE REMAINING SEVEN.

HE FOUND A U.S. GUNBOAT ABOUT 15 MILES AWAY AND SIGNALLED TO THE SKIPPER. THEN HE HOVERED OVER THE TARGET UNTIL THE GUNBOAT CAME ALONGSIDE.

SIX WERE CAPTURED. ONE, WHO REFUSED AND CLUNG TO THE WRECKAGE, WAS KILLED BY FELTER'S GUNNER.

WW515APW

JUN 26 1945

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. NORTH PACIFIC FORCES, ALEUTIANS, JUNE 25-(AP)-ELEVENTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS RAIDING THE SIBERIA-BORDERED SEA OF OKHOTSK SUNDAY SANK A MEDIUM JAPANESE CARGO SHIP AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS AND AN OPEN BOAT.

THAT BOOSTED THE 11TH AAF SIX-DAY TOLL TO FIVE SHIPS SUNK, TWO PROBABLY SUNK AND SEVEN DAMAGED.

JUN 26 1945

THE JAPANESE CONVOY HIT SUNDAY WAS SURPRISED IN A STRAIT WEST OF PARAMUSHIRO WHICH SEPARATES ENEMY TERRITORY FROM RUSSIAN KAMCHATKA. THE LIBERATORS DIVED TO 50 FEET TO BOMB AND STRAFE. THREE JAPANESE FIGHTERS, PROBABLY FROM THE KATAOKA NAVAL BASE, TRIED TO COLLIDE WITH THE BOMBERS. ONE JAPANESE FIGHTER WAS SHOT DOWN. ONE AMERICAN PLANE WAS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

ANOTHER FORCE OF AMERICAN LIBERATORS BOMBED KATAOKA AIRFIELD ON SHUMUSHU ISLAND. ONE GROUNDED JAPANESE PLANE WAS DESTROYED AND TWO, POSSIBLY THREE, OTHERS WERE DAMAGED BY FRAG-MENTATION BOMBS. BUILDINGS AND STORAGE TANKS WERE LEFT IN FLAMES.

ENEMY FIGHTERS ALSO ATTACKED ALEUTIAN-BASED AMERICAN PLANES IN

30.24 27903

THIS RAID. ONE JAPANESE PLANE WAS DAMAGED AND TWO AMERICAN LIBERATORS WERE DAMAGED SLIGHTLY.

FLEET AIRWING FOUR PLANES ON THE PRECEDING DAY SHOT DOWN ONE OF FOUR ATTACKING JAPANESE PLANES IN A RAID OVER SOUTHEASTERN SHUMUSHU. TWO OTHER ENEMY PLANES WERE DAMAGED BY THE FAST HARPOONS WHICH BROUGHT THE TOTAL OF ALEUTIAN AIRMEN TO THREE JAPANESE PLANES DES-TROYED AND SIX OR SEVEN DAMAGED IN THE AIR OR AGROUND.

JUN 26 1945

MH1005PPW

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON MAJ.GEN.GRAVES B.ERSKINE, LA JOLLA, CALIF., FOR LEADERSHIP IN THE CAPTURE OF IWO JIMA, FLEET HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

EIGHTY-ONE OF THE THIRD MARINE DIVISION'S OFFICERS AND MEN SIMULTANEOUSLY WERE DECORATED FOR HEROISM IN THE BATTLE.

ACCEPTING THE MEDAL FROM FLEET ADM.CHESTE W.NIMITZ, GENERAL

ER

JUN 26 1945

ACCEPTING THE MEDAL FROM FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ, GENERAL ERSKINE SAID "NO ONE HAS EVER COMMANDED MORE COURAGEOUS, LOYAL MEN THAT I DID AT IWO JIMA. ALL THE GALLANT MEN OF THE THIRD MAINE DIVISION WHO FOUGHT THERE SHARED IN WINNING THIS MEDAL. IT WILL ALWAYS BE, TO ME, A TRIBUTE TO THEIR SELF-SACRIFICE."

ERSKINE, FORMERLY CHIEF OF STAFF TO LT.GEN.HOLLAND M.SMITH, HAS COMMANDED THE THIRD MARINE DIVISION SINCE SHORTLY AFTER IT PARTICIPATED IN THE CONQUEST OF GUAM.

AT A REVIEW CEREMONY ON THE PARADE GROUND HEWN FROM THE JUNGLE AT THIS ISLAND BASE, THE SILVER STAR AWARD WAS CONFERRED ON CAPT.

DONALD J.KENDALL, WIDE WATER, VA., AND THE GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND BRONZE STAR MEDAL ON LT.ARNOLD L.MCCLINTIC, RUSTON, LA.

JUN 26 1945

SIXTY-NINE BRONZE STAR MEDALS AND TEN PURPLE HEARTS ALSO WERE AWARDED.

JG1011PCW

ADD MANILA (DAVIS) NL ~~xxx~~ practice maneuver

IN THE BALUD RIVER VALLEY EAST OF BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL IN THE BENGUET MOUNTAINS, 33RD DIVISION SOLDIERS FOUND THE BODIES OF NEARLY 1,000 JAPANESE. APPARENTLY THEY WERE KILLED BY YANK STRAFING PLANES.

JUN 26 1945

GENERAL MACARTHUR DISCLOSED THAT TOTAL JAPANESE CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES REACHED 413,084 AS AMERICAN AND GUERRILLA FORCES KILLED 9,238 DURING THE PAST WEEK AND CAPTURED 1,483. AMERICAN LOSSES FOR THE WEEK WERE 223 DEAD AND 589 WOUNDED.

AS THE MACARTHUR COMMUNIQUE REPORTED NEW FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE RAIDS ON FORMOSA RADIO TOKYO ACKNOWLEDGED THAT AMERICAN AIR POWER HAD WRECKED MOST OF THE CITIES ON THAT FORTRESS ISLAND. THE JAPANESE SAID THE PEOPLE OF THE DESTROYED CITIES FLED TO THE HILLS AND ORGANIZED THEMSELVES INTO COMBAT FORMATIONS.

XA115PCW

ADD Pearl Harbor (Spencer) xxx Jan 7

IT WAS COMMON PRACTICE LONG BEFORE PEARL HARBOR TO REFUEL AT SEA BUT PREVIOUSLY SHIPS WERE FORCED TO RETURN TO BASES TO REPLENISH AMMUNITION AND OTHER SUPPLIES. IWO JIMA MARKED THE FIRST OPERATION OF SQUADRON SIX.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE OPERATION WAS DEMONSTRATED WHEN MORE THAN 15,000,000 BARRELS OF OIL AND AVIATION GAS WERE TRANSFERRED AT SEA TO A SINGLE TASK FORCE IN FOUR MONTHS.

IN THE SAME PERIOD THE TASK FORCE RECEIVED WHILE UNDERWAY 14,000 TONS OF FRESH AND DRY PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, STORES, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

WW555APW NM

JUN 26 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 25-(AP)-AMERICAN AIR RAIDS HAVE PUT A SLIGHT CRIMP IN TOKYO'S ROMANCE DEPARTMENT, BUT THERE'S STILL A FLOURISHING WEDDING BUSINESS OPERATING LITERALLY ON A BARGAIN BASEMENT BASIS.

RADIO TOKYO DISCLOSED THAT SINCE MANY MARRIAGE CEREMONIES HAD BEEN INTERRUPTED BY BOMBS, DEPARTMENT STORES HAVE CONVERTED BASEMENTS INTO COMBINATION AIR RAID SHELTERS AND MARRIAGE HALLS, COMPLETE WITH BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, SHINTO RITES AND TRADITIONAL WEDDING BANQUET OF RICE AND RED BEANS.

ONE HUNDRED YEN COVERS EVERYTHING, TOKYO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

BUT IN THE EVENT OF A RAID, THE BRIDE MUST QUICKLY SLIP INTO HER "AI RAID OUTFIT" AND TAKE SHELTER. AFTER IT'S OVER, SHE CAN ~~H~~ITCH BACK TO HER WEDDING ATTIRE AND THE ~~E~~REMONY PROCEEDS.

PM512APW

QUEBEC, QUE., JUNE 25 (AP)-WITH SOVIET RUSSIAN REPRESENTATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION ONE OF THE CHIEF UNDERLYING ISSUES,

JUN 26 1945

THE ILO'S GOVERNING BODY TURNED TODAY TO THE QUESTION OF ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PROPOSED WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION BEING FORMED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

THE GOVERNING BODY TOOK UP THE REPORT OF ITS CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE, WHICH RECOMMENDED FURTHER STUDY "WITH VIGILANCE" OF THE PROBLEM

OF COORDINATING THE ILO WITH THE PROPOSED SECURITY ORGANIZATION.

JUN 26 1945

THE SOVIET UNION HAS NOT BEEN A MEMBER OF THE ILO SINCE ITS REJECTION FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, AND THE RUSSIANS AT SAN FRANCISCO WERE COOL TOWARD FORMATION OF A CLOSE LINK BETWEEN THE ILO AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PROJECTED WORLD SECURITY BODY.

SEVERAL LEADING LABOR REPRESENTATIVES ON THE ILO, HOWEVER, ARE KNOWN TO FAVOR HAVING SOVIET MEMBERSHIP IN THE ILO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, AND TO BE ANXIOUS TO FORM THE LINK THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

JUN 26 1945

(MONTGOMERY-KG-125A.M.)

VANCOUVER,WASH.,JUNE 25-(AP)-THE TROOPSHIP ERNIE PYLE, NAMED FOR THE WAR CORRESPONDENT WHOSE ARTICLES ABOUT THE "LITTLE MAN" 3-4,3$ £3. 563 SOBRIQUET OF "GI COLUMNIST

EARNED HIM THE SOBRIQUET OF "GI COLUMNIST", WAS LAUNCHED TODAY.
BABETTE JOHNSON, NIECE OF THE 1944 PULITZER PRIZE WINNER WHO WAS KILLED BY A JAPANESE SNIPER LAST APRIL, CHRISTENED THE C-4 VESSEL AT THE KAISER YARD HERE.
PYLE'S SISTER, MRS.ROY F.JOHNSON, STILLWATER, MINN., WAS MATRON OF HONOR FOR HER DAUGHTER. LT.COMDR.MAX MILLER, AUTHOR AND COLUMNIST WHO WAS A FRIEND OF PYLE'S, SPOKE BRIEFLY.
FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE U.S.S. CABOT, A CARRIER ON WHICH PYLE WROTE SEVERAL COLUMNS, PRESENTED A PLAQUE AND TWO RADIOS TO THE NEWLY LAUNCHED SHIP. A PAINTING OF PYLE BY MRS.ROSE TWING, DORENA, ORE., WAS ALSO PRESENTED.

VX633PCW

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND HIS SON, MAJ. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, HEAD A LONG LIST OF FAMILY GROUPS SEEKING ELECTION TO BRITAIN'S HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUN 26 1945

CHURCHILL IS RUNNING IN WOODFORD AND HIS SON--A CONSERVATIVE LIKE HIS FATHER--IS A CANDIDATE IN PRESTON.

CANDIDATES
OTHERS SEEKING COMMONS SEATS INCLUDE:

L. S. AMERY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, AND HIS SON, CAPT. JULIAN AMERY; AND

MAJ. GWILYM LLOYD GEORGE, SON OF THE LATE FORMER PREMIER, AND HIS SISTER, LADY MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE.

JUN 26 1945

LONDON, JUNE [redacted] (AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS STATIONED IN BRITAIN, FAR FROM THE WESTERN FRONT, DONATED 71,136 PINTS OF BLOOD FROM [redacted] SEPT. 1944 TO V-E DAY, TO RESTORE WOUNDED FELLOW SOLDIERS TO HEALTH, UNITED KINGDOM BASE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN ADDITION THEY CONTRIBUTED 7,403 PINTS TO 20 [redacted] U.S. HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND.

WR SECOND 1122APR 0545

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 25, (AP)- TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES 13TH POR

JUN 26 1945

ARMY HAVE ELECTED LORD AND LADY ASTOR HONORARY MEMBERS OF THEIR FUNMAKING "MYSTIC ORDER OF THE BLACK CATS" FOR THE HOSPITALITY SHOW THEM BXEX BY THE BRITISH PEER AND HIS AMERICAN BORN WIFE.

COL. CURTIS A. NOBLE PRESENTED A PLAQUE FROM HIS OFFICERS AND ME AND A LETTER WHICH STATED "YOUR HOME WAS EVER OPEN TO US ALL. TRULY THE TRUT AND UNITY OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP WAS DEMONSTRATED HERE".

APL JONES' 00135 TPK 2110

JUN 26 1945

BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND, JUNE 25--(AP)-- WILL LAWTHER, PRESIDENT OF THE NEWLY-FORMED UNION OF MINEWORKERS, ASSERTED AT THE UNION'S FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE TODAY THAT A RETURN OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY TO POWER WOULD MEAN A RETURN TO THE "ECONOMICS OF THE JUNGLE" AND A CONTINUATION OF AN AGUTE COAL SHORTAGE AFFECTING THE [redacted] ENTIRE WORLD.

"IF THIS COAL N SHORTAGE GOES ON," HE SAID, "IT WILL MEAN THAT A WHOLE WORLD SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND CLOTHING, AND ESPECIALLY A SHORTAGE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY, IS PROLONGED FOR YEARS. IT WILL MEAN, TOO, THAT WE LOSE FOR A GOOD TIME SOME OF BRITAIN'S MOST IMPORTANT MARKETS. IT WOULD MAKE ENGLAND THE DISTRESSED AREA OF THE WORLD."

JUN 26 1945

ASSERTING THAT AT LEAST $1,000,000,000 WOULD BE NEEDED FOR REPLANNING BRITAIN'S COAL INDUSTRY, LAWTHER SAID THAT PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM WHAT HE CALLED 8 YEARS OF MISMANAGEMENT WILL NOT MELT LIKE MAGIC AT THE WORD "NATIONALIZATION."

"BUT," HE STATED, "ONCE THE WORD IS SPOKEN AND ONCE LEGISLATION IS PASSED, WE SHALL HAVE A CHANCE TO TACKLE THE JOB WE LONGED FOR -- TO GIVE THIS NATION A MINING INDUSTRY OF WHICH IT CAN BE PROUD."

DUBLIN, JUNE 25-(AP)-SEAN T. O'KELLY WAS INAUGURATED TODAY AS PRESIDENT OF EIRE IN THE REPUBLIC'S MOST ELABORATE CEREMONIES IN MANY YEARS. HE SUCCEEDS DR. DOUGLAS HYDE FOR A SEVEN-YEAR TERM.

JUN 26 1945

THE WHITE HAIRED LITTLE VETERAN OF THE IRISH FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE MOUNTED THE DAIS IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL OF DUBLIN CASTLE TO A FANFARE OF TRUMPETS. THERE HE SIGNED THE REPUBLIC'S CONSTITUTION AND ACCEPTED THE PRESIDENTIAL SEAL FROM CHIEF JUSTICE TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN. O'KELLY WAS CONGRATULATED BRIEFLY BY PRIME MINISTER EAMON DEVALERA.

THE NEW PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE THEN RODE THROUGH CROWDS OF CHEERING PEOPLE TO PHOENIX PARK, THEIR OFFICIAL RESIDENCE. FOUR CHESTNUT HORSES DREW THEIR BLUE AND GOLD LANDAU. THERE WAS AN

ESCORT OF HORSEMEN WEARING GAUDY BLUE HUSSAR UNIFORMS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIVE YEARS.

A TRADITIONAL 21-GUN SALUTE GREETED THE PROCESSION WHICH PAUSED FOR A MOMENT AT THE GENERAL POSTOFFICE IN TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MEN WHO FOUGHT WITH O'KELLY IN IRELAND'S 1916 UPRISING.

THE DAY BEGAN WITH A SOLEMN HIGH MASS IN PRO-CATHEDRAL ATTENDED BY O'KELLY, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND CATHOLIC DIGNATARIES.

A RECEPTION WAS GIVEN TONIGHT AT DUBLIN CASTLE BY EAMONN DEVALERA FOR MORE THAN 1,000 GUESTS.

JUN 26 1945

PARIS, JUNE 25-(AP)-GEORGES CLAUDE, AGED FRENCH SCIENTIST TRIAL FOR COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS, DENIED REPORTS TODAY THAT HE INVENTED THE V-1 WEAPON WHICH THE NAZIS TURNED AGAINST ENGLAND.

THE INVENTOR WHO GAIN FAME WITH THE NEON GASES IS CHARGED WITH "DISTRIBUTING ENEMY PROPAGANDA" BUT HE TOOK OCCASION TO MAKE A "VEHEMENT DENIAL" OF FATHERING THE VENGEANCE WEAPONS.

"DURING THE OTHER WAR I DID INVENT A SIMILAR WEAPON TO SHOOT FROM AIRPLANES," HE SAID, "BUT ALL THOSE PLANS WERE DESTROYED WHEN THE GERMANS TOOK PARIS."

JUN 26 1945

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRIAL COURT OBSERVED THAT CLAUDE SEEMINGLY HAS SPENT PART OF HIS $2,000,000 FORTUNE DISTRIBUTING GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

EUNSCN 1645 APRB R. 225P

PARIS, JUNE 25-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR GEN. DE GAULLE SAID TONIGHT THAT THE HADFIELD-SPEARS MOBILE HOSPITAL UNIT DISBANDED ON JUNE 18, [redacted] ITS BRITISH MEMBERS LEAVING FRANCE WITHIN A WEEK, BUT THAT THE FRENCH LEADER DID NOT DISSOLVE THE ORGANIZATION AS LADY SPEARS CHARGED.

LADY SPEARS, WIFE OF MAJ. GEN. SIR EDWARD SPEARS, FORMER BRITISH MINISTER TO SYRIA, SAID YESTERDAY IN ENGLAND THAT DE GAULLE HAD ORDERED THE UNIT CLOSED AND DISBANDED BECAUSE HE WAS ANGERED AT SEEING BRITISH FLAGS FLYING FROM HOSPITAL VEHICLES IN A PARIS PARADE. JUN 26 1945

THE UNITS AIDED 21,000 FRENCH SOLDIERS DURING THE WAR AND WAS SUPPORTED BY BRITISH AND U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS. THE DE GAULLE SPOKESMAN SAID 50 BRITONS OF THE UNIT RETURNED HOME AND THAT 200 FRENCH MEMBERS WERE REASSIGNED TO OTHER UNITS.

EUNSONS 01900 APR/ SNITES 02155 RM 1513

JUN 26 1945

PARIS, JUNE 25 --(AP)-- THE PARIS PREFECT OF POLICE TODAY EXPRESSED DEEPEST REGRETS BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AFTER SEVERAL MEMBERS HAD CRITICIZED THE ROUGH CONDUCT OF POLICE LINING THE PARADE ROUTE DURING FRANCE'S CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT JUNE 18.

JUN 26 1945

A SENIOR OFFICER OF AN ALLIED ARMY WAS MISHANDLED AND STRUCK BY POLICE AS HE ATTEMPTED TO WATCH THE PARADE WITH A STREET-CORNER CRO MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR ARMAND MASSARD SAID.

(WAC PFC. HELEN POTTER OF DETROIT WAS INJURED IN A SCUFFLE BET AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS ON THE CHAMPS ELYSSES ON THE DAY OF THE CE BRATION, WHEN IT WAS REPORTED SHE AND SEVERAL AMERICAN SOLDIERS TRIED T BREAK THROUGH THE PARADE TO GET TO THEIR JOBS.)

JUN 26 1945

SEVERAL MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS SAID THAT THERE WAS ROUGH CONDUCT BY POLICE DURING THE PARADE, PARTICULARLY WHEN PEDESTRIANS ATTEMPTED TO BREAK THROUGH A POLICE CORDON LINING THE CURB. IN ONE INCIDENT, MASSARD REPORTE "AN AMERICAN" WAS ROUGHLY TREATED.

THE PREFECT ALSO TOLD THE MEETING THAT THERE WERE 2,000 GERMANS RESIDING IN THE PARIS AREA, 450 OF THEM IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP. A NUMBER "AUTHENTI[illegible]EN ARRESTED, HE ADDED.

JUN 26 1945

FRANKFURT, JUNE 25 -(AP)- BRONZE STAR MEDALS FOR OUTSTANDING MERITORIOUS SERVICE OVERSEAS IN SHAEF'S G-5 DIVISION TODAY WERE AWARDED THREE FOUR OFFICERS AND AN ENLISTED MAN BY MAJ. GEN. FRANC J. MCSHERRY IN FRANKFURT.

THE RECIPIENTS WERE:

COL. STEPHEN B. STORY, OF 520 SENECA PARKWAY, ROCHESTER, N.Y., FORMER ROCHESTER CITY MANAGER AND FISCAL AGENT FOR THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE; COL. LEONE DOSTERT, OF 3314 QUESADA STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE MODERN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY; 2ND LT. JOHN F. ROBERTS, OF 118 NORTH STREET, WINDSOR, MO.; AND T/4 IGNATIUS J. MAGLIO, OF 1919 EAST LOCUST STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JUN 26 1945

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE DUTCH CAPITAL IS GETTING INTO FANCY DRESS TODAY FOR THE OFFICIAL THREE-DAY LIBERATION CELEBRATION WHICH OPENS TOMORROW.

ONLY A FEW AMERICANS ARE HERE FOR THE FESTIVITIES. TWO RECENT ARRIVA ARE AIR FORCE STAFF SERGEANTS FRANK A. WALSH, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, A MELVIN J. HOOTSTEIN, BOSTON, MASS., WHO CAME ALL THE WAY FROM MUENSTER,

PARIS, JUNE 25 --(AP)-- THE PARIS PREFECT OF POLICE TODAY EXPRESSED DEEPEST REGRETS BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AFTER SEVERAL MEMBERS HAD CRITICIZED THE ROUGH CONDUCT OF POLICE LINING THE PARADE ROUTE DURING FRANCE'S CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT JUNE 18.

JUN 26 1945

A SENIOR OFFICER OF AN ALLIED ARMY WAS MANHANDLED AND STRUCK BY POLICE AS HE ATTEMPTED TO WATCH THE PARADE WITH A STREET-CORNER CRO MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR ARMAND MASSARD SAID.

(WAC PFC. HELEN POTTER OF DETROIT WAS INJURED IN A SCUFFLE BET AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS ON THE CHAMPS ELYSSES ON THE DAY OF THE CE BRATION, WHEN IT WAS REPORTED SHE AND SEVERAL AMERICAN SOLDIERS TRIED T BREAK THROUGH THE PARADE TO GET TO THEIR JOBS.)

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THE PREFECT ALSO TOLD THE MEETING THAT THERE WERE 2,000 GERMANS RESIDING IN THE PARIS AREA, 450 OF THEM IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP. A NUMBER "AUTHENTI[illegible]EN ARRESTED, HE ADDED.

FRANKFURT

JUN 26 1945

JUNE 25 -(AP)- BRONZE STAR MEDALS FOR OUTSTANDING MERITORIOUS SERVICE OVERSEAS IN SHAEF'S G-5 DIVISION TODAY WERE AWARDED THREE OFFICERS AND AN ENLISTED MAN BY BRIG. GEN. FRANC J. MCCARTHY IN FRANKFURT.

THE RECIPIENTS WERE:

COL. STEPHEN B. STORY, OF 520 SENECA PARKWAY, ROCHESTER, N.Y., FORMER ROCHESTER CITY MANAGER AND FISCAL AGENT FOR THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE; COL. LEONE DOSTERT, OF 3314 QUESADA STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE MODERN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY; 2ND LT. JOHN F. ROBERTS, OF 118 NORTH STREET, WINDSOR, MO.; AND T/4 IGNATIUS J. MAGLIO, OF 1919 EAST LOCUST STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JUN 26 1945

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE DUTCH CAPITAL IS GETTING INTO FANCY DRESS TODAY FOR THE OFFICIAL THREE-DAY LIBERATION CELEBRATION WHICH OPENS TOMORROW.

ONLY A FEW AMERICANS ARE HERE FOR THE FESTIVITIES. TWO RECENT ARRIVA ARE AIR FORCE STAFF SERGEANTS FRANK A. WALSH, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, A MELVIN J. HOOTSTEIN, BOSTON, MASS., WHO CAME ALL THE WAY FROM MUENSTER,

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JUN 26 1945

WR BONIS 0093OAPR

(MUNSTER, JUNE 25--(AP)--TWO ELEPHANTS, THE ONLY SURVIVOR OF MUNSTER'S ONCE CELEBRATED ZOO WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY WAR, WILL BE LOADED INTO SPECIAL CAGES TOMORROW AND MOVED TO THE ANTWERP ZOO.

(THE CAGES WERE BUILT BY BRITISH ARMY ENGINEERS ON TANK TRANSPORTS FOR THE LONG JOURNEY WHICH IS EXPECTED TO TAKE FOUR OR FIVE DAYS.

JUN 26 1945

(EVERY PEN, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE ELEPHANT HOUSE, IN THE MUNSTER ZOO WAS WRECKED BY BOMBING AND SHELLING. EIGHTEEN [redacted] ALIGATORS, WHICH CAME THROUGH THE ORDEAL BY BURYING THEMSELVES IN THE MUD, WERE SHOT BY BRITISH TROOPS AS A SAFETY MEASURE BECAUSE THE NOISE OF BOMBARDMENT HAD MADE [redacted] ALIGATORS SO VICIOUS.

(SEVERAL ZEBRAS WERE KILLED BY CIVILIANS FOR FOOD BEFORE ALLIED TROOPS OCCUPIED THE CITY.

JUN 26 1945

CHAMBERLAINS [redacted]

30.24 27909

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 25-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMEGHINO REQUESTED COL. MANUEL [redacted] DE OLANO, CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, TODAY TO ISSUE A STATEMENT CONCERNING THE TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. WITH NEWSPAPER MEN PRESENT, AMEGHINO TELEPHONED DE OLANO SAYING HE CONSIDERED A CLARIFICATION [redacted] NECESSARY IN VIEW OF CLAYTON'S TESTIMONY IN WASHINGTON THAT NONE OF THE [redacted] GERMAN ECONOMIC PENETRATIONS IN ARGENTINA HAD BEEN ELIMINATED.

AQS 01245 RM 1317

(NEW YORK, JUNE 25-([redacted])-- THE NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU SAID TODAY THAT KNUT HAMSUN, NORWEGIAN AUTHOR, HAD PLEADED [redacted] INNOCENT [redacted] WHEN BROUGHT BEFORE A COURT AT GRIMSTAD ON CHARGES THAT HE BELONGED TO [redacted] QUISLING PARTY AND HAD WRITTEN "ARTICLES OF ASSISTANCE TO THE ENEMY."

The dispatch read by Fed. Comm Commn.

JUN 26 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 25-(AP)-A MINOR CONTROVERSY OVER THE PROPER SPELLING OF THE MIDDLE NAME OF FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS OF SOUTH AFRICA WAS SETTLED BY SMUTS HIMSELF.

SOME AUTHORITIES HELD CHRISTIAN SHOULD BE SPELLED WITH TWO A'S. THIS WOULD BE THE NORMAL SOUTH AFRICAN SPELLING, BUT A SPOKESMAN FOR SMUTS SAID THIS PART OF HIS NAME WAS OF DANISH ORIGIN AND FOLLOWED THE DANISH SPELLING.

DV636PCWNM

TRUMAN CLOSES UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE WITH PLEA TO TRANSLATE CHARTER INTO DEEDS; B-29'S KEEP UP ASSAULT ON HONSHU PLANTS

JUN 27 1945

PRESIDENT PLANS TO SEEK SPEEDY SENATE APPROVAL

'You Have Created a Great Instrument for Peace,' Delegates Told.

CHEERS FOR TRUMAN

Conference Delegates Address the Closing Session.

JUN 27 1945

SAN FRANCISCO June 26—(AP) United Nations statesmen signed today the charter of a new world organization and President Truman closed one of the great assemblies of history with an assurance that "You have created a great instrument for peace."

"The world must now use it!" Mr. Truman said.

Addressing the final plenary session of the United Nations conference, the chief executive appealed to delegates of 50 nations to make the charter "a living thing," to seek its immediate ratification. He promised:

"I shall send this charter to the United States Senate at once. I am sure that the overwhelming sentiment of the people of my country and of their representatives in the Senate is in favor of immediate ratification."

Ovation for Truman

Mr. Truman was given a rising ovation. He smiled and, extending his arms outward, declared, "Oh, what a great day this can be in history."

Facing him as he spoke were the men and women who met here two months and a day ago to draft a master plan for peace. Behind him was a bright blue background, with the flags of all the United Nations silhouetted against it, interspersed between four austere, golden columns.

Overhead a brilliant chandelier, looking like a splash of molten silver, tried futilely to compete with even more brilliant flood lights.

Speaking with a trace of Missouri tang, Mr. Truman told dignitaries gathered from the world over they had justified the confidence and hope of peace-loving people.

Secretary of State Stettinius introduced Mr. Truman by saying simply, "Fellow delegates, the President of the United States."

As Mr. Truman spoke there were frequent outbursts of applause. Members of the Army, Navy and the Marine services, including WACs, WAVES and SPARS, stood at rigid attention in a semi-circle behind the President.

"With this charter," the President said, "the world can begin to look forward to the time when all worthy human beings may be permitted to live decently as free people.

"If we should falter in the future in our will to use it, millions now living will surely die.

"Let Us Not Fail"

"Let us not fail to grasp this supreme chance to establish a world-wide rule of reason—to create an enduring peace under the guidance of God."

President Truman finished speaking at 8:28 p. m. (Eastern War Time) and was given a standing ovation by the delegations.

After announcing that the interim commission would meet tomorrow to start laying plans for bridging the gap between the conference and ratification of the new league, Stettinius raised his gavel and said:

"I now hereby declare the United Nations conference on international organization adjourned."

His gavel fell. It was 8:29 p.m. (Eastern War Time) the band swung into the Star Spangled Banner. When it was over, Stettinius took the President's arm and walked off the Opera House stage.

Ten conference delegation chiefs, most of them in their native tongues, had preceded the President in addressing the closing conference session in San Francisco's War Memorial Opera house.

Mr. Truman walked across a court to the Opera house from the auditorium of the Veterans Memorial building, where he had watched the American delegation sign the charter, starting at 3:16 p.m. (P.W.T.) a dozen more delegations still had to affix their signatures after the final plenary meeting.

With the rest of the American delegation at the United Nations conference lined up behind him, Secretary of State Stettinius eased into a blue armchair and penned his name swiftly and firmly on the charter of a new world organization dedicated to peace.

Stettinius glanced up, spoke briefly. The other delegates stepped forward in turn to place their names on the charter—Senators Tom Connally and Arthur Vandenberg, Representatives Sol Bloom and Charles A. Eaton, Commander Harold E. Stassen, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve. The U. S. was the 38th nation to sign. The 37th was Nicaragua.

In the President's pocket was an address, the last speech of hundreds that had resounded for 63 days in the council halls where the charter of a new world league was fachioned.

The Chief Executive left the theatrical setting in the Veterans building where the signing was going on, moving to the adjacent War Memorial Opera House to listen to ten other addresses and deliver his own.

Side by side, each in a dark blue serge suit, the President and Stettinius marched in for the signing ceremony at 3:15. A stride away on the right, the Chief Executive smiled and nodded while onlookers applauded and the Secretary pulled a pen from his pocket and put down his name.

Looking on from a photographer's stand, high above the crowd, was Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller.

Historic Occasion

"We are all aware," Stettinius said, "that this is an extremely historic occasion. The charter for world peace has been completed. But this is not the end—it is only the beginning. A great task lies before us.

"With faith in our cause, good will in our hearts, we will complete this task. I am confident that with God's help we will reach our goal."

He arose from the chair, and Mr. Truman shook his hand.

The next American to sign was white-haired Senator Connally. He sat at the table with a broad grin.

Vandenberg came next, and then the rest of the delegation. When the signing was completed, Mr. Truman and Stettinius walked across a court separating the Veterans building and Opera house, arriving promptly at 3:30 p.m. for the final conference session. A band struck up "Hail to the Chief" when they appeared on the platform before the biggest audience of the conference the large hall vibrated with applause.

When he rapped the meeting to order, Stettinius called for a minute of silence in honor of all the men and women of the United Nations armed forces "living and dead, whose courage and sacrifice, made this conference possible."

Then the final speeches of the conference—11 in all including Mr. Truman's—began.

JUN 27 1945

What Speakers Said

The speakers, and what they said, each in his own tongue:

Stettinius: "This charter is a compact born of suffering and war. With it now rests our hope for good and lasting peace."

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegation chief: "This instrument will, I believe, prove itself to be an epoch-making document."

Soviet delegation chief Andrei A. Gromyko: "The charter of the organization, which is the result of ceaseless work of delegations participating in the conference, affords solid ground to consider the work of the conference a success."

British delegation chief, the Earl of Halifax: "If men are serious in wanting peace and are ready to make sacrifices for it, they may find means to win it."

Joseph Paul-Boncour, chief French delegate: "The international organization will no longer be unarmed against violence."

Pedro Leao Velloso, Brazilian chairman: "The contribution of the American nations could not fail to be of outstanding value."

Chairman Jan Masaryk of the Czechoslovakian delegation: "Let us please stop talking of the next World War."

Ezequiel Padilla, chief of the Mexican delegation: "The small nations must not forget that they are not too small to dream of, yearn and fight for the cause of mankind."

Prince Amir Faisal Ien Abdul Azis, Saudi Arabian chairman: "This charter does not represent perfection x x x. Nevertheless, it is doubtless the best ever produced by peoples representing fifty states."

Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, South African chairman: "It is for our peace-loving peoples to see that this great peace plan is backed with all their energy, all their heart and soul."

At noon, with the eight delegates of China leading the way, the conferences framers had started filing solemnly up to a blue table in the auditorium of the Veterans building. One by one they inscribed their names on a document sure to occupy a great spot in history.

Some were from lands tortured by the death and devastation of the war just ended in Europe and the war still raging in the Pacific. Others were from countries touched scarcely at all. But all were bound together in a determination that peaceful processes must hereafter be the means of settling international troubles.

Representatives of 50 nations formally approved the charter last night in final form, unanimously and with turbulent applause and cheers. But to give it life and to bring into being a new United Nations organization, 28 nations now must ratify it.

President Truman arranged to present the constitution for a new world order to the Senate Monday, Senate officials disclosed in Washington. Democratic leaders said two weeks of committee hearings and two more of debate on the floor should bring the document to a vote.

Indications piled up that it may be an overwhelming vote for ratification, and that other nations will approve the charter quickly enough to put it into effect before the year ends.

Approval Forecast

Of the first 26 nations to answer an Associated Press questionnaire here, 20 forecast ratification by their governments by the close of 1945. The other six declined to name a date but raised no barriers to ratification.

Before it becomes operative, the charter must be ratified by the United States, Britain, China, France and Russia, plus 23 of the other 45 United Nations.

Approval of the charter in final form by this conference was a mere formality. All the controversies had been resolved days before, in the give-and-take of democratic debate and compromise.

Yet it was a process which played on the emotions of delegates and spectators alike as 50 delegation chiefs arose as one last night to signify their unanimous approval of the charter.

Tears sprang to many an eye, for that was a great moment in history. A roar of applause and cheers welled through San Francisco's war memorial opera house.

The crack of a gavel brought silence. Britain's Earl of Halifax, presiding, announced the charter had been accepted unanimously.

Then exactly at noon today the signing of the charter began, in a blue, gold and buff auditorium. This was the scene, with something of a Hollywood atmosphere:

A round blue table centered on a circular carpet of deeper blue. A semi-circle of the flags of the United Nations at the rear, their white standards standing out against a dull blue balustrade.

At the back of the table was a single niche—like a bite out of a tremendous pie. Back of that, a carved walnut armchair upholstered in blue. On the table, two microphones, a pad of paper, a green blotter, ink and pens and brushes. At the sides of the auditorium and at the rear, scaffolding for photographers and brilliant Klieg lights.

A fe wminutes before noon, a Chinese attache came in to smear an ink stick on a stone ink slab and arrange the brushes the Chinese delegates were to use in painting the characters of their signatures.

Use Special Paper, Ink

A bit later, Warren Kechner of the State department, brought in the charter and opened its blue leather cover. Its pages were of specially treated paper designed to last at least 200 years. The ink was described as "imperishable" and capable of standing without fading through centuries.

Exactly at noon, Dr. Wellington Koo, acting head of the Chinese delegation, stepped through a gap in the flags. Attired in a business suit, he moved to the table, drew up the chair. He dipped a brown brush with an ivory knob into the ink. He signed the charter, then a companion document to set up an interim commission to carry on until the new world organization formally is created.

Standing behind him on a chalked line were the seven other Chinese delegates.

Dr. Koo raised his head, glanced at a bit of paper, began to speak.

"This is a great day for us all. As I proceed to sign the charter of the new security organization in the name of the Republic of China, I am filled with emotion. Twice in a life time the forces of aggression have engulfed the world in a torrent of bloodshed and destruction.

"China, who was the first nation to be atacked by these forces in the present conflict, feels especially glad today that the United Nations here in San Francisco on the hospitable soil of the United States have written a constitution for the new edifice of world peace.

"I confidently hope and believe that built on the foundation of victory in Europe and the early and final triumph over Japan, the new security organization, through continuing cooperation of all its members, will be able to spare the future generations the horrors of recurrent war and to ensure to them the blessings of peace and prosperity."

Other Chinese delegates signed in turn.

The last Chinese characters went onto the charter at 12 minutes after noon. Then Andrei A. Gromyko, ambassador to the United States, began signing for Russia.

And so it went, on and on for hours; delegates signing, delegates speaking briefly.

The American delegation had planned to sign last. But it arranged to sign at President Truman's convenience before the final plenary session.

During the day, the Chief Executive remained in his suite at the Fairmont hotel, glancing now and again at the wording of his own address, his most important to date in the field of foreign policy and international relations.

But he called in Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the mightiest fleet ever assembled, to congratulate him on the course of the war against Japan.

30.24 27911

Delegates Beginning Ceremony Of Signing At San Francisco

JUN 27 1945

San Francisco, June 26 (AP) — With great issues of war and peace hanging on their pen strokes, delegates of 50 countries went to a flag-draped conference auditorium today to sign the new United Nations Charter, and then hear President Truman make his first major address on American foreign policy.

A triumphant meeting of the United Nations Conference — its last working session—last night approved the final version of the charter. The signatures go on today; next comes the slower process of ratification.

Rapping last night's session to its close, Britain's delegation chief, the Earl of Halifax, who presided, told the conference: "I think we all agree we have taken part in a historic moment in world history."

The vote of approval was a unanimous standing vote.

Procession Of Delegates

The signing ceremony was called to start around 9 A.M. with Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo of China heading a procession of 153 delegates into the auditorium of San Francisco's Veterans Memorial Building.

President Truman, who received a thunderous welcome to the city yesterday, is scheduled to make the closing address of the conference, beginning about 5 P.M. His speech, approximately 30 minutes long, will follow brief talks by delegation chiefs of the Big Five and representatives of five small nations, beginning at 3.30 P.M.

Gildersleeve To Be Last

Officials estimated that the signing would require about eight hours. A last-minute change in plans pushed Argentina out of alphabetical first place and put the conference sponsoring powers and France at the head of the order of signers. The one exception was that the United States, as host country and in order to simplify witnessing of the ceremony by President Truman, preferred to appear in fiftieth place.

Thus the order is China, Russia, Britain, France, Argentina and so on in alphabetical arrangement. A published list of names indicated that Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, of the United States group, would be the last person here to put her name on the historic papers.

These ceremonies complete two months and a day of intense conference work. They make this symbolically one of the great days for which the Allied world has fought and planned since the second world war started—the day on which the victorious governments subscribe to a plan for preventing a third world war.

Unless the Big Five and 23 other nations ratify it, the projected world organization will not come into existence.

Basis For Peace

In the United States this is a problem for the Senate, primarily, and signs are mounting daily that the Senate will approve. Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, a Republican leader and member of the American delegation here, announced yesterday he would sign the charter and "make every effort to secure its ratification with reasonable speed." In Washington an Associated Press poll showed 53 Senate votes already announced for ratification. Ratification requires a two-thirds majority of those voting.

Vandenberg expressed a view often heard here when he said that the charter has its infirmities but offers a "sound basis for seeking organized peace."

It provides five principal pieces of machinery:

General Assembly—Composed of all member nations with powers to debate and make recommendations on virtually any issue involving peaceful relations among nations. In this every state, great or small, would have one voice and one vote.

Security Council—Composed of eleven nations, always including the big powers—the United States, Russia, Britain, China and France—and six smaller powers elected by the assembly. Here is vested the authority to act to prevent war or restore order by peaceful means or force. But no action could be taken except when all the Big Five agree.

Economic Improvement

Social and Economic Council—Composed of eighteen nations elected by the assembly. This agency would be responsible for promoting such diverse causes as economic improvement and respect for human rights among all nations.

Trusteeship Council—Composed of an equal number of mandate-holding powers and other states not controlling dependent territories. The Council would supervise the rule of people under international trusteeships and protect their social, economic and political rights.

Military Staff Committee—Composed of the chiefs of staff of the Big Five powers. This is the high command that would take and execute orders from the Security Council just as General of the Army George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, for instance, carries out the directives of President Truman.

Military Agreements

Forces controlled by the council and staff committee would be made available in special military agreements signed with the council by member nations of the new league. These treaties are not to be drawn up until the council is established.

Any time the council fails to protect a nation from attack, that nation's right of self-defense is recognized and the Charter provides also for "collective self-defense." Thus under the Pan-American system, if one state were attacked, all the rest in this hemisphere could make war on the aggressor without violating the Charter.

Last night representatives of the 50 United Nations recommended that the General Assembly of the world organization be open to the press and the public.

Otherwise the charter lets the assembly fix its own rules of procedure—emphasizing only that freedom of access to information should be a process in the peace organization.

At the meeting last night Dr. Guillermo Belt, chairman of the Cuban delegation, presented to Secretary of State Stettinius a resolution adopted and signed by forty-nine delegation praising him for his work as president of the conference and chairman of the steering committee.

JUN 27 1945

President Truman's Conference Text

San Francisco, June 26 (AP)—President Truman's address to the United Nations conference follows:

Mr. chairman and delegates to the United Nations conference on international organization:

I deeply regret that the press of circumstances when this conference opened made it impossible for me to be here to greet you in person. I have asked for the privilege of coming today, to express on behalf of the people of the United States our thanks for what you have done here, and to wish you godspeed on your journeys home.

Somewhere in this broad country, every one of you can find some of our citizens who are sons and daughters, or descendants in some degree of your native land. All our people are glad and proud that this historic meeting and its accomplishments have taken place in our country. And that includes the millions of loyal and patriotic Americans who stem from the countries not represented at this conference.

We are grateful to you for coming. We hope you enjoyed your stay and that you will come again.

You assembled in San Francisco nine weeks ago with the high hope and confidence, of peace-loving people the world over.

Conference Justified

Their confidence in you has been justified.

Their hope for your success has been fulfilled.

The charter of the United Nations which you have just signed is a solid structure upon which we can build a better world. History will honor you for it. Between the victory in Europe and the final victory in Japan, in this most destructive of all wars, you have won a victory against war itself.

It was the hope of such a charter that helped sustain the courage of stricken peoples through the darkest days of the war. For it is a declaration of great faith by the nations of the earth—faith that war is not inevitable, faith that peace can be maintained.

If we had had this charter a few years ago—and above all, the will to use it—millions now dead would be alive. If we should falter in the future in our will to use it, millions now living will surely die.

Step To Lasting Peace

It has already been said by many that this is only a first step to a lasting peace. That is true. The important thing is that all our thinking and all our actions be based upon the realization that it is in fact only a first step. Let us all have it firmly in mind that we start today from a good beginning and, with our eye always on the final objective, let us march forward.

The Constitution of my own country came from a convention which—like this one—was made up of delegates with many different views. Like this charter, our Constitution came from a free and sometimes bitter exchange of conflicting opinions. When it was adopted, no one regarded it as a perfect document, but it grew and developed and expanded and upon it there was built a bigger, a better, a more perfect nation.

This charter, like our own Constitution, will be expanded and improved as time goes on. No one claims that it is now a final or a perfect instrument. It has not been poured into any fixed mold. Changing world conditions will require readjustments — but they will be the readjustments of peace and not of war.

That we now have this charter at all is a great wonder. It is also a cause for profound thanksgiving to Almighty God, who has brought us so far in our search for peace through world organization.

Way Found To Agree

There are many who doubted that agreement could ever be reached by these 50 countries differing so much in race and religion, in language and culture. But these differences were all forgotten in one unshakable unity of determination — to find a way to end war.

Out of all the arguments and disputes, and different points of view, a way was found to agree. Here in the spotlight of full publicity, in the tradition of liberty-loving people, opinions were expressed openly and freely. The faith and the hope of 50 peaceful nations were laid before this world forum. Differences were overcome. This charter was not the work of any single nation or group of nations, large or small. It was the result of a spirit of give-and-take, of tolerance for the views and interests of others.

It was proof that nations, like men, can state their differences, can face them, and then can find common ground on which to stand. That is the essence of democracy; that is the essence of keeping the peace in the future. By your agreement, the way was shown toward future agreement in the years to come.

Eyes Kept On Objective

This conference owes its success largely to the fact that you have kept your minds firmly on the main objective. You had the single job of writing a constitution—a charter for peace. And you stayed on that job.

In spite of the many distractions which came to you in the form of daily problems and disputes about such matters as new boundaries, control of Germany, peace settlements, reparations, war criminals, the form of government of some of the European countries—in spite of all these, you continued in the task of framing this document.

These problems and scores of others which will arise are all difficult. They are complicated. They are controversial and dangerous.

But with united spirit we met and solved even more difficult problems during the war. And with the same spirit, if we keep to our principles and never forsake our objectives, the problems we now face and those to come will also be solved.

We have tested the principle of co-operation in this war and have found that it works. Through the pooling of resources, through joint and combined military command, through constant staff meetings, we have shown what united strength can do in war. That united strength forced Germany to surrender. United strength will force Japan to surrender.

Lessons Of Co-operation

The United Nations have also had experience, even while the fighting was still going on, in reaching economic agreements for times of peace. What was done on the subject of relief at Atlantic City, food at Hot Springs, finance at Bretton Woods, aviation at Chicago, was a fair test of what can be done by nations determined to live co-operatively in a world where they cannot live peacefully any other way.

What you have accomplished in San Francisco shows how well these lessons of military and economic co-operation have been learned. You have created a great instrument for peace and security and human progress in the world.

The world must now use it!

If we fail to use it, we shall betray all those who have died in order that we might meet here in freedom and safety to create it.

If we seek to use it selfishly—for the advantage of any one nation or any small group of nations—we shall be equally guilty of that betrayal.

The successful use of this instrument will require the united will and firm determination of the free peoples who have created it. The job will tax the moral strength and fibre of us all.

Security Must Be Shared

We all have to recognize—no matter how great our strength—that we must deny ourselves the license to do always as we please. No one nation, no regional group, can or should expect, any special privilege which harms any other nation. If any nation would keep security for itself, it must be ready and willing to share security with all. That is the price which each nation will have to pay for world peace. Unless we are all willing to pay that price, no organization for world peace can accomplish its purpose.

And what a reasonable price that is!

Out of this conflict have come powerful military nations, now fully trained and equipped for war. But they have no right to dominate the world. It is rather the duty of these powerful nations to assume the responsibility for leadership toward a world peace. That is why we have here resolved that power and strength shall be used not to wage war, but to keep the world at peace, and free from the fear of war.

By their own example the strong nations of the world should lead the way to international justice. That principle of justice is the foundation stone of this charter. That principle is the guiding spirit by which it must be carried out—not by words alone but by continued concrete acts of good will.

Prompt Ratification Needed

There is a time for making plans—and there is a time for action. The time for action is now! Let us, therefore, each in his own nation and according to its own way, seek immediate approval of this charter—and make it a living thing.

I shall send this charter to the United States Senate at once. I am sure that the overwhelming sentiment of the people of my country and of their representatives in the Senate is in favor of immediate ratification.

A just and lasting peace cannot be attained by diplomatic agreement alone, or by military co-operation alone. Experience has shown how deeply the seeds of war are planted by economic rivalry and by social injustice. The charter recognizes this fact for it has provided for economic and social co-operation as well. It has provided for this co-operation as part of the very heart of the entire compact.

It has set up machinery of international co-operation which men and nations of good will can use to help correct economic and social causes for conflict.

Freer Trade Needed

Artificial and uneconomic trade barriers should be removed—to the end that the standard of living of as many people as possible throughout the world may be raised. For freedom from want is one of the basic four freedoms toward which we all strive. The large and powerful nations of the world must assume leadership in this economic field as in all others.

Under this document we have good reason to expect the framing of an international bill of rights,

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acceptable to all the nations involved. That bill of rights will be as much a part of international life as our own Bill of Rights is a part of our Constitution. The charter is dedicated to the achievement and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Unless we can attain those objectives for all men and women everywhere—without regard to race, language or religion—we cannot have permanent peace and security.

With this charter the world can begin to look forward to the time when all worthy human beings may be permitted to live decently as free people.

The world has learned again that nations, like individuals, must know the truth if they would be free—must read and hear the truth, learn and teach the truth.

For Free Exchange Of News

We must set up an effective agency for constant and thorough interchange of thought and ideas. For there lies the road to a better and more tolerant understanding among nations and among peoples.

All Fascism did not die with Mussolini. Hitler is finished—but the seeds spread by his disordered mind have firm root in too many fanatical brains. It is easier to remove tyrants and destroy concentration camps than it is to kill ideas which gave them birth and strength. Victory on the battlefied was essential, but it was not enough. For a good peace, a lasting peace, the decent peoples of the earth must remain determined to strike down the evil spirit which has hung over the world for the last decade.

The forces of reaction and tyranny all over the world will try to keep the United Nations from remaining united. Even while the military machine of the Axis was being destroyed in Europe—even down to its very end—they still tried to divide us.

They failed, but they will try again.

Divide, Conquer Enemy's Plan

They are trying even now. To divide and conquer was—and still is—their plan. They still try to make one ally suspect the other, hate the other, desert the other.

But I know I speak for every one of you when I say that the United Nations will remain united. They will not be divided by propaganda either before the Japanese surrender—or after.

This occasion shows again the continuity of history.

By this charter, you have given reality to the ideal of that great statesman of a generation ago—Woodrow Wilson.

By this charter, you have moved toward the goal for which that gallant leader in this second world struggle worked and fought and gave his life—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Objectives Of Men Of Vision

By this charter, you have realized the objectives of many men of vision in your own countries who have devoted their lives to the cause of world organization for peace.

Upon all of us, in all countries, is now laid the duty of transforming into action these words which you have written. Upon our decisive action rests the hope of those who have fallen, those now living, those yet unborn—the hope for a world of free countries—with decent standards of living—which will work and co-operate in a friendly civilized community of nations.

This new structure of peace is rising upon strong foundations.

Let us not fail to grasp this supreme chance to establish a world-wide rule of reason—to create an enduring peace under the guidance of God.

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Complete Text of the Charter Adopted by the United Nations' Security Organization

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By The Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26—The text of the final draft of the United Nations Charter as adopted at the Security Conference is as follows:

THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We, the peoples of the United Nations

Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

To insure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES

Article 1

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

PRINCIPLES

Article 2

The organization and its members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

2. All members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present charter.

3. All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any member or state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the provisions of the present charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The organization shall ensure that states not members act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or have previously signed the declaration of the United Nations of Jan. 1, 1942, sign the present charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

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Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and which, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

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CHAPTER III

ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: A General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, an International Court of Justice, a Trusteeship Council and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in the principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

The General Assembly

COMPOSITION

Article 9

The General Assembly shall consist of all the members of the United Nations.

Each member shall not have more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council, or both, on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulations of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the members or to the Security Council or both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a State, which is not a member of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 35, Paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the State or States concerned or to the Security Council, or both. A question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and securiy.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set out in this article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

(a) Promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(b) Promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Paragraph (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has adopted or applied to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the organization.

Article 16

"The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic."

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a

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view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

3. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 18

1. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of the members of the United Nations which are to designate the members on the Trusteeship Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 86 (C), the admission of new members to the United Nations, the expulsion of members, the suspension of the rights and privileges of members, questions relating to the operations of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions —including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority—shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

Article 19

A member which is in arrears in the payments of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

PROCEDURE

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its president for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

The Security Council

COMPOSITION

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the United Nations. The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France, shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

Article 24

1. In order to insure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the present charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

VOTING

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI and under Paragraph 3 of Article 52 a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the Government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the organization as in its judgment may best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

Article 31

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate without a vote in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any State not a member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of a State which is not a member of the United Nations.

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CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34 to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this article the Security Council should take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33-37 of this chapter, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION.

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 41, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruptions of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate, or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and member states or between the Security Council and groups of member states and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

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Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that member, if the member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the committee shall be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible, under the Security Council, for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations, or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

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Article 51

Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense, if an armed attack occurs against a member of the organization, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2. The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort

to achieve peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council should encourage the development of peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as described below, provided for pursuant to Article 107, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the organization may, on request of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term "enemy state" as used in Paragraph 1 of this article applies to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken, or in contemplation, under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

(A) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(B) Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems and international cultural and educational cooperation and

(C) Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies established by inter-governmental agreement, and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Specialized agencies thus brought into relationship with the organization are hereinafter referred to as "the specialized agencies."

Article 58

The organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the States concerned for the creation of any new specialized agency required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the organizations functions set forth in this chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

Economic and Social Council

COMPOSITION

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into an agreement, approved by the General Assembly, with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council is authorized to take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and falling within its competence which are made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observance on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as falls within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of the members of the United Nations and at the request of the specialized agencies.

3. It may perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter and such functions as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations, and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

(a) To insure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

(b) To delevop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

(c) To further international peace and security;

(d) To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and with appropriate international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this paragraph; and

(e) To transmit regularly to the secretary general for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations agree that their policy in respect to the territories, to which this chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

(A) To further international peace and security;

(B) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

(C) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

(D) To insure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives, and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

(a) Territories now held under mandate;

(b) Territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the second World War; and

(c) Territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which should be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, inlcuding the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of such agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which shall exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states of the United Nations itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to insure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following members of the United Nations:

A. Those members administering trust territorities;

B. Such of those members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

C. As many other members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to insure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trustee-

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ship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

A. Consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

B. Accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

C. Provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and

D. Take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provisions for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed statute, which is based upon the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present chapter.

Article 93

1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A State which is not a member of the United Nations may become party to the statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

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CHAPTER XV

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

There shall be a secretariat comprising a secretary general and such staff as the organization may require. The secretary general shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

Article 98

The secretary general shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The secretary general shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

Article 99

The secretary general may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the secretary general and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the organization.

2. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the secretary general and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the secretary general under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present charter and any other international obligations to which they are subject, their obligations under the present charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The organization shal enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the members of the United Nations and officials of the organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article or may propose conventions to the members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

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Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43, as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the four-nation declaration, signed at Moscow, Oct. 30, 1943, and Fance, shall, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of that declaration, consult with one another and, as occasion requires, with other members of the organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintenaning international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII

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AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present charter shall come into force for all members of the organization when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the secretary general of the organization when he has been elected.

3. The present charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present charter, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

In faith whereof the representatives of the United Nations have signed the present charter.

Done in the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

Gromyko's Speech at Plenary Session

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26 (UP) —The complete text of the speech by Andrei A. Gromyko, acting head of the Russian delegation, at the final plenary session of the United Nations Conference:

TAKE

Today we sum up the results of the historic conference of the United Nations, gathered to work out the charter of the organization on the maintenance of peace and security. The foundation of this international organization was laid down even at the time when the war was raging in Europe, when the enemy, though having suffered a serious defeat, resisted furiously. These foundations as it is known, were laid at the Moscow conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the United States of America, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, at the Dumbarton Oaks conference and at the historic Crimea conference.

The peace-loving nations who suffered countless sacrifices in this war naturally rest their hopes on the establishment, by collective efforts, of an international instrument which could prevent the repetition of a new tragedy for humanity. In accordance with the decisions adopted at the Dumbarton Oaks conference, Marshal Stalin said: "To win the war against Germany means to carry out a great historical deed. But to win the war still does not mean the insurance of lasting peace and security for the people in the future. The task is not only to win the war but also to make impossible the occurrence of a new aggression and a new war, if not forever, then at least for a long period of time."

Stalin's Viewpoint

When asked whether there is some means for preventing German aggression, to nip it in the bud if war breaks out, and keep it from developing into a big war, Marshal Stalin gave the following answer: "To achieve this, there is only one means besides the complete disarmament of the aggressor nations: to establish a special organization for defense of peace and insurance of security, from among the representatives of the peace-loving nations; to place at the disposal of the steering body of this organization the maximum quantity of armed forces sufficient for the suppression of aggression; and to convince this organization, in case of necessity, to send without any delay these armed forces for the prevention and liquidation of aggression, for the punishment of those guilty of aggression."

At the same time Marshal Stalin pointed out that the actions of that organization would be sufficiently effective if the great powers who carried the main burden of the war against Hitlerite Germany would continue to act in the spirit of unanimity and accord. These actions will not be effective if a breach of this indispensable condition occurs.

Such are the principles by which the Soviet government has been guided while taking an active part in the establishment of the international security organization and by which the Soviet delegation has been guided in the course of the work of this conference.

Conference a Success

Naturally, at this final session a question arises as to the results of this conference and whether it has fulfilled its task. The charter of the organization, which is the result of ceaseless work of delegations participating in the conference, affords solid ground to consider the work of the conference a success.

The charter of the United Nations provides for the establishment of the Security Council possessing powers and means necessary for prevention or suppression of aggression. The Security Council, exercising its functions and powers for the maintenance of peace, will act on behalf of all members of the United Nations. States members of the United Nations, as the charter provides, agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. These provisions of the charter alone emphasize the efficient character of the international machine for the maintenance of the peace which we are establishing.

The charter provides that the body of the Security Council will include five great powers as permanent members: the Soviet Union, the United States of America, Great Britain, France and China. The decision of the conference to give permanent seats in the council to five great powers is recognition of the obvious fact that the Security Council can possess sufficient means and forces necessary for the maintenance of peace only if it permanently includes those countries which have sufficient resources in men and material necessary for the successful and effective fulfillment of its duties.

Allied Unity

The whole world is aware of the role of these powers in their fight together against aggression in the course of the second world war, and the role played by each of them.

In the European war which has just ended the Allied powers demonstrated their ability to carry out the task of annihilating the strongest and most cunning enemy in history. Without co-operation between them it would be impossible to carry out so successfully the task of defeating Hitlerite Germany. Without such co-operation, it

Paul-Boncour, Smuts, Padilla, Masaryk and Other Delegates Speak

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SAN FRANCISCO, June 26 (AP). —Excerpts from the speeches of seven of the ten conference delegation speakers at the final session of the United Nations Conference follow:

JosephPaul-Boncour of France

The international organization will no longer be unarmed against violence. The forceful idea of our writer Pascal will no longer be belied: "Strength without justice is tyrannical, and justice without strength is a mockery."

That is the great thing, the great historic act accomplished by the San Francisco conference, which gives to the world the hope, based on an obvious reality, that henceforward it may live in peace.

This reality is the unquestionable superiority which the sum total of the strength of the United Nations, their formidable resources in men and material, together with their productive capacity, will give them over an aggressor rising alone in rebellion. And the certainty of defeat will most probably discourage any aggressor from starting a fight.

But the United Nations, and most especially the great nations with a permanent seat on the council, must remain truly united.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo of China

We of the Chinese delegation came to San Francisco to cooperate and we have been glad to find co-operation the happy keynote of the whole conference. We are confident that, with faith in the future and with the same spirit of co-operation as had guided us in our deliberations here in the Golden City, lasting peace and continued prosperity will be within the gift of the new organization to the whole world.

This is not a Utopian dream. We believe it to be a legitimate aspiration, a reasonable hope, and indeed, when fully realized, it will be a just reward for our exertions in the arduous common struggle which has cost us all, and will cost us more still untold sacrifice of life, blood and treasure. The genius of man has devised the plan and completed the instrument, and we fervently hope that the spirit of co-operation will always guide its operation in order to achieve its lofty aims.

Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa

Great as our achievement is, I feel that more is needed than a machine of peace. Unless the spirit to operate it is there, the best plan or machine may fail. The human factor must play its part. It is for our peace-loving peoples to see that this great peace plan is backed with all their heart and soul. All the social and political and spiritual forces of our peoples should be mobilized behind this plan. War today is total, totalitarian, all in. Similarly defense should draft and conscript and organize all the sources of the human spirit behind security against war.

For this total mobilization of the human spirit for peace we must look to all who labor in the wider sphere of our human advance—to the press, the church, the schools and universities, and to all intellectual forces, all the vast network of social and moral agencies, which are the support of our civilization. The great imponderables must also be enlisted for peace.

Ambassador Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico

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The small nations, who have displayed in this conference a great sense of responsibility, noble co-operation and dignity, are destined to fulfill a great mission: to tend with devotion and courage the sacred fire of law. They will not be alone in this luminous task for the common men of all nations, great and small, hold the same aspirations and have the same faith in a common destiny. Whenever the couse of justice will raise its banner, the peoples, great and small, shall cry with the same conviction, shall act the same strength.

The small nations must not forget that they are not too small to dream of, yearn and fight for the cause of mankind. Potent forces emanating from the great powers meet and support the aspirations and efforts of weaker peoples.

In this charter are gathered all the hopes for human solidarity. Henceforth, no nation need any longer be isolated in silence and darkness, in the indifference or the complicity of the rest of the world. We are now met at the forum of universal conscience.

Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia

The impression may have been created in certain quarters that the forty-five so-called small and medium nations—though some of them are great in tradition and in achievement—had been in a steady opposition to the Big Five. That is certainly not the case . . . .

May I in conclusion utter a humble word of warning? Let us please stop talking of the next world war. The language one hears in certain places is lamentably unconstructive, it arouses suspicions at a moment when mutual confidence is all-important. Not one of us in this room wants another war. None of us want the children of these selfless children of ours, whose graves are scattered as sacred mementos all over the face of the scarred earth—none of us want these children to die in another war in another generation—we want them to live and work for their respective countries in peace and security in a socially just and safe world. That's why we assembled here, that's why we drafted the charter. It contains all the necessary safeguards against future wars. Let us se to it that our lofty aims are carried into deeds worthy of the memory of our heroic beloved youngsters.

Pedro Leao Velloso of Brazil

As a citizen of a nation of the American Continent, I cannot end this brief address without mentioning the role all these nations have played in San Francisco. The Americas do not constitute a bloc. The Americas are more than that: they constitute a way of life, a system with traditions and ideals peculiar to them, traditions going back more than sixty years, ideals of noble and rare degree. We are all firmly convinced that our inter-American system will be a stimulus to the wishes for peace of the rest of the world. From the days of our independence we have always fought for the establishment of a solid international morality based on justice and peace, and the truth is that this principle has today such deep roots that none can uproot it in this hemisphere.

With such traditions and ideals, the contribution of the American nations could not fail to be of outstanding value.

His Royal Highness Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia

This charter does not represent perfection as visualized by the small states, nevertheless, it is doubtless the best ever produced by people representing fifty states, many of which have suffered much in their struggle for liberty, the defense of humanity and its liberation from slavery which only God knows how long would have lasted or when we could have been saved from its tragedies and calamities had injustice prevailed.

We have seen the powers of tyranny prevail in Europe and threaten the Near and the Middle East. But, with God's help, these powers have been completely defeated. We, the sons of the Near and Middle East and particularly of the Arab nations, are filled with happiness and joy at the collapse of those powers of evil. We look forward with rejoicing to the collapse of those powers of evil. We look forward with rejoicing to the collapse of the last stronghold of tyranny and oppression. Indeed, the whole world is indebted for its survival to the United Nations, which engaged themselves in war, sacrificing the best of their youth and the wealth of their resources for their security and for the security of mankind.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

U.S. Secretary of State

This charter is a compact born of suffering and of war. With it now rests our hope for good and lasting peace.

The words upon its parchment chart the course by which a world in agony can be restored and peace maintained and human rights and freedoms can be advanced. It is a course which I believe to be within the will and capacity of the nations at this period of world history to follow.

To the governments and peoples of the 50 nations whose representatives have labored here the charter is now committed. May Almighty God, from this day on, and in the months and years to come, sustain us in the unalterable purpose that its promise be fulfilled.

The Earl of Halifax

British Ambassador

Our work now stands for the world to judge and I am confident that neither Mr. Cordell Hull, in whose vision this design took shape, nor Mr. Stettinius, whose courage and character have served it well, need fear the verdict. For the charter is a notable advance, both on all that has gone before and on the plan of the sponsor powers, from which it grows.

I do not doubt that in this result the future will acknowledge the part of all nations, and not the least, I hope, that of the different members of the British Commonwealth. We cannot indeed claim that our work is perfect or that we have created an unbreakable guarantee of peace. For ours is no enchanted palace to "spring into sight at once," by magic touch or hidden power. But we have, I am convinced, forged an instrument by which, if men are serious in wanting peace and are ready to make sacrifices for it, they may find means to win it.

Here in San Francisco we have seen but the beginnings of a long and challenging endeavor. And there is a sense in which what we have done here is less important than what we have learnt here. We have learnt to know one another better; to argue with patience; to differ with respect; and at all times to pay honor to sincerity.

That the thought of many men of many nations should thus have met in a large constructive task will have a value beyond price during the coming years, as stone by stone we carry on what we have here begun. Time alone can show whether the house that we have tried to build rests upon shifting sand, or, as I firmly hope, upon solid rock, to stand as shield and shelter against every storm.

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would be impossible in the future to carry out the task of preserving peace.

The conference devoted much of its time to the question of working out the part of the charter dealing with the establishment of the second important organ of the organization —the General Assembly—and defining its functions and powers. These functions and powers, as defined by the charter, give the Assembly great opportunities to make an important contribution to the cause of the maintenance of peace and security. Besides, within the sphere of functions and powers of the General Assembly there are a great number of questions on economic, social, political and cultural cooperation and other questions within the scope of the charter and within the scope of functions and powers of the organs provided for by this charter, the Economic and Social Council, the Council on Territorial Trusteeship and other organs.

All Differences Overcome

Thus, for each member of the international organization, for all states, great and small, there are great opportunities for making contributions to the common cause of the maintenance of peace and strengthening cooperation between the United nations in the interest of the well-being and prosperity of all peoples.

Of course, in the course of the work of the conference there were some difficulties and differences of views between separate delegations on these or other questions. However, one should be surprised not at the existence of these difficulties and not at the existence of different viewpoints between separate delegations on these or other questions but at the fact that, as a result of the work of the conference, all the main differences were overcome, and we succeeded in fulfilling successfully the tasks before the conference. We prepared a document which should become the basis for the actions of the international organization — its constitution. Naturally, the very best and most perfect charter in itself is not yet a guaranty that its provisions will be carried out and insure the preservation of peace. In order to achieve this important and noble task it is also necessary, in addition to the existing charter, to have the unity and co-ordination of actions of members of the international organization, and first of all the unity and co-ordination of actions between the most powerful military powers of the world. It is also necessary that all members of the international organization should try to settle all disputes by peaceful means in the spirit of co-operation and good will.

The delegation of the Soviet Union in the course of the work of the conference aimed at the creation of a charter of the international organization which could guarantee the effective fulfillment of the tasks confronting the organization.

I am glad to emphasize that the Soviet delegation in its work found understanding and support on the part of many other delegations participating in this conference. It could not be otherwise. The peoples of the countries represented at this conference pursue a common objective—to prevent the repetition of a new war.

The provisions of the Charter, which have been worked out, cover a great number of questions and problems defining the future activity of the organization as a whole and its separate organs.

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Peaceful Settlements the Aim

In this connection it is necessary to point out specially the significance of those provisions of the Charter which refer to peaceful settlements of disputes and conflicts. The participants in the conference paid great attention to this field of their work. Under the Charter members of the international organization obligate themselves to achieve peaceful settlements of the disputes. Let us hope that this aim will be fully realized.

In conclusion I wish to express confidence that this conference of the United Nations will go down in the history of humanity as one of the most significant events and that our efforts will be beneficial for all peace-loving peoples of the world, who endured so many hardships and sufferings as a result of the conflagration set by Hitlerite Germany.

I take this occasion to thank the government of the United States on behalf of the Soviet delegation for the hospitality shown to us, participants in the conference, and especially to thank Mr. Truman, President of the United States, whom we have the pleasure of seeing today at this historic final session of the United Nations Conference.

Now I also wish to thank Mr. Stettinius for his work and efforts directed toward the successful completion of the work of this conference.

Interim Text Agreement

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26—Following is the text of the United Nations agreement to set up a Preparatory Commission to operate in the interim period before the new world organization is ratified and comes into existence:

The Governments represented at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in the City of San Francisco,

Having determined that an international organization to be known as the United Nations shall be established,

Having this day signed the Charter of the United Nations, and

Having decided that, pending the coming into force of the charter and the establishment of the United Nations as provided in the charter, a preparatory commission of the United Nations should be established for the performance of certain func-

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tions and duties.

Agree as follows:

1. There is hereby established a Preparatory Commission of the United Nations for the purpose of making provisional arrangements for the first sessions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council, for the establishment of the Secretariat, and for the convening of the International Court of Justice.

Text as adopted by the Steering Committee on June 21, 1945, and as revised by the Coordination Committee and the Advisory Committee of Jurists on June 22, 1945. The only changes made are stylistic rather than substantive in character. A brief introductory sentence has been added, and Paragraphs 8 and 9 and the final paragraph have been revised in order that they will accord with the concluding paragraphs of the charter.

2. The Commission shall consist of one representative from each Government signatory to the charter. The Commission shall establish its own rules of procedure. The functions and powers of the Commission, when the Commission is not in session, shall be exercised by an executive committee composed of other representatives of those Governments now represented on the Executive Committee of the Conference. The executive committee shall appoint such committees as may be necessary to facilitate its work, and shall make use of persons of special knowledge and experience.

Personnel and Functions

3. The Commission shall be assisted by an executive secretary, who shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as the Commission may determine, and by such staff as may be required. This staff shall be composed so far as possible of officials appointed for this purpose by the participating Governments on the invitation of the executive secretary.

4. The Commission shall:

(A) Convoke the General Assembly in its first session;

(B) Prepare the provisional agenda for the first sessions of the principal organs of the organization, and prepare documents and recommendations relating to all matters on these agenda;

(c) Formulate recommendations concerning the possible transfer of certain functions, activities, and assets of the League of Nations which it may be considered desirable for the new organization to take over on terms to be arranged;

(D) Examine the problems involved in the establishment of the relationship between specialized intergovernmental organizations and agencies and the organization.

(E) Issue invitations for the nomination of candidates for the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court;

(F) Prepare recommendations concerning arrangements for the Secretariat of the organization, and

(G) Make studies and prepare recommendations concerning the locations of the permanent headquarters of the organization.

Financing, Location and Tenure

5. The expenses incurred by the Commission and the expenses incidental to the convening of the first meeting of the General Assembly shall be met by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or, if the Commission so requests, shared by other governments. All such advances from Governments shall be deductable from their first contributions to the organization.

6. The seat of the Commission shall be located in London. The Commission shall hold its first meeting in San Francisco immediately after the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization. The executive Committee shall call the Commission into session again as soon as possible after the Charter of the organization comes into effect and whenever subsequently it considers such a session desirable.

7. The Commission shall cease to exist upon the election of the Secretary-General of the organization, at which time its property and records shall be transferred to the organization.

8. The Government of the United States of America shall be the temporary depositary and shall have custody of the original document embodying these interim arrangements in the five languages in which it is signed. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted to the Governments of the Signatory States. The Government of the United States of America shall transfer the original to the Executive Secretary on his appointment.

9. This document shall be effective as from this date, and shall remain open for signature by the states entitled to be the original members of the United Nations until the Commission is dissolved in accordance with Paragraph 7.

In faith whereof, the undersigned representatives, having been duly authorized for that purpose, sign this document in the English, French, Chinese, Russian, and Spanish languages, all texts being of equal authenticity.

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27 1945

Connally Hopeful Senate Will Speed Ratification

JUN 27 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26—(AP) Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex.) expressed the hope today that the Senate will ratify the United Nations charter "by a considerable margin over the necessary two-thirds vote."

The statement issued by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee follows:

"Last night the completed United Nations charter was formally adopted by 50 nations. It represents the best possible hope for world peace and security. Contained within its provisions are the composite efforts of peace-loving nations to erect an enduring structure to prevent the recurrence of war and to arrest aggression before it can wreak its cruel designs.

"The charter links a lofty idealism with practical provisions for the use of sanctions of both an economic and military character if their employment becomes necessary to preserve the peace. It is designed to compose differences by peaceful measures, but arrogant and arbitrary use of armed might by a law-breaker can be circumvented and arrested.

"According to my view it is the greatest document of its kind that has ever received the sanction of civilized nations. It will mark an era in the annals of recorded time.

No Bar to Legitimate Debate

"I expect to reach Washington on Wednesday, June 27. Upon reaching Washington, as chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, I shall consult the members of that committee and the leadership upon both sides of the aisle in the Senate in an effort to form plans for the speedy consideration by the Senate of ratification of the charter. It is not my desire to deny legitimate debate and consideration. However, the world is hanging upon action by the Senate and I regard it as most desirable to secure ratification as early as possible.

"Today, I have had a most satisfactory conference with President Truman. It shall be my purpose to work in entire harmony with him in securing the ratification of the charter as soon as circumstances justify. President Truman has given great impulse to the sentiment in behalf of ratification.

"My belief is that the overwhelming mass of the American people favor ratification by the Senate. It is my hope that ratification may be secured by a considerable margin over the necessary two-thirds vote.

"I go back to Washington with high hopes. We believe that a milestone in the progress of humankind has been reached."

SENATE EXPECTS TRUMAN REPORT ON NEXT MONDAY

WASHINGTON, June 27 — (AP) The Senate made its plans today to receive from President Truman next Monday the historic San Francisco world charter and a drive was started immediately to get it ratified by August 1.

Meantime, Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, issued a statement from his sickbed at Bethesda, Md., Naval hospital hailing the charter as "one of the greatest milestones in man's upward climb toward a truly civilized existence." He appealed to all the United Nations to ratify it as soon as possible.

The Senate's majority leadership revealed that:

1—The President will address the Senate at 12:30 p. m., EWT., Monday as he formally turns over the document designed to set up a world organization to promote peace.

2—The Foreign Relations Committee will hear from two of its members who were delegates to the San Francisco conference just how the charter proposes to work. Chairman Connally (D-Tex) is scheduled for Thursday, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), on Friday.

3—Hearings on the committee, it is hoped will last two weeks; debate on the floor another two weeks, a final vote one month from next Monday.

There was some disagreement however that this schedule can be met.

Senator Wherry (R-Neb), the minority whip, said he believes the Senate should recess while the Foreign Relations committee "goes through normal hearings." A "refreshed" Senate, Wherry contended to reporters, would be in a better position to thresh out the final decision on the floor.

This view was shared by Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) who said he saw "no organized fight" against the charter in the offing, nor would he take part in a "spearhead to defeat it."

Wheeler said in an interview:

"I may vote for it. I don't know. But I don't believe this organization or any other of this kind is going to be a cure-all for preventing war.

"Whether it is a success or failure depends on the attitude of Russia and Great Britain in the future. If they are going to grab whatever they can grab, that means a conflict between Great Britain and Russia and we'd probably be drawn into it."

Wheeler said he "doesn't care personally "whether the senate votes on the charter before or after a recess but "those who are interested in it would be better advised to put it off, say, until September rather than to try to force it through now."

Wheeler said "they won't lose by it, and I think they actually will gain votes for it."

There is a feeling, Wheeler said, among some people that any rush to ratify the charter means "they are afraid to let it be understood."

He said "there is no possibility of the charter being 'talked to death' and those who advocate it are doing themselves a disservice if they say so."

U.S. Called Key In Ratification Before 1946

JUN 27 1945

San Francisco, June 26 (AP)—If given a quick go-ahead by the United States Senate enough of the other United Nations may ratify the new world charter in time to bring it into effect before the end of 1945.

This was the prospect shown today in a poll conducted at the World Security Conference by the Associated Press. Out of the first 26 nations to reply to a questionnaire twenty predicted ratification by their home governments before the end of the year.

None raised any bar to ratification. Six declined to fix a probable date.

Small-Nation Landslide

Assuming Senate approval, as indicated by Senators' replies to an Associated Press canvass in Washington, the feeling expressed by delegates here was that a landslide of favorable votes by small nations would follow.

All of the major powers — the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China—plus 23 of the other 45 members of the United Nations, must ratify it before the charter can become effective.

The United States, Britain and China, together with eighteen small nations replying to the current questionnaire, already have been placed on the line as probable signers before January 1, 1946.

Range Of Predictions

If Russia and France complete the Big Five lineup quickly the full force of the new world organization almost certainly will come into effect this year.

Ratification predictions ranged from a "few weeks" in the case of China to "the earliest practicable date" in the case of the Philippines.

In several instances, as in Britain, Norway, Belgium, Greece, the delegations said that forthcoming elections would govern the date of ratification.

The Australian delegation forecast, given as "unofficial," was ten weeks. Peru's prediction was "possibly August"; Cuba and Paraguay said approval would be "speedy."

Other Forecasts

Norway indicated November; Belgium, December; Honduras named this same month as did South Africa, with a proviso that final action may go over to 1946; Bolivia said "August or September; Haiti said "in the next three months"; Luxembourg said "autumn"; the Dominican Republic said ratification would be forthcoming "without delay."

Against the unanimous prediction of final ratification the comments of the various delegations formed a varying background.

Asked whether they considered the San Francisco conference a complete or partial success or failure, some laced their statements with "ifs" or "buts."

Cuba Calls Charter "Imperfect"

India, said the parley was "as great a success as can be expected in the present state of international affairs." Turkey said the new charter was "not completely satisfactory" but the best that could be achieved here. Cuba said the conference was a "success" but that the charter was "imperfect."

Britain, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa and the Dominican Republic came right out and termed the conference a complete success.

Australia said the same thing, but limited its statement to the development of the all-nation general assembly, the economic and social council and the trusteeship plan.

Depends On "Good Faith"

The Philippines followed suit, but added that this success depended on the "good faith" of the Big Five. The Lebanese said it was only a "partial success." Egypt felt that the charter was imperfect, but a step forward. Iran said it was a "remarkable framework" if the big powers continued to show good will.

In the poll, the small powers reported that they had attained a high average in getting their amendments written into the original Dumbarton Oaks plan.

On the basis of initial returns, these small nations had proposed 178 amendments. Of these, 99 were adopted either without material change or in principle.

DELEGATES REHEARSE CHARTER SIGNING

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26—(AP) As a safeguard against confusion delegates of the 50 United Nations held a rehearsal today just prior to the charter signing.

The U. S. State Department set up a duplicate of the signatory chamber. A Navy captain put the delegates through their paces ... ed them how to enter the charter room, where to sit, how to sign the world document, and where and when to exit.

After rehearsal, each delegation in turn passed to the charter room for the curtain call.

Hull Says Conference A 'Great Milestone'

WASHINGTON, June 26—(AP) Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull today declared the San Francisco conference will live in history "as one of the great milestones in man's upward climb toward a truly civilized existence."

In a statement issued from Bethesda, Md., where he has been confined at the Naval hospital since last October, Hull appealed to all United Nations to ratify the charter "and to bring into existence, as soon as possible, the international organization for which it provides."

Churchill Congratulates British Parley Delegates

Lauds Their Contribution As Hopeful Basis for Peace

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill sent a congratulatory message today to the British delegation at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco saying, "You have made an invaluable contribution to the re-establishment of the hopeful basis for the future of peace."

The Prime Minister's note, addressed to Lord Halifax, leader of the delegation, said:

"Now that the San Francisco Conference has brought its deliberations to such a satisfactory conclusion, I send you, Lord Cranborne and all the members of the United Kingdom delegation my warm congratulations on the success of their labors and on the quality of the results which have

been achieved.

"By wisdom in counsel and sincerity of conviction, the United Kingdom delegates did much to secure the unity of views without which a world organization can have no reality.

"You have made an invaluable contribution to the re-establishment of the hopeful basis for the future of peace, understanding and good-will among the nations."

DELEGATES URGE PRESS FREEDOM

San Francisco, June 26 (A. P.).—Representatives of the fifty United Nations recommended last night that the General Assembly of the world organization be open to the press and the public.

Otherwise the charter lets the assembly fix its own rules of procedure — emphasizing only that freedom of access to information should be a process in the peace organization.

The statement recommending admission of the press and public was included in a report by Ricardo J. Alfaro of Panama. It put into the official record of the United Nations conference these words:

"The conference is of the opinion that regulations to be adopted at the first session of the General Assembly shall provide that, save in exceptional cases, the sessions of the General Assembly shall be open to the public and the press of the world."

TRUMAN FLIES TO MISSOURI

Will Then Proceed East Wit Frisco Charter

San Francisco, June 26 (AP)—President Truman flew eastward from San Francisco tonight.

His "flying White House" took off from Hamilton Field at 9.25 P.M. to make a trip to his native Missouri, before he hands the Senate at Washington on Monday the finished United Nations charter.

He was the leading man in the historic windup of the conference today, a busy twelve hours into which he packed talk of both peace and war.

He plunged into the closing activities of the 50-nation meeting on peace enforcement after calling in Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to congratulate him on Navy victories in the Pacific.

Wakes Before Anyone

As ssual, Mr. Truman was up ad about this morning before any one else o nhis staff was out of bed. In addition to his seventeen minute adress to the conference, he talked with delegates on how to make their work here endure, and held a reception for California hosts to the conference.

Among those he saw were Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, upon whom will fall the task of piloting the postwar peace charter to Senate ratification after its submission to that body next Monday.

The President's aides said he called Nimitz into his hotel suite primarily to commend his leadership in the recent series of Pacific victories.

The unannounced visit came immediately after Mr. Truman learned the veteran commander was in California on an unannounced visit.

Nimitz declined to comment on his visit, but said:

"I'm going right back to my job."

Standing beside his Secretary of State, Edward Stettinius, Jr., and his military and naval aides, the President shoo khands with several hundred Californians in the reception room in the Rose Room of his hotel.

The reception included a buffet luncheon featuring turkey, baked ham, salad and other delicacies, but the President was unable to remain for that. He had to rush back to his suite where he had an engagement with his staff and Gov. Mon C. Wallgren of Washington, and others.

Other callers during the day included Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

Truman Plans Appeal For Charter Support

JUN 27 1945

San Francisco, June 26 (AP)—President Truman, pleased with the United Nations charter drawn up here, planned an appeal today for its support.

He flew here from a Pacific northwest vacation to bring the Security Conference to a close with an address.

To Leave After Address

There was speculation that he would make a personal appearance before the Senate when he submits the charter for its ratification next Monday after homecoming celebrations at Independence, Mo., tomorrow and Kansas City on Thursday.

The President planed to fly out of San Francisco immediately after his speech, stopping over en route to Kansas City at an unannounced destination.

From Kansas City, he will motor to his home town of Independence in midafternoon to greet Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Margaret, and have dinner later with former officers of his old World War artillery unit. He will leave for Washington Saturday or Sunday. While in Kansas City, the President will occupy his old Jackson county judgeship offices in the Federal Building.

Crowds estimated by the San Francisco police at 250,000 welcomed Mr. Truman in a procession yesterday.

President To 'Parade' To Missouri Home

Kansas City, June 26 (AP)—The President Truman home-coming tomorrow finally worked out today about the way everyone figured it would from the beginning—he won't slip quietly into town, but will figure in a parade 10 miles long from here to his home in nearby Independence.

For ten days the Secret Service men and others gathered here have been saying "no parades and no fanfare" for the President's first return here since becoming President, but Missouri and the President ruled that all out.

He sent word to the arrangements committee that he'll ride in an open car instead of a closed one, that the car will go through the main business district and then take the highway to Independence, and circle the Court House Square of his home town before taking him home.

Same As Eisenhower

The route followed will be in part that taken last Thursday by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower here, and anybody who wants to see the President is welcomed to do so.

The President is due to land at Fairfax Airport in Kansas City, Kan., at 1.30 P.M. (C.W.T.) tomorrow, where Mayor Roger T. Sermon, of Independence, and a home-town delegation will meet him. The parade starts from the airport, and will require most of an hour before he reaches the shining Little White House in Independence.

Tomorrow night the President speaks in Independence, and Thursday in the municipal auditorium, then rests two days before going on to Washington.

Home Town One Big Committee For Truman

JUN 27 1945

Independence, Mo., June 26 (AP). No official delegation will be on hand to welcome President Harry Truman home tomorrow.

"We have no appointed committees," Mayor Roger Sermon said. "There is only one—that is the city of Independence."

The President's visit to his home will be the first since he took office.

A fifteen-car caravan will meet him at the airport and he will ride to the summer White House in the same seven-passenger black limousine used last week by the family of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Reception Tomorrow

Tomorrow evening he will be the guest at a reception and Thursday night he will speak briefly at the municipal auditorium in Kansas City. He plans to spend Friday with his family in their renovated home in Independence.

The sprucing-up process which began at the Truman home with a paint job on the old house has spread to the entire neighborhood. Lawns have been mowed and shrubbery trimmed all down the street.

More than 2,000 banners are being put up on business houses around the courthouse square. They read: "Welcome home, Mr. President."

OIL REFINERIES STRUCK BY B-29S PRECISION RAIDS

JUN 27 1945

50 Superforts Attack Japs' Principal Aviation Gas Center.

ERASMAN

HONSHU RAIDED

Over 500 Sky Giants Blast 10 Targets in Nipponese Industrial Center.

GUAM, Wednesday, June 27—(AP) Nearly fifty B-29s struck the Utsube river oil refinery, Japan's principal producer of aviation gasoline, in a precision demolition attack before midnight last night.

The raid followed by half a day the greatest Superfortress demolition pinpointing of Honshu industries in which nearly 500 of the sky giants blasted 10 targets with 3,000 tons of bombs.

The Utsube refinery is located near Yokkaichi, 18 miles southwest of Nagoya on Ise bay. Since the destruction of fuel centers at Tokuyama and Otake on May 10, the Utsube plant was the enemy's largest remaining producer of aviation gasoline.

NIGHT

The city of Yokkaichi was heavily damaged in a fire raid June 18.

Some fire bombs fell into the Utsube refinery area in that attack, causing slight damage, but last night's strike was the first with the Utsube plant and storage area as the primary objective.

Army, Navy and Marine airpower ranged far over the western Pacific in other scattered blows at enemy shipping and ground installations.

Search Mariners of Fleet Air Wing One sank a medium freighter-transport in the Yellow Sea and two luggers south of Kyushu Tuesday, Fleet headquarters announced today. Another small Japanese cargo ship was sunk by search Privateers of Fleet Air Wing 18 in waters south of Honshu.

Liberators struck the Kuriles again Monday, bombing installations at Kurabu on Paramushiro. Marine fighters and bombers ranged over the Sakishima group of the southern Ryukyus, the Marshalls, the Palaus and Yap.

The Tactical Air force of Marine Corsairs, Army Thunderbolts and Marine Avenger torpedo bombers knocked out 596 1-2 enemy aircraft from mid-April to Sunday. The force, based on Okinawa, struck airfields, shipping and harbor facilities and other installations on Miyako, Ishigaki, Miyara, Iomote and Kuro islands in the Sakishimas in Sunday's raids.

Corsairs Active

Thirty-nine Corsairs from Marine Group 31 commanded by Col. John C. Munn, Prescott, Ariz., struck Hirara airfield on Miyako island with fire and demolition bombs, rockets and strafing. Thirty-six Thunderbolts from other fighter groups hit the other island targets to complete the day's 593 sorties.

The Marianas-based B-29s, escorted by Army Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima, smashed at aircraft, gun and shell factories in the Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe areas of Honshu in the earlier (Tuesday) raid. They struck from medium height.

All the targets had been hit in previous fire bomb and demolition raids by Superforts of the 21st Bomber command, some as recently as last Friday, in opening phases of the U. S. Air Force's campaign to level Nippon's war industries.

The B-29 bombardiers yesterday centered their high explosives on two airplane factories and three ammunition and ordnance plants in the Nagoya area; the largest army arsenal and biggest propeller factory in the empire, at Osaka; two aircraft plants at Kagamigahara, 20 miles north of Nagoya, and a plane factory at Akashi, 10 miles west of Kobe.

(The 20th Airforce headquarters in Washington reported five Superfortresses were missing after the raid. The announcement said only slight fighter opposition and meager anti-aircraft fire were encountered. Returning crews reported "good to excellent" results.)

(Tokyo radio issued conflicting claims of raiders shot down. Domei agency said 16 bombers were shot down and 29 heavily damaged. Earlier a joint Japanese army-navy communique put the figures at eight B-29s downed and 14 damaged all by anti-aircraft fire).

Second In Number Of Targets

The raid was the second largest in number of targets of all Superfortress blows at Japan. On April 26 the big bombers struck eleven Kyushu island airbases in attacks to reduce the power of Nipponese raids on United States shipping and ground forces at Okinawa.

Specific targets yesterday in the Nagoya area were the Chigusa ammunition factory, the Atsuta arsenal works, the Nippon Vehicle Company, producing munitions and ordnance; the Sumitomo duralumin aircraft metal mill, previously 32 per cent destroyed; Aichi Aircraft Works' Eitoku plant, assembling "Judy" dive bombers, 20 per cent destroyed in earlier raids.

Two More Plane Plants

KAGAMIGAHARA — Kawasaki aircraft assembly plant, damaged 35 per cent in June 22 raid; Mitsubishi aircraft plant, lightly damaged June 22.

OSAKA—Sumitomo propeller and duralumin factory of 2,200,000 square feet, escaped heavy damage in previous Osaka raids; army arsenal, Japan's largest, producer of medium and small arms, 200,000 feet of roof damage in fire raids March 13-14.

AKASHI—Kawasaki aircraft plant, production stopped by demolition raid June 19, but since repaired and bombed again June 22.

Raids All Over Pacific

With the B-29's thus hastening to enforce Gen. H. H. Arnold's promise of bombs on Japan at a rate of 2,000,000 tons a year by July 1, other American planes were striking the enemy throughout the Pacific.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that Fleet Air Wing 1 had sunk 122,645 tons of Japanese shipping and damaged 123,890 tons since beginning operations "over enemy waters" about ten weeks ago. They also destroyed 36 Japanese planes and damaged 24.

Jap Freighter Sunk

United States Army 11th Air

B-29's Smash 10 Jap War Plants In Biggest Raid

JUN 27 1945

Guam, June 26 (AP)—Ten aircraft, gun and ammunition factories on Japan's main island of Honshu were smashed with more than 3,000 tons of high-explosive bombs from 450 to 500 Superfortresses today.

Roaring in at medium altitudes about noon with an escort of Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima the Superfortresses dealt their most powerful blow to date in their new campaign to erase Japanese industry with precision demolition bombing.

DAY

Some targets were hit directly; others required the use of instruments through cloud cover.

Plane Plants, Arsenals Hit

The targets were two airplane plants and three ammunition and ordnance works in the Nagoya area; two airplane plants at Kagamigahara, near Gifu, 20 miles north of Nagoya; the Japanese Army's largest arsenal and the country's largest propeller factory, both at Osaka, and an aircraft plant at Akashi, 10 miles west of Kobe.

All had been hit previously, either with high explosives or in the recent fire-bombing campaign which burned out an estimated 112 square miles of Japanese industrial areas.

Japs Claim 16 B-29's

Tokyo first claimed that eight Superforts were shot down and fourteen were crippled, but later revised its figures upward to sixteen shot down and 29 "heavily damaged." The unconfirmed broadcast added that the attack was the largest precision demolition strike ever made against Japanese war industry.

The raid, second in five days, was against the second largest number of targets ever chosen for any one B-29 mission. It was exceeded only by the eleven targets in neutralizing blows against Kyushu Island air bases April 26.

Targets Listed

Here were the day's targets:

NAGOYA — Chigusa ammunition factory: roof area 1,240,000 feet, previously 35 per cent knocked out by demolition raid April 7 and fire raid May 19; Atsuta Arsenal Works, producer of heavy and medium guns, 34 per cent roof damage from previous raids; Nippon Vehicle Company, munitions and ordnance, 30 per cent destroyed by fire raids May 14 and 17; Sumitomo duralumin aircraft metal mill, previously 32 per cent destroyed; Aichi Aircraft Works' Eitoku plant, assembling "Judy" dive bombers, 20 per

Force bombers sank a medium-sized Japanese freighter and damaged two in the Sea of Okhotsk, near Russian Kamchatka, on Sunday, raising their total to five sunk, two probables and seven damaged in six days.

The 318th Army Fighter Group from Okinawa hit three Japanese airfields on Kyushu and two at Amami, north of Okinawa, Saturday.

Marine planes struck an airdrome at Ishigaki Shima, southwest of Okinawa, strafed in the southern Ryukyus and hit a freighter in the Siikoku area, besides sweeping over the Palaus and Marshalls.

Guam, Wednesday, June 27 (AP)Ice-coated as the result of soupy weather on their greatest demolition strike against ten of Japan's important industrial targets Tuesday, more than 70 B-29s made emergency landings on Iwo Jima, the 21st Bomber Command reported today.

ISHII, JAP ENVOY, DIES IN U. S. RAID

San Francisco, June 26 (A. P.).—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, former Jap ambassador to the United States in world war I days who was killed in the great Superfortress raid on Tokyo on May 25, will be buried Friday, the Jap Domei Agency said today.

The broadcast heard by the FCC also disclosed that Ishii's wife likewise perished in the raid, which leveled the heart of Tokyo.

The diplomatic record of the 79-year-old Ishii, who was a former Foreign Minister, dates back to the days of the Russo-Japanese war. Domei said "his death is greatly regretted throughout the nation."

NEW POLISH SETUP SCORED

Exile Regime Denounces Warsaw 'Pseudo-Government'

London, June 26 (AP)—The Polish Government in London today denounced the newly formed "national unity" administration of Warsaw as a "pseudo-government," and declared it would cling to its claim of authority to speak for the Polish nation.

It challenged the authority of the major powers to sponsor creation of the broadened Warsaw government, and asserted Poland now is occupied "by an alien army and an alien political police."

The declarations were made in a formal note handed to all Allied governments except Russia.

Meanwhile, other Polish leaders gathering in Warsaw were expected to announce soon the exact makeup of the new Polish administration agreed upon in talks in Moscow. Many quarters expect Britain and the United States to recognize this new administration.

The Army A Question

In that event, today's declaration by the London Government of Premier Tomasz Arciszewski may be its last before going into political exile. The big question then would be how much control the local group retains over the Polish Army, nearly 100,000 strong, stationed here, in Italy and on the Continent.

Today's note asserted the new Polish administration "has been created on the basis of unprecedented procedure while the whole of Polish territory is occupied by the Soviet Army, and at a time when Poles are deprived of the elementary rights of man and citizen.

"The Polish Government declares that it will hand over its authority solely to a government which has been formed on free Polish soil, and one which reflects the will of the people as expressed in free elections," the statement added.

Russians Must Leave

But it declared that "such elections, with participation of all parties represented in the underground movement and of those Polish citizens who find themselves outside the confines of Poland as a result of war conditions, can only take place after the Soviet Army and Soviet political police have left the territory of Poland."

The new Warsaw administration, it charged, had been "created by agents of the so-called provisional government of Poland with the factual support of the Communist party, to which but an insignificant number of the Polish people adhere."

In Unequal Battle

Again the statement assailed the "illegal trial" in Moscow of "the treacherously arrested leaders of the Polish underground movement," and added:

"As leaders of the struggle of the Polish nation against Germany, these men together with the legal Polish Government in London are representative of the Polish nation until such time as genuinely free elections are held."

The statement also said that "had Poland capitulated in 1939 without taking up the cudgels or—what would have been worse—if she had become a German satellite, the freedom of the people of Europe would have been a thing of the past, probably for many long years.

"Poland surrendered in the unequal battle against Germany's overwhelming odds, supported by Soviet Russia, while the western powers were unable to fulfill their obligations by an immediate attack on Germany."

Bermuda Gets New Boss

London, June 26 (AP)—The Colonial Office announced today that William Addis, British administrative officer at Zanzibar, had been appointed colonial secretary at Bermuda to succeed W. L. Murphy, governor general of the Bahamas.

Britain Increases Tea Ration

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—Britain's ration of tea will be increased to two and a half ounces weekly a person effective July 22, as against the present two-ounce ration, the Ministry of Foods said today.

WAR-CRIMES TRIAL UP FOR APPROVAL

London, June 26 (A. P.).—The United States plan for the collective trial of Germany's major war criminals before a military tribunal was expected to receive the quick approval of a four-Power conference which opened here today. After meeting behind closed doors the representatives of Britain, the United States, Russia and France issued a communique stating that an "agreement was reached as to the urgency of completing the work as soon as possible."

American legal experts were expected in some quarters to ask the conference to agree to prosecute the defendents under a bill of indictment charging atrocities and offenses committed against persons or property since 1933, and also the invasion of other countries and the initiation of wars of aggression.

It was learned that some of the major war prisoners in Allied hands may plead they were only acting under orders. Among those close to Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, the chief American prosecutor, it was expected that this defense would be followed by such as Hermann Goering and Joachim von Ribbentrop with the claim that Adolf Hitler was wholly and solely responsible for directing Germany's policy.

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UNRRA Predicts Shipment Boost

London, June 26 (AP) — The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration reported today that relief shipments to Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia in June and July will more than double the total sent up to the end of May.

The European committee of UNRRA, meeting under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, disclosed that about 263,000 tons of supplies had gone to those countries up to June 1 and that approximately 698,000 tons would be dispatched in June and July, with Albania included in the distribution.

It was stated the figures do not include supplies which will be taken over from the military and paid for by UNRRA. A total of 204 UNRRA teams were working in the European theater by June 1.

The official report disclosed Sweden had offered to care for 10,000 or more physically unfit "displaced persons" from the Continent. France offered immediate asylum for 500 children from Buchenwald concentration camp.

UNRRA shipments for May, and those proposed for June and July:

Czechoslovakia — May, 33,000 tons; June, 43,000; July, 54,000.

Poland—May, 36,000; June 49-500; July 52,000.

Greece — May, 120,000; June, 175,000; July, 111,500.

Yugoslavia—May, 16,000; June, 84,500; July, 71,500.

Italy and Albania — May, 57,-500; June, 16,000; July, 16,000.

The UNRRA said 16,000 Italians children living in institutions had received milk and food, and that the school-feeding program in Rome soon would aid 50,000 more.

Allies Kept Informed On Russo-Turk Talks

London, June 26 (AP)—The United States and Great Britain are being kept informed by Turkey on preliminary exchanges of views on a new treaty of friendship between Turkey and Soviet Russia which possibly will bring the question of the Dardanelles before the coming Big-Three meeting, authoritative sources said tonight.

Simultaneously, these sources professed ignorance of an unconfirmed rumor in Istanbul that Moscow was demanding revision of the present administration of the straits to assure Russia a privileged position and the return to Russia of Kars and Ardahan, districts ceded to Turkey in 1921.

Turkey announced on April 7 her agreement with Russia that the old treaty of friendship, denounced by Moscow, had outlived its usefulness and suggested a new pact of amity.

'Little People' Of Russia Are Toasted By Stalin

London, June 26 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that Premier Marshal Stalin had proposed the following toast to "the little people" of Russia at a victory banquet in the Russian capital:

"I should like to drink to the health of people of whom few hold rank and whose titles are not envied, the people who are considered to be cogs in the wheels of great state apparatus but without whom all of us—marshals and army commanders—are, to put it crudely, not worth a tinker's damn, because if one of the cogs goes out of commission the whole thing is done for.

"I propose a toast for the simple, ordinary, modest people—for those cogs who keep our great state machine going in all branches of science, national economy and military affairs.

"There are very many of them. Their name is legion. They are tens of millions of people. They are modest people. Nobody writes anything about them. They have no titles and few of them hold ranks.

"But they are the people who support us as the base supports the summit.

"I drink to the health of these people, our respected comrades."

French Report Clashes in Spain

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—The French Telegraph Service reported that fighting had occurred in the last few days between Spanish police and armed bands of "opposition" within sixty-two miles of Madrid.

Soldier Against Churchill.

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—While Mr. Churchill campaigned for the return of the Conservatives to power in the election, Private Arthur Yates, 26-year-old British soldier who arrived in England too late to register as an Independent candidate against Mr. Churchill, demanded an opportunity to broadcast to the nation.

Yates, flown home from Austria, declared:

"I have not come for nothing. I have a message which hundreds of thousands of troops would give. I think it imperative that we should get rid of Mr. Churchill.

"The Conservative party asks the electorate to vote not for the candidate but for Mr. Churchill. This would mean that the Conservative party is not asking for a democratic Parliament but for a rubber-stamp Reichstag."

Stalin May Turn 'Generalissimo'

London, June 26 (AP)—The presidium of the Supreme Soviet conferred its four highest awards today on Premier Stalin and created a new rank of generalissimo to be given "for particularly outstanding services to the motherland in the task of commanding all armed forces of the state during war," Moscow said tonight.

The broadcast did not say who would be named generalissimo, but the requirements stated for this highest possible military rank seemed to indicate Stalin might soon shed his title of marshal.

Principal decoration conferred upon the Russian leader was the Order of Victory "for exceptional services in the organization of all the armed forces of the Soviet Union and for skillful leadership of these forces in the great patriotic war which ended in full victory over Hitlerite Germany."

He received the Hero of the Soviet Union medal as the marshal "who headed the Red Army in defense of our motherland and its capital, Moscow, and with exceptional courage directed the struggle against Hitlerite Germany."

He also was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star.

Churchill Irks Hecklers

Coventry, June 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, tired-looking but still sharp-tongued, continued his 1,000-mile electioneering tour through the English countryside today after taking cheers and boos with equal unconcern in the first day of his intensive campaign on behalf of the Conservative party.

Led by a police escort and bowing and smiling from an open touring car, Churchill praised the United States, insisted upon friendly relations with Russia and flung taunts at his political enemies in numerous brief speeches yesterday.

Wires Attacked

"You haven't much chance against me with my microphone," he told Laborites at Coventry who sought to drown him out with their party song, "Red Flag." Then, as they tried to tear down the amplifying system, Churchill joked:

"You look so angry. I never get angry at politics."

Police estimated that 20,000 persons were crowded into the square of the bomb-damaged industrial town. Many stood in the sun for as long as three hours waiting as Britain's war leader was held up by throngs along the road.

Jeers, And More Jeers

The crowds were good-natured, and even Churchill's most loyal supporters seemed to enjoy the taunts from his enemies. Hecklers jeered to drown out Churchill and supporters jeered to drown out the hecklers.

At Rugby the striped caps of schoolboys were sprinkled through the crowd.

Churchill changed from his famed black "election hat" to a gray Homburg between towns and picknicked informally en route on egg and sardine sandwiches and Scotch whisky. He was accompanied by his daughter Sarah.

"We Must Stand By U.S."

The Prime Minister told rural crowds that he didn't like to refer to the enemy in the Pacific as "Japs," because that term was "too familiar." He reminded his listeners that there was a fight still ahead.

"The United States stood by us in noble fashion," he declared. "We must stand by them."

He added that he hoped the time would come when it would be difficult to "tell Americans from the British, unless they take especial care to wear different uniforms."

Britain Gets Pipe Briar.

Glasgow, (A. P.).—Sufficient briar to make 250,000 pipes has arrived here from the south of France. It was the first shipment to Britain since the war began.

Winant Lauds Glasgow

Glasgow, Scotland, June 26 (AP)—John G. Winant, American Ambassador to Britain, receiving an honorary degree from the University of Glasgow, lauded this industrial city today as having catered both to the wants of peace and the demands of war.

YANKS IN FRANCE GO DIRECT TO CHINA

Paris, June 26 (A. P.).—Some American troops being redeployed to the Pacific from this theater are going directly to China, Communications Zone Headquarters announced today. Several thousand troops already have sailed from Marseille en route to the Far East.

Troops sent thus far have been veteran engineer, quartermaster and medical specialists, whose job will be to prepare, receive and outfit the masses of men soon to reach the Pacific from Europe and the United States. Thousands of tons of equipment

were forwarded with the men. Troops destined for China were equipped with both winter and summer uniforms.

Some 800 volunteer army nurses now are being processed at the Marseille staging area for immediate further service in a combat theater. They came from England, France, Belgium and Germany.

Windsor Paris Home Is Being Renovated

Paris, June 26 (AP)—Sources close to the Duke of Windsor said today his Paris home on Boulevard Cuchet is going renovated and that the former King and Duchess are expected to return. He left France when appointed Governor of the Bahamas, a post from which he resigned recently.

Ex-Captive Gets French Post

PARIS, June 26 (AP)—Eugene Thomas, a political deportee who returned recently from the Buchenwald concentration camp, was named Minister of Communications today, succeeding Augustin Laurent, who resigned because of ill health. Thomas, forty-two, was elected a Socialist deputy from Avesnes in 1936.

M. P. Shoots G. I. In Paris Cafe

Paris, June 26 (A. P.).—A Negro soldier was shot and killed last night in a Montmartre tavern by an American Military Policeman who said he was forced to shoot in self-defense. Col. E. J. Buhrmaster of Schenectady, N. Y., American Provost Marshal in Paris, said identification was difficult because the dead soldier wore several sets of dog tags.

Most Freed PW's Home

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, June 26 (AP)—All former American prisoners of war in Germany except those still hospitalized have been returned to the United States theater, the provost marshal's office announced today.

The number of recovered prisoners sent home totals 83,600. There are 3,400 in hospitals.

900,000 Tires Worn Out By Army In 11 Months

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, June 26 (AP)—American Army vehicles wore out 900,000 tires during the eleven months from D-day to V-E day, ordnance headquarters of the European theater of operations said today.

The 500,000 vehicles, ranging from jeeps to giant tank carriers, used on the Continent, initially were equipped with 2,400,000 tires and were issued 1,595,127 replacements.

Britain On Ropes In '41: Monty

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Wiesbaden, Germany, June 26 (AP) — Field Marshal Montgomery told a group of American officers and enlisted men today that Britain was finished in 1941 and could not possibly have survived without American aid.

"I admit it," Montgomery said. "We were finished and you came along and gave us a helping hand."

These remarks climaxed a ceremony in which 100 American officers and enlisted men received the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Medal and the Military Cross from Montgomery's hand.

"In 1941 the Axis made a great mistake by attacking Russia, and the Japs made an equally great mistake by attacking America," Montgomery added.

"History will show these mistakes cost the Axis the war."

Can't Repay Debt

Montgomery continued:

"That was the only thing that saved the British. But after that, victory for us was certain. It is a tremendous debt that we can never repay. Not ever. We were finished and you came along and gave us a helping hand."

The Field Marshal, who commands the 21st Army Group under General Eisenhower, paid generous tribute to the courage of American fighting men. He said that since the days of Africa and Sicily he had worked hand in glove with Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group, and with thousands of American officers.

Pays Tribute To GI's

"I want to thank army commanders and corps and division commanders and also to pay tribute to regimental offices and men of the American Army," he said, "they have been magnificent. We British working with you know from first-hand experience that this is so."

Maj. Gen. Robert Frederick, commander of the 45th Division, received the D.S.O and was the highest ranking officer decorated.

German Power Utilized

Hydro-Electric Energy Is Being Funneled Into France

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, Germany, June 26 (AP).—German hydro-electric power is being funneled into France through Strasbourg and soon may be used for the rehabilitation of vast industrial areas in the Saar region and in Holland and Belgium, a military government spokesman said today.

Lieutenant Colonel Leonard T. Scully, of 45 Fifth Avenue, New York, chief of the military government economics branch, said the use of German power is in keeping with an over-all plan to decentralize German industry whenever possible.

Hitler's Half-Brother Reported Captured

With the 21st Army Group, June 26 (AP) — An authoritative Allied source said today that a half-brother of Adolf Hitler, formerly the proprietor of a beer tavern in Berlin, had been arrested in Hamburg by British security police.

Security police declined to talk about the case, but it was understood the half-brother — whose name was not disclosed—said he had not seen Hitler for a long time.

12th Air Force Unit Leaving For U.S.

Rome, June 26 (AP)—The 47th Light Bombardment Group of the 12th Air Force, which participated in operations over North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Corsica, France and Austria, will leave for the United States before the end of June, pending further assignment.

The unit, which received a citation for its work at Kasserine Pass in North Africa, has completed 1,962 missions. It originally was commanded by Col. Malcolm Green, Jr., San Francisco, and more recently by Col. Kenneth S. Wade, of San Diego.

Parri Asks Formal Peace

Rome, June 26 (AP)—Premier Feruccio Parri, announcing the program of his new Government, today asked earliest termination of the armistice regime, a formal peace treaty and the restoration of northern Italian regions still ruled by the Allied Military Government.

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Italian Town Reported Seized By Armed Band

Rome, June 26 (AP)—Dispatches from Bari said today that a band of "unknown persons" had seized the town of Minervino Murge, 40 miles west of Bari, and that it was surrounded by Italian and Allied police.

The band stormed carabinieri headquarters, released thirteen prisoners and severed communications with other cities, the dispatches said. The cause of the disorder was not stated.

An initial attack on the band by carabinieri reinforcements from Andria had been repulsed and several carabinieri were wounded, the dispatches added. Additional reinforcements, including tanks, were sent from Bari and Foggia.

U.S., Britain To O.K. New Regime, Pole Says

Moscow, June 26 (AP)—Wladislaw Gomulka, Vice Premier of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity formed at Moscow last week said today the United States and Britain will recognize the new government when its personnel is announced in Warsaw, probably this week.

Gomulka told a press conference that the question of elections by a single bloc or by parties was not yet settled, but declared he would like to stress the fact of "perfect freedom to all parties."

The Vice Premier said he would welcome foreign correspondents observing the election. He said he did not know when they would take place but asserted he wanted them "as quickly as possible."

The return of Poles from abroad to take part in these elections is a matter of primary importance, Gomulka said.

Leave Today for Warsaw.

Moscow, June 26 (A. P.).—The vanguard of Polish factions who conferred in Moscow on a new Polish provisional government was expected to leave today for Warsaw, where the personnel of the new government will be announced.

Zigmundt Zuwalski, a member of the executive committee of the Polish Socialist party, said in a written statement that he wanted all Poles to know that ill health and nothing else had prompted his decision not to accept a post in the new government. He said he felt that his decision was being misinterpreted by the London Poles.

Meanwhile today diplomats said that Czech-Polish discussions here on questions affecting the two countries were making good progress. The Czech Premier, Zdenek Fierlinger, and his delegation attended a reception last night given by representatives of the Warsaw Polish Administration.

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LEOPOLD BELIEVED SURE TO ABDICATE

Weighs Counsel Of Friends; Decision Due Soon

Brussels, June 26 (AP)—King Leopold III of Belgium tonight weighed the frank counsel of his political friends and enemies, and all signs indicated that a decision to abdicate was inevitable.

Louis de Brouckere, Socialist senator, vice president of the Socialist International and head of the "Entente Democratique" against the King, carried to eLopold's quarters at St. Wolfgang, Austria, a flat "No" from Liberals, Socialists and Communists to any compromise concerning the monarch's return.

Lieut. Gen. Walter Gangshof van der Meersch, a trusted adviser to the throne, said he felt unable to form a government for the King, and declared he looked for an authoritative statement about the abdication by Thursday.

As matters stood, Leopold apparently had no alternative but to promise to relinquish his throne, unless he wished to risk civil disorders, strikes, and possible bloodshed.

Slays Say Greeks Raid Macedonia

Belgrade, June 26 (AP)—Yugoslav newspapers charged today that bands of the Rightist Greek EDES group, aided by regular troops, were terrorizing Aegean Macedonia, plundering the countryside, and driving Slav families from their homes.

Press reports said refugees were streaming into Skoplje, in southern Yugoslavia near the Greek-Yugoslav frontier, with stories of violence.

The newspaper reports blamed Greek bands under command of the Right Wing Edes leader, Napoleon Zervas. The EDES fought in guerrilla warfare against the Greek Left Wing ELAS group before the liberation of Greece and during Greece's brief civil war.

There has been tension between Marshal Tito's Yugoslav government and Greece over Macedonia.

Automatic Firing Squad

Copenhagen, June 26 (AP)—Danish quislings sentenced to death in coming trials may be executed by a mechanical shooting apparatus which fires a volley by the mere touch of a button. The Justice Department is testing the machine.

PRAGUE SEIZES ESTATES

Enemy and Pro-Nazis' Holdings Confiscated by the State

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 26 (AP)—The confiscation of more than 6,000,000 acres of land held by Germans and Hungarians in Czechoslovakia proceeded rapidly today after a ceremonial start in an area occupied by American troops.

At the first formalities, attended by several thousand persons, the State seized the large estates of former Premier Rudolf Beran at Milonovice and Count Ferdinand Kinsky at Horazdovice.

Mr. Beran is former chairman of the defunct Agrarian party and was Premier at the time of Munich.

'Upper Silesia Friends' Organized By Czechs

Prague, Czechoslovakia, June 26 (AP)—Business and cultural leaders today organized the non-governmental "Society of the Friends of Upper Silesia."

The members said they were encouraged by the hope that when new frontiers are fixed, a piece of prewar Germany east of Dresden will be awarded to Czechoslovakia. Czech claims are believed to have been presented to Moscow by Premier Zdenek Fierlinger.

Budapest Recovers Slowly As Food, Fuel Get Scarcer

JUN 27 1945

By A. J. GOLDBERG

Budapest, Hungary, June 20 [AP — Delayed] — Budapest, her beauty shattered, is slowly emerging from the war's wreckage that left Buda a collection of gaunt, granite skeletons overlooking the Danuabe and heaps of rubble in Pest, on the east side of the river.

There are a number of structures undamaged except for glass broken by the pounding of Russian artillery in the city's 52-day siege, and in some districts on the city's border life appears almost normal.

There is a shortage of food and fuel. The situation already is bad, with the prospect that this year's harvests will be reduced 75 per cent. There is a great fear that surpasses even political restiveness under occupation as to what next winter may bring.

Hungarians Smarting

Accounts are doleful on all sides. Hungarians, quick to forget they declared war against the United Nations, are smarting under the heavy restitution and reparations demands being made on them.

Just as the beaten Germans in Bavaria resent the tin-hatted American military police who help enforce Military Government laws, the defeated Hungarians in Budapest squirm at the presence of blue-capped Russian military police and green-capped NKVD (secret police), who succeeded the OGPU.

They resent demands for quartering and feeding Red Army soldiers serving as occupation troops or streaming through here in thousands on their journey home.

Hungarians fall back on the plea: "The Nazis made us do it and, anyway, we didn't fight very hard."

Prospects Gloomy

They look askance at the prospect of dismemberment of their industry, and they are worried over the news that Hungary in the next six years must pay $300,000,000 in reparations, $200,000,000 of it to Soviet Russia. The remainder will be divided between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

But the people of Budapest are working, and the Hungarian trait for taking it easy is getting short shrift from Russian occupation authorities. These, under Marshal Klimenti Voroshilov, dominate the Allied Control Commission, which includes a British detachment under General Edgecombe and an American unit under Maj. Gen. William Key.

Every Budapest resident, no matter his previous rank or position, must do at least one day's manual labor cleaning up the city. Results are apparent. Rubble is neathly stacked in the streets, and on the Pest side of the Danube there remain few streets where a jeep cannot operate.

Toothpaste Can Be Had

Shops are reopening and goods, long in hiding, are making their appearance on shelves.

In one little shop I was able to buy American shaving lotion, toothpaste and shaving cream. Other luxury articles generally can be obtained.

Automobiles, furniture, refrigerators and other belongings which had been buried in the ground—actually whole automobiles were hidden away in that manner—are being unearthed.

But there is a scarcity of anything on wheels in northern Hun-

gary—even of farm carts. A man with a horse and wagon could make a fortune in Budapest today. There is a great shortage of glass and occasionally land mines explode, necessitating repeated replacements of glass.

Mines Still In Danube

River mines still drift down the Danube. Russian mine sweepers and a number of ferries between Buda and Pest are about the only craft seen on the once-busy river.

Ferries help take part of the traffic load off two temporary spans. The famed Ketten Brucked, first chain suspension bridge on the Continent, lies submerged.

In the Russian occupation area, British and American units are chiefly advisory in nature. There is no mistaking the fact that Voroshilov runs Hungary. Traffic by air and road in and out of Budapest is carefully watched.

The American force consists of 36 enlisted men, 16 officers in the control commission and 6 enlisted men attached to the staff of American Minister, H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld.

Colonel In Command

In the absence of General Key, who went to the United States to attend conferences preliminary to the coming Big Three meeting, the American commanding officer was Col. Dallas Townsend, of Montclair, N.J.

The principal civilian aide to Schoenfeld is Leslie Squires, of San Jose, Cal. He came to Budapest with Townsend on May 4.

In addition to strictly official duties, Townsend has been busy tracing Hungarians for relatives in the United States. Two Hungarian detectives are helping him.

In the American sector of Budapest there is an "Allied bar" where Americans, British, Russians and Hungarians and their girl friends can drink and dance to American tunes played by a pianist.

Local Men Valuable

Gypsy orchestras abound, their wild music rising out of the capital's ruins nightly.

The American force has the big task of looking for wounded American airmen still being nursed in native hospitals. More than 250 flyers have been repatriated as a result of searches and more than 100 graves have been identified.

Several officers and many enlisted men have been picked for this job because of their prewar knowledge of Budapest. Among them is Corporal John Cukor, Tuckahoe, N.Y.

The chauffeur to General Key found his mother, father, sister and aunt in Budapest. It was the first time he had seen them since 1936.

Death Stench Hovers, Music Lives In Budapest

The following account of conditions in Budapest is the first dispatch by an American correspondent from the Hungarian capital since America's entry into World War II.

By A. I. Goldberg

JUN 27 1945

Budapest, June 20 [AP—Delayed]—The stench of death still hovers over Budapest, but at night orchestras play for customers at sidewalk cafes amid the rubble of the once-gay Hungarian capital.

An entimated 4,500 bodies still lie in the ruins of Buda on the west side of the Danube. Toiling residents labor through long daylight hours to clear the wreckage left by the bombings and siege.

But at night, in the tradition of the city, customers thread their way through the rubble to such places as the Arizona Bar and the New York Cafe. There they sit and talk until the midnight curfew.

First Allied Correspondents

Howard Byrne, correspondent for the Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*, and I, making a swing along the Danube, were hailed as the first Allied correspondents to visit Budapest in years.

The city is under Allied occupation control, and is dominated by Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov's Soviet forces. He is senior Allied officer and his troops are the actual occupying force for the city that once boasted a population of 1,500,000, but which has dwindled to around 800,000.

Elections Rumored Soon

There is talk in the cafes that elections for the Hungarian Parliament will be held in September as the first step in the establishment of a five-man council to rule the country. Former Premier Count Julius, Karolyi may be one of the council members.

Opera, Movies Open

World-famed Andrassy street with its commanding memorial to 1,000 years of Hungarian independence is thronged with strollers. There still is a sufficient number of undamaged villas along once-fashionabe Stefani street to insure gathering places for parties—when enough food can be found.

Of Budapest's luxury hotels only the Britannia still stands. It is used as a billet for Russian officers. The Luxor, Bristol, Carlton, Hungaria and St. Gellter's are all granite shells.

The Budapest Opera House is intact, however, and there are alternate nights of opera and ballet, which Voroshilov often attends. Several theaters are operating and nearly 60 movic houses are open.

Street Cars Running

Elizabeth's Bridge has lost its center span, but Russian Army engineers did a quick job of building a temporary span that carries a heavy load of traffic.

Many streetcars are running, and there is running water—sometimes hot—in some buildings. Electric power is being generated and there are railroad lines running through the city.

Felled bridges are still lying in the Danube, and German floating mines still prevent traffic on that one-time busy waterway.

Of Budapest's 300,000 prewar telephones, only 1,500 are in operation.

Water Front In Ruins

The city is in ruins all along the Danube waterfront, especially on the Buda side. The historic Chain Bridge has been destroyed.

In Bathory Square, back of the burned-out Parliament building, stands a huge marble monument topped by a Russian Star as a memorial to the Russian dead.

The windows of the office of H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, acting United States Minister, looks onto the memorial, one of several constructed in Budapest by the Russians.

Acting representative for the Americans on the Allied Control Commission is Col. Dallas Townsend, of Montclair, N.J., and New York city, and member of the law firm of Townsend and Lewis in New York. He is serving in the temporary absence of Maj. Gen. William Key, Oklahoma City, former commander of the 45th Division.

Food Situation Serious

The food situation for all of Hungary is serious. Only 25 per cent of the normal grain crop was planted this spring. While it is golden and green on the rolling Hungarian plains now, there are few vehicles and other equipment for the work of harvesting.

Many cattle herds have been dispersed and there is no milk. A Russian order prohibits the slaughtering of cattle and there is no prospect of meat for Hungarian tables.

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Jap General on Okinawa And Aide, Kill Themselves

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Commanding General and Chief of Staff Committed Hara Kiri.

OKINAWA, June 26 (AP) The bemedalled bodies of Lt. Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima, commanding Japanese general on Okinawa, and his chief of staff have been found in shallow rock graves on the southeast tip of the conquered island. They had committed hara kiri.

Col. Cecil W. Ness, of Salem, Ore., 24th army corps staff officer said today the bodies of Ushijima, commanding general of the 32nd Japanese army, and Lt. Gen. Isamu Cho, his chief of staff, had been positively identified.

Both wore full field uniforms with medals and insignia of rank pinned on their blouses. The graves were near a cave headquarters.

The bodies of Adm. Minoru Ota, commander of the naval base, and five staff officers, previously had been found in a cave on Oroku peninsula.

The hara kiri ceremony of Ushijima and Cho was believed to have been held at the entrance to a huge cave on Hill 89 while American soldiers crouched in fox holes within 100 yards of that point. Their stomachs had been slit crosswise. Aides had virtually beheaded them.

Buried with Cho was a white silk mattress cover on which he had written "I depart without regret, fear, shame or obligation."

The date of death listed was June 22—four days after Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., commander of the U. S. 10th Army was killed by enemy artillery. General Buckner had appealed several days before to Ushijima to cease his futile hostilities and accept an honorable surrender.

Japs Surrendering.

Emerging from caves, canefields and brushy valleys, scores of Japanese carrying surrender leaflets gave themselves up to American Tenth army troops yesterday.

The day's total of prisoners, including hundreds of Nipponese captured at rifle point or driven from caves with grenades, was 802, increasing to 9,498 the number of enemy troops in stockades on Okinawa. The figures were given in Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique today.

Yank patrols continued their mop up operations throughout southern Okinawa.

A number of Japanese planes appeared over the Okinawa area Monday night but did no damage with the few bombs they dropped, the communique reported. Twelve raiders were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire and combat air patrols.

The Japanese came over in a dozen very small waves. They included some slow, short-ranged float planes. Ground crewmen said they recognized an old single-engine Pete biplane with floats. That type plane normally is used for reconnaissance. Most Japanese float planes barely have sufficient range to make a round trip from Kyushu.

Many Okinawan civilians and some Japanese soldiers in southern Okinawa still were wandering into American hands.

One group of Japanese soldiers, however, was discovered trying to make its way to the rugged northern end of the island for possible guerrilla activity in the hills. The troops were wading, neck deep, in the surf off the southern end of the islands. They were captured.

Contradictory reports by the Japanese radio, one saying an Allied invasion had been attempted on an unidentified island midway between Okinawa an dthe Nipponese home islands, another merely speculating on the possibility of such a move, were picked up in London and New York.

(The all-India radio, heard in London, reported a Tokyo broadcast as saying that forces were attempting an invasion of an island; presumably, as previously predicted by Tokyo, Amami Oshima.

(The British radio, as recorded by CBS in New York, reported that another Tokyo broadcast said an Allied invasion task force of more than 200 vessels "is expected to attempt landings" on two islands between Okinawa and Japan.

(Still another Japanese report, intercepted by the FCC, quoted a Tokyo newspaper correspondent as "predicting" an invasion of Amami or another island in the area.)

Amami is about 200 miles south of Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's home islands.

8,696 Prisoners

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, disclosing that the prisoner stockades on Okinawa were bulging with 8,696 Japanese soldiers and labor troops, made no mention in his Tuesday communique of enemy claims that Allied ships had undergone "furious attacks" from the air Monday night in Okinawan waters.

Far-roving American planes of fleet air wing one knocked off one Japanese plane and damaged two others along the coast of southern Korea, bringing the wing's box score to 12[illegible] tons of enemy shipping sunk, 1[illegible],900 tons damaged, 36 enemy planes destroyed and 24 planes damaged.

AMERICAN TROOPS REPORTED ON ISL[illegible] NORTH OF OKINA[illegible]

Japs Suffer Invasion Jitt[illegible] —See Next Assault Nearer Home.

By Associated Press.

Contradictory Jap broadc[illegible] today hinted at new Allied i[illegible] sions of islands closer to th[illegible] homeland, but there was n[illegible] lied confirmation, and the [illegible]s perhaps were only speculati[illegible]on the next American move.

The All-India radio, heard in London, reported picking up one Jap announcement that forces were attempting a landing on an island halfway between conquered Okinawa and the Japanese main islands. Such a broadcast was not heard elsewhere, however, and the British radio, as recorded by CBS in New York, reported another Tokyo broadcast as saying only that an Allied invasion fleet of 200 ships "is expected to attempt landings" on two islands about half way between Okinawa and Japan.

The FCC also recorded the broadcast of a Tokyo newspaper correspondent who merely predicted that the Allies might attempt to strike next at Amami or another island in the northern Ryukyus. Neither the broadcast heard in London nor the broadcast reported from India mentioned the names of any islands. Amami Island is about 300 miles south of Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's main islands.

Amami is largest of the Amami Gunto (group) of islands directly north of Okinawa. Farther north are Takara, Yokoate, Akuseki, Suwanose and Naka islands in the Takara group, while closest to Japan and only about fifty miles or less of Japan's main southern shore are Yaku, Kuro, Mage and other islands in the Osumi Gunto.

Premier Kantaro Suzuki told the Jap people that they faced an invasion crisis unparalleled since the Mongol hordes invaded the islands more than 600 years ago.

In a Cabinet message issued to the nation "on the occasion of the Okinawa battle," Suzuki pledged his Government's "grim determination" to defend the islands against the American power gathering to the south.

The 77-year-old Premier declared bluntly that the present crisis facing Japan "is the greatest one since the Mongolian invasion" of 1274 A. D., and added: "Now is the time to decide the destiny of the Japanese Empire."

"At this time of national crisis I request the entire nation to endure mounting hardships and difficulties with utmost perseverance and with the defiance of death characteristic of the Japanese," he said.

More Balikpapan Reports.

His statement, distributed by the Jap Domei Agency and recorded by the FCC, was made as other enemy broadcasts told of invasion and threats of invasion in other parts of the empire, once swollen by the conquests of 1942.

Radio Tokyo said that "some thirty-odd enemy surface units, including cruisers and destroyers, now are bombarding Balikpapan," big refining center for eastern Borneo's oil fields.

A Domei broadcast said that an unidentified Allied unit had landed on the small island of Ternate, about 350 miles southeast of the southern tip of the Philippines. If true, this would clamp a pincers on the nearby enemy-held island of Halmahera, since American forces already have occupied Morotai Island to the northeast in the drive north to the Philippines.

Say New Borneo Landings Impend

The Japanese, who previously had claimed that landing attempts in the Balikpapan area had been repulsed, began all over again and said that it appeared now an invasion was impending.

The enemy radio, however, seemed confused as one report said there had been no indications of a landing while another said Allied ships "landed supplies" at Balikpapan last Saturday. The latter report, beamed to Europe by Tokyo and recorded by FCC said that when the supplies were landed "the enemy launched a fierce attack, reinforced by a cruiser, four destroyers and six minesweepers." It added that Jap shore batteries "answered the attack, with artillery duels occurring on three different occasions."

The earlier English language report to North America, reporting the bombardment of Balikpapan, also said minesweepers

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"are clearing our minefields but no indications of a landing were obeserved."

Balikpapan has been bombed daily but there has been no hint from Gen. Douglas MacArthur that an invasion is in progress. Warship bombardment has preceded all Allied amphibious invasions in the Pacific, but bombardment is not necessarily followed by landings.

Invasion-minded Tokyo began predicting a Balikpapan invasion about a week ago, when it first reported, without confirmation, that Allied naval forces were operating in the area.

Surrender Or Die, U.S. Admiral Warns Japs

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LINDSLEY

Aboard a Carrier Flagship in the Western Pacific, June 18 [*AP—Delayed*]—The Japanese now are facing the unhappy alternative of unconditional surrender or extermination, Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, veteran carrier commander who has seen 37 months of service in the Pacific war, asserted today.

"I don't care which they choose," added the San Diego officer at a press conference. "They are a brutal, savage, vicious race and I think the world would be a lot better off if a good many of them were exterminated."

DAY

The carrier commander added, however, he thought it not impossible the Japanese might surrender.

Long War "Ridiculous"

"If they had good common sense," he claimed, "they would have quit before now. In any case, talk of the war lasting 10 to 20 years is plainly ridiculous."

Considering the present plight of the enemy fleet, he continued:

"There's no such thing as a safe harbor for the Japanese any more. "Carrier and land-based planes are now capable of carrying the war into protected areas where the enemy formerly could retire for repairs and servicing."

New Weapons Doubted

He predicted the enemy will use no new weapons.

The *Kamikaze* (suicide) attacks and *Baka* (glider) bombs, he added, have their nuisance value, but their use is an act of desperation and can't possibly play a decisive role.

He explained that if the enemy had any other new weapons they would have used them before now. "They may have some on the drawing board," he added, "but our bombers will never let them get past that stage."

He said the objective of Pacific fighting forces now is to kill the quickly as we can.

Landing Held Necessary

"We have the equipment and the organization to do it," he added, "and I don't anticipate that our losses during the remainder of the war will be excessive."

Sherman considers the final *Banzai* assault by the remains of the Japanese Navy possible. "If they don't resort to this desperate means, the United States will have to seek the Jap fleet remnants out and sink them."

Discussing the probable course of the war's concluding phases, Sherman said the incendiary bombs with which United States planes have been plastering Japanese cities is capable of speeding the end "but we can't win with this weapon alone. We have to land on the Jap mainland but we will do it at a time and place of our own choosing. When the time comes we will have complete freedom of action."

Sherman, 57, is qualified in three branches of naval warfare: undersea, surface and air. He was a former submarine commander and when 47 won his wings as a naval aviator. He was the executive officer of the Saratoga and skippered the Lexington when she was sunk in the first carrier naval battle at the Coral Sea, May 10, 1942.

The carriers' objective in the remainder of this war, he said, will be the eradication of the rest of the Japanese Navy and merchant marine and to furnish air support to landings.

Enemy Prisoners Help Search Okinawa Caves

Guam, June 26 (*AP*)—Interpreters and Japanese prisoner-volunteers today aided the 10th Army search of Okinawa's caves, canefields, brush-covered hills and valleys for remnants of the Japanese garrison, urging their surrender.

Mopping-up operations had brought in 794 more enemy prisoners, making the total 8,696. Patrols continued their thus-far futile search for Americans listed as missing in the Okinawa campaign. No trace of their bodies has been found.

Four Air Raids Sunday

Japan's hard-pressed air force harassed the American garrison Sunday with four small-scale attacks, causing "minor damage" to airfield installations, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz acknowledged. His communiqué made no mention of any blows against American ships offshore.

The Japanese Domei agency said "furious attacks" against Allied shipping in Okinawan waters and air bases were maintained by warplanes of Nippon through last night and this morning but made no claims of additional damage.

Japs Tell Of Invasion Force

The enemy report, unconfirmed elsewhere, asserted that the number of land-based American planes on Okinawa had increased and that an invasion task force of more than 200 surface craft, including three battleships, still lay off the Kerama Islands west of Okinawa.

[The Tokyo radio said today the Japanese Cabinet approved this morning a message to the nation "expressing the Government's grim determination to cope with the critical war situation arising out of the virtual end of the Okinawa battle."]

YANKS PASS TUGUEGARAO

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Two North Luzon Forces Only 20 Miles Apart

DAVIS

Manila, *Wednesday*, June 27 (*AP*). Liquidation of the last Japanese stronghold in Cagayan valley of northern Luzon is near with the Nipponese compressed into a 20-mile corridor between American columns.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué today said the Japanese were being pinched between Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Infantry Division pushing down the river from the south while 11th Airborne Division elements advanced up the valley.

Finds Japs In Flight

The 37th swept through Tuguegarao, capital of Cagayan province, Monday to find the Japanese force, which had won control of the city from Filipino guerrillas, already in flight to hills to the east. The hills flank the national highway leading to Aparri, coastal city recently taken.

Beightler's veterans continued their rapid advance, pushing north to Iguig, while units of the 11th Airborne in their thrust southward freed the town of Gattaran, 9 miles south of Lal-Lo. The air infantrymen then forged ahead 2 miles farther to Bakas, on the 240-foot-wide Dummun River.

A headquarters spokesman estimated that of probably 20,000 Japanese still fighting in northern Luzon, fully half are east of the highway with the rugged, unexplored Sierra Madre range at their backs.

Concentrate On Balikpapan

The major allied air activity Sunday continued to be concentrated on Balikpapan, last rich Borneo oil district in Japanese hands. Bombers and fighters of the 5th and 13th Air forces dropped 260 tons of explosives on Japanese gun positions in the Balikpapan area, on the Borneo east coast. Manggar airdrome was a favored target.

At the same time 5th Air Force fighter bombers sent 270 sorties over northern Luzon Sunday, with close support given to ground forces in the Tuguegarao area.

This covered the period when the Japanese were withdrawing from the provincial capital after pounding guerrillas for four days with mortars and artillery. Unable to return the fire with anything more formidable than bazookas which they carried with them, the guerrillas found Tuguegarao difficult to defend.

The Nipponese in turn found the embattled city too hot as the 37th Division advanced upon them, so withdrew.

Column Sent Eastward

The 37th sent a colum neastward after the retreating foe and captured Penablanca, 3 miles outside Tamogan town, 2 miles north of the river of the same name after a small scale, but rough, encounter with the enemy and drove to within 26 miles of a junction with the 31st Division in the Davao Gulf area.

More than 100 Japanese were killed and four 75-millimeter field pieces knocked out before Tamogan fell.

For the third straight day Marine dive-bombers worked over the Agusan River Valley to the north, sending 75 sorties against enemy concentrations in the Waloe area.

Coast Vessels Destroyed

Seventh Fleet Privateers, flying the Formosa blockade run, destroyed coastal freighters in the Suo area on the northeast coast and sank luggers off the Pescadores Islands, to the west. Meanwhile, 5th Air Force Liberators sank junks at the mouth of the Yangtze and a night-flying Mariner set fire to a freighter and damaged five junks at Hongkong.

Navy Liberators who worked over Saigon and Hainan and hit the Kuching shipyards where they met a persistent but unsuccessful enemy interceptor.

Japanese bases bordering the bordering the broad Makassar Strait were heavily bombed by air units that swept over southeastern Borneo and western Celebes.

Bombers Pound Jap Forces On Luzon

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Manila, June 26 (*AP*)—Fifth Air Force fighter and attack bombers, flying at least 300 sorties a day over northern Luzon, ripped and ravaged the Japanese making their last stand in the upper Cagayan Valley today as Americans and Filipinos closed in for the kill.

Strafing roads and bombing concentrations of enemy troops and supplies wherever found, the Lightnings, Mustangs and Thunderbolts gave their most striking example of effectiveness in "Death Valley." There the 33d Division's 130 Infantry Regiment, pushing east along the Balud River, northeast of Baguio, found Japanese bodies, fragments of vehicles and shattered supply dumps littering the valley slopes for eight miles between Bokod and Ambulcao.

Trucks Blown Sky High

The carnage resulted from repeated aerial attacks and artillery pounding by 240-millimeter howitzers.

Dozens of the enemy's Toyoda and Nissan trucks were blown sky high by direct hits. Food and munitions dumps were blasted, while the American doughboys still were miles away. When they finally entered the valley they found survivors of the Japanese division dazed, starving and unable to offer worthwhile resistance.

Japanese were taking a similar beating from the air near guerilla-defended Tuguegarao, Cagayan provincial capital. The enemy was fighting a fanatical battle to regain the ruined town, despite the approach of the 37th Division, last reported within 4 miles.

Ignorant To Danger

One American officer with Col. Russell W. Volckmann, commanding the guerrillas, said "the trouble with our Igorots, you give them a tommygun and they think they're invulnerable. They charge right into enemy machine-gun fire giving the Igorot warwhoop."

Disintegration of Japanese forces elsewhere on Luzon was emphasized by the 1st Cavalry Division's report that more than 300 Formosan service and garrison troops had been conducted into American lines in a single week by one Formosan prisoner of war.

The 37th Division, within 4 miles of Tuguegarao, must cross the Pinacanauan River before it can enter the town. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters was silent on progress of the 11th Airborne Division and 6th Army units driving south from Aparri.

Baler Bay Landing

MacArthur announced today that elements of the 25th Division had made an unopposed 40-mile amphibious hop June 10 to land at Baler Bay, birthplace of the late President Manuel Quezon. The landing added another check on disorganized Japanese in southern Luzon who were trying to reach the upper Cagayan Valley for a last stand.

On Mindanao two American columns were within 28 miles of a junction in their clean-up campaign. More than 100 Marine dive-bombers and Mitchells hammered the enemy's escape route for the second day.

Slaughter of the enemy continued elsewhere in the Pacific. Australian ground forces reported killing an additional 1,128 on New Guinea, Bougainville and New Britain, bringing enemy casualties there since January 1 to a total of 9,725 dead and 226 captured.

DAY

'Easy To Convince Formosans To Quit'

Manila, June 26 (*AP*)—One Formosan prisoner of war who brought in 300 others in a single week explained it this way to officers of the 1st Cavalry Division:

"Many of them are ready to give up anyway. It takes only a little convincing."

The Formosan had surrendered with 78 countrymen in response to surrender leaflets dropped behind Japanese lines. He volunteered to bring in others. His record catch: 130 Formosans and 14 Japanese, most of whom were naval personnel.

2 Shipyards Wiped Out

Washington, June 26 (*AP*)—The Navy told today how the crew of a four-engined search plane wiped out two Japanese shipyards and sank or burned about 30 enemy cargo ships on the west coast of Borneo.

In a new Privateer search plane piloted by Lieut. Robert E. Vadnais, of Portland, Ore., the twelve Navy airmen were on the outbound leg of a scheduled routine patrol flight.

Hidden in a bend of the Kapoeas-Kecil River, they found three shipyards, their ways jammed with vessels under construction.

In an hour-long assault the Privateer blasted two of the yards with incendiary bombs, setting fires visible for 70 miles. Shipbuilding facilities and an estimated sixteen unfinished ships were completely destroyed.

The damage was confirmed by other flyers two days later.

Score In Southwest Pacific

Manila, June 26 (*AP*)—In the Southwest Pacific and East Indies, American raiders rolled up this score:

Wrecked three freighters and two sailing vessels southwest of Hongkong; bombed oil storage facilities at Nanking; set fire to an alcohol plant and barracks on Formosa; again bombed Balikpapan on eastern Borneo, destroyed four coastal vessels west of Borneo, and raided Malang airdrome, eastern Java.

Ohio General Slightly Hurt In Jap Shelling

Cleveland, June 26 (*AP*)—Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commander of the Ohio 37th Division in the Philippines, suffered a slight forehead wound during Japanese shelling of an American position south of Tuguegarao Monday night.

New Propaganda Agency Is Set Up By Japanese

San Francisco, June 26 (*AP*)—Japan's Domei news agency reported today that a new propaganda agency for occupied Asia had been set up in Tokyo.

The new organization is called the Great New Asia Society, said the FCC-recorded broadcast. It takes the place of the propaganda agency for occupied Asia operated by the old Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Domei said the new society will emphasize "ideological warfare running parallel with armed warfare."

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Tokyo Predicts American Landing In Amami Islands

San Francisco, June 26 (AP)—The Tokyo radio today reported an Allied landing in the Southwest Pacific, a preinvasion bombardment of Nipponese holdings in Borneo and a confused forecast of an American thrust closer to the Japanese homeland.

The All-India radio, monitored in London, said it heard a Japanese report that an Allied force was attempting a landing on an island halfway between Okinawa and Japan's southern shores.

Predicts Amami Invasion

This may have been a confused reception of a Tokyo English-language broadcast, beamed to Europe and heard in the United States by the FCC, predicting an Allied invasion of the Amami and Kakai islands in the Amami group, north of Okinawa.

Premier Kantaro Suzuki for the first time admitted the Americans had taken Okinawa and warned his countrymen that the Yank's "arrogant counteroffensive . . . is expected to be further intensified and lead even to the invasion of our homeland."

The Premier's message, reported by the Domei agency and recorded by the FCC, told the Nipponese the crisis facing their country "is the greatest one since the Mongolian invasion" of 1274.

Tells Of Ternote Landing

Domei said without confirmation that Allied units had landed on Ternate, a small island off the east coast of Japanese-held Halmahera in the Moluccas, about 350 miles southeast of the Philippines.

The Allies already are established in the Moluccas, American forces having occupied Morotai Island northeast of Halmahera in the drive from New Guinea to the Philippines.

The Tokyo radio, after boasting that an Allied invasion of Balikpapan on the southeast coast of Borneo had been thwarted by Japanese defenders, came out again with claims that a 30-ship Allied force was bombarding the vital oil-refinery center.

The broadcasts of unconfirmed reports of the Balikpapan attack showed Nipponese confusion. One asserted there were no indications of a landing while a later one said Allied ships had landed supplies Saturday.

Prediction By Correspondent

An unnamed correspondent for the Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi* predicted that Amami and Kikai islands would be the next invasion goals of the "enemy." There islands are about 125 miles northeast of Okinawa and around 200 south of Kyushu, southernmost Japan home island.

The correspondent, quoted by Domei, said the Americans would be unable to make an attack on Japan's mainland from Okinawa, the Marianas or Iwo Jima.

Okinawa has only three harbors from which to base an attack on Japan and, therefore, the Allies will "likely resort to stepping-stone tactics" to approach Japan, he said.

CHINESE EXTEND COAST HOLDINGS

New Gain Widens Control To 365-Mile Stretch

Chungking, June 26 (AP)—Chinese troops have driven 16 miles up China's "invasion" coast, advancing within 165 miles south of Shanghai in a new, two-day pursuit of withdrawing Japanese forces, the Chinese high command said tonight.

Sweeping along the south shore of Taichow Bay, 450 miles west of Okinawa, the Chinese troops have battered to the Linhai (Taichow) city area south of the industrial Hangchow region.

Hold Area South To Amoy

With the new advance the Japanese had been cleared from a 365-mile stretch of the coast. The Chinese opposite Formosa hold the entire coastal area south to Japanese-held Amoy. In five weeks the Japanese have abandoned 240 miles of coastline north from Foochow to Linhai.

The Chinese advanced along a coastal highway to the Linhai area from Hwangyen, 54 miles northeast of Wenchow, engaging Japanese rear guards and striking within 111 miles southeast of Hangchow, the communiqué disclosed.

American bombers and fighters ranged over a 2,000-mile aerial front in China from Inner Mongolia to the Canton-Hong Kong area, giving Japanese airdromes, railroads and shipping one of their most widespread pastings in recent weeks.

Liuchow Battle Unabated

The long battle for the former American airbase city of Liuchow in South China was reported raging unabated.

The Chinese command said its soldiers were keeping up a relentless attack on the city's bomb-churned airstrip, and were inching deeper into the southern suburbs of the city, 400 miles southeast of Chungking.

One Japanese strong point 3 miles northwest of Liuchow fell to advance units, the Chinese said, while major forces reached the suburbs of Liucheng, 11 miles northwest, and crossed the Liu River. Advancing on the river's east bank, one formation recaptured Tapucheng, 8 miles north of Liuchow, in an encircling threat.

Sortie Into Lungnan Made

In Kiangsi province, 130 miles northwest of Canton, the Chinese made a sortie into Lungnan, captured last week by the Japanese. Fierce fighting continued near Lungnan, the Chinese said, after the Japanese suffered "heavy casualties."

Supporting Chinese ground forces, United States 14th Air Force flyers fire-bombed Japanese positions southwest of Hsihsiashuchi in western Honan province, killing 350 of the enemy.

With Chinese pilots flying beside them, 14th Air Force bombers and fighters Sunday and Monday attacked enemy communications and installations from Wanchuan (Kalgan) in Inner Mongolia north of the great wall, to Samshui on the Si (West) River near Canton.

On the Yellow, Yangtze, Siang and West rivers more than 90 enemy river craft were destroyed or damaged, an American communiqué said.

The Chinese command said that fourteen Formosan soldiers attached to Japanese forces and seven interpreters surrendered to the Chinese on Weichow Island, in the Gulf of Tonkin east of French Indo-China. Before their surrender they were said to have killed thirteen Japanese soldiers.

Chinese Attack Liuchow From Northwest

Chungking, June 26 (AP)—In a new spurt from the northwest, Chinese forces have captured a point 3 miles from Liuchow, the Chinese command said today as other forces still battled Japanese troops holding an airfield an equal distance south of the city.

Troops moving in on the former United States 14th Air Force base city from the north captured Tapucheng, 8 miles north of Liuchow, and other units engaged enemy forces in the suburbs of Liucheng, 11 miles north-northwest of the city. Still other Chinese forces crossed the Liu River northwest of Liuchow and are operating on the east bank, the Chinese said. The point captured 3 miles northwest of Liuchow was not identified.

Fleeing Japs Engaged

On the China Coast, nearly 800 miles away from the Liuchow fighting, Chinese forces engaged enemy troops rerteating from Wenchow as they approached Linhai (Taichow) in Chekiang province, 65 miles from Wenchow.

Fighting continued in southwestern Kiangsi province, where the Japanese have been trying to smash a potential Chinese counter-offensive, safeguard the approaches to Hong Kong and Canton and strengthen the east flank of the Hankow-Hong Kong corridor.

Lungnan Raid Reported

Chinese troops made a sortie into Lungnan, 140 miles northeast of Canton, and inflicted "heavy casualties" on the enemy, the high command said. Fighting was reported still in progress in the Lungnan vicinity.

The high command said that four Formosan soldiers attached to the Japanese forces, together with seven interpreters, surrendered on Weichow Island, 40 miles west of the Hoihong Peninsula of Kwangtung province. The high command said that before surrendering they killed thirteen Japanese soldiers and seized one light and two heavy machine guns and other material.

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CHINA GOVERNORS SHIFTED

Chungking Names New Chiefs for Hunan and Hopei Provinces

CHUNGKING, China, June 26 (AP)—Strengthening the central and provincial administrative structure in a process that started after Premier I. V. Soong's return from the United States, the Executive Yuan today appointed new Governors for the Provinces of Hunan and Hopei.

Gen. Wu Chi-wei, deputy commander in chief of the Sixth War Zone, was named Governor of Hunan, which includes the cities of Changsha and Hengyang. He succeeds Gen. Hsueh Yueh, the "Little Tiger," alleged in the past to have been flirting with a group potentially dissident to the south China military chieftains.

Gen. Sun Lien-chung, commander in chief of the Sixth War Zone, was named Governor of Hopei Province, which includes the cities of Peiping and Tientsin, succeeding Gen. Ma Fa-wu.

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China Halts Gold Sales; U.S. Dollar Price Soars

Chungking, June 26 (AP)—A further rise in the black market value of American currency occurred today following the suspension of Chinese Government sales of gold.

The rate touched an all-time high of $1,800 (Chinese) for one American dollar, sagged to under $1,600 and went to about $1,700.

Chinese press reports said inflation was even worse in Japanese-occupied Shanghai where rice was selling for about $5,600 per pound.

Chinese Chief of Staff Sees Year More of War

By The Associated Press.

KUMMING, China, June 26—Gen. Ho Ying-Chin, chief of staff for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, predicted last night that the war with Japan would last another year and said he hoped Chinese troops could land in Japan and join in destroying Japanese military power.

The Chinese general added at a press conferenece that he woul dwelcome Russian entrance into the war.

General Ho said he thought Emperor Hirohito's palace should be bombed, that the Emperor should be punished as a war criminal, that China intended to recover Formosa and Manchuria, and that all American lend-lease material sent to China was being used against the Japanese.

He said the Japanese were expected to offer stiff resistance at Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Nanking and Peiping. The Japanese on the Asiatic mainland will continue to fight even if cut off from their home islands, he declared.

Influenza Epidemic In Hawaii

Honolulu, June 26 (AP)—An influenza epidemic among civilians on Oahu Island caused the United States Army last night to declare all civilian theaters "off limit" for military personnel. No fatal cases of the disease have been reported.

Natives Fight Near Shangri-La Yanks

Hollandia, New Guinea, June 24 [AP—*Delayed*]—A private war among the natives of Shangri-La and their belligerent neighbors added today to the complications of bringing a WAC and fourteen escorts from this hidden valley of New Guinea.

About the time mechanical failures and lack of sufficient equipment arose to plague the work of the Army Air Force rescuers, along came the battle among the aborigines.

Marooned Party Not In Danger

Not that the battle between the Shangri-Laians and their unidentified native enemies is imperiling the party stranded in the mountain-locked valley, but the warfare is eddying uncomfortably close.

The natives of Shangri-La seem addicted to warfare. They have erected stockades around their villages, and have mounted sentinel towers above the walls, where six-foot warrier scan the countryside for enemies.

Capt. Cecil Walters, who heads the rescue party which parachuted into the valley, reported by walkie-talkie on the outbreak of native hostilities.

Unfriendly natives on the other side of the valley, he said, were warring on the natives of Shangri-La, and the fighting had spread close to the encampment.

Dead Natives Found

"We found a lot of dead natives don here," Walters said. "We learned from these people that, while they cremate their own dead, they do not give their enemies the satisfaction of a proper burial ceremony."

[While the dispatch did not say so, this indicated that the bodies were those of the unfriendly natives, and that the warriors of Shangri-La had repulsed an act of wanton New Guinean aggression.]

Tests still are in progress to determine if glider rescue is practical. The suggestion has been made that little two-seater cub artillery spotter planes might bring the fourteen out one at a time.

More Equipment Asked

A request has been made of Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Far Eastern Air Force, for experts and additional equipment to demonstrate that a glider can be landed on the makeshift landing strip in the valley and be brought out by an army tow plane.

WAC Corporal Margaret Hastings, of Owego, N.Y.; Lieut. John B. McCollom, of Trenton, Mo., and Sergt. Kenneth Decker, of Kelso, Wash., are the only ones of 23 persons who emerged alive when an army transport on a sightseeing tour crashed against a mountainside in Shangri-La on May 13.

With twelve parachuted rescuers, they are now waiting for the Army to get them out. Miss Hastings has been dubbed the "Queen of the Valley," but she told those flying overhead today:

"I'll abdicate anytime."

AUSSIES SEIZE MOUNT

Melbourne, June 26 (A. P.)—Mount Tazaki, most prominent peak in a series of rugged ridges towering over northern New Guinea and commanding virtually all of the immediate Wewak area, has been captured by Australian forces. With the support of strong artillery fire, the Aussie troops sized the mountain after a day-long engagement termed "the grimmest battle" of the Wewak campaign.

The capture of Tazaki and other ridges will open the way to possible swifter moves by Australians into open country behind the Prince Alexander Mountains.

San Francisco, June 26 (AP)—Infiltrating Japanese troops came within twenty feet of the tent of Australian commander General Sir Thomas Blamey in North Borneo Sunday night, the Melbourne radio reported tonight in a broadcast heard by the American Broadcasting Company. An Australian patrol detected and killed the enemy, the broadcast said.

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Indian Parley Session Held

Simla, India, June 26 (AP)—Indian political leaders and Lord Wavell, British Viceroy, today reached "certain provisional conclusions" on British proopsals fo rextending the self-government of India, an official statement said.

The "provisional conclusions" were reached in a 90-minute conference, but there was no official indication of their nature.

The brief second-day session of the conference that may pave the way for a settlement of the entire Indian problem adjourned at noon when, according to the announcement, the delegates "expressed a wish to confer among themselves."

Satisfaction Expressed

It was believed that delegates representing Mohandas K. Gandhi's All-India Congress party and Mohammed Ali Jinnah's Moslem League were meeting privately tonight in preparation for tomorrow's sessions.

Conferees leaving today's session expressed satisfaction with the progress made. Unofficial reports said good progress had been made toward reaching an agreement on the basic question of ratio or representation on a proposed new viceroy council.

A major turn was evidence of a growing disposition on the part of the Maslem League to heed the demands of other factions and agree to allow nonleague Moslems to sit on Lord Wavell's proposed Indian council.

President Jinnah's traditional position has been that his league was the only true Moslem political organization.

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Cairo Assassin Trial Put Off

CAIRO, June 26 (AP)—Trial of Mahmoud El Issawi, 26-year-old Egyptian lawyer, accused of assassinating Premier Ahmed Maher Pasha last February, was postponed today until July 10 on motion of defense counsel.

Wins Legion of Merit

CAIRO, June 26 (AP).—Sergeant Phelps Warren, of 840 Park Avenue, New York, won the Legion of Merit today for exceptionally meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding service in the Middle East. Warren has been in public relations headquarters in Cairo since last November. He is being discharged from the armed forces.

South Africans Chip In To Send Ill Boy To U.S.

Port Elizabeth, South Africa, Wednesday, June 27 (AP) — Money was pouring in today from a sympathetic public to send 5-year-old Weymouth Pedlar to the United States for a delicate operation which is believed to be the only thing that might save his life.

Keymouth, son of a Kingwilliamstown painter, is slowly dying in a hospital here. His only breath for months has been coming through tubes inserted in his windpipe after his larynx closed following a series of operations to remove growths from his vocal chords.

The youth's voice is gone and his wasted little body is weakening dangerously. Doctors say a Professor Jackson, of Chicago, is the only man in the world who can save him.

The campaign here and in Kingwilliamstown has raised $3,200 of the $4,000 needed to send Weymouth to the United States.

U.S. Redeployment Mission In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, June 25 [AP—Delayed]—Seven members of a House Subcommittee on Military Affairs, a representative of the United States War Department and several officers arrived at the Lydda airdrome from Cairo today.

The mission will leave tomorrow for Washington. Members of the subcommittee — Representatives Sikes (D., Fla.); Holifield (D., Cal.); Price (D., Ill.); Clason (R., Mass.); Arends (R., Ill.); Johnson (R., Cal.), and Pinero (D., Puerto Rico)—have visited Germany, Italy and the Middle East to study the redeployment of men and war material.

Roosevelt Biography Sent Out.

Pereira, Colombia, (A. P.).—Two radio stations of this city are distributing to the public a small booklet containing a condensed biography of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Argentina Reports Seizure Of 123 Axis-Owned Firms

Buenos Aires, June 26 (AP)—Cesar Ameghino, foreign minister of Argentina, said tonight in a statement that Argentina had placed Government interventors in control of 123 commercial firms "presumably owned by German or Japanese cencerns" and said later at a press conference that seventeen other firms would be intervened soon.

The Foreign Minister's statement and remarks apparently were intended as a reply to testimony given by William L. Clayton, United States Assistant Secretary of State, at a Senate military subcommittee hearing in Washington yesterday that Argentina had not eliminated a single Nazi economic spearhead.

Confers With U.S. Envoy

Ameghino talked to newspaper men after he had conferred earlier with Spruille Braden, United States Ambassador to Argentina, and Col. J. M. de Olano. Olano is custodian of Axis property and firms placed under Government intervention following Argentina's declaration of war on Germany and Japan as a preliminary to her re-entry into the Pan-American family of nations.

"The Government, at the proper time, created a board of vigilance and final disposition of enemy property which has intervened already against 123 firms presumably owned by German or Japanese concerns," Ameghino's statement said.

"The apparent delay in the liquidation of those firms is due to the complexity in legal aspects and to necessary measures which must be taken to determine the nationality of them.

'Dispatch' Claimed

"Already liquidation commissions are installed in four of the German firms of greater importance and for numerous others liquidating commissions have been appointed in order to begin liquidation.

"The board, presided over by Col. J. M. de Olando, is proceeding with greatest dispatch and within a few days the complete list will be made known of the concerns and firms to be liquidated in a definite manner.

"The Government has given effective proof of its great activity in this delicate matter, and the Foreign Office will keep the press informed of measures and procedures to be applied and to be followed to put an end to the commercial activity of concerns and firms that are German property."

Russ Attitude Poses Problem For ILO

Quebec, June 26 (AP).—The Soviet Union's attitude toward the International Labor Organization provided the ILO governing body with a puzzling problem today as it opened public discussion of the ILO's relationship with the new world security organization.

Russia has not been a member of the ILO since her ejection from the League of Nations, and at San Francisco she was reluctant to approve specific mention of the ILO in connection with the work of the security organization's economic and social committee, through which the ILO would be linked with the general new body.

Public Is Barred

For ten days ILO leaders have been discussing the issue in closed committee sessions, and today they barred the public from a full governing body meeting at which the problem was understood to be under discussion. A public session was set for late in the day, with possibility of strong remarks from some of the more pro-Soviet speakers.

The ILO position as set forth in an interview by Carter Goodrich, of the United States, chairman of the governing body, is that the organization hopes for a co-operative relationship with the Soviet Union.

TREATY CHANGE TO CHECK PROMOTERS

JUN 27 1945

Ottawa, June 26 (A. P.).—Progress is being made in discussions between Ottawa and Washington on the new extradition treaty, interest in which has been revived by the current controversy over the methods used by certain Toronto promoters in selling securities in the United States.

It was learned today there is good prospect of a revised treaty being submitted to Parliament for ratification at the session opening August 23.

A few years ago a new treaty was negotiated with the object of bringing extradition arrangements between the two countries up to date. The treaty was ratified by Congress, but before it was submitted to Parliament for ratification it was found there was serious objection to it from the Canadian point of view.

It would have made Canadians liable for extradition merely for offering shares of stock for sale in some States where those securities were not registered, something which was perfectly legitimate in Canada. A part of the difficulty was due to the varying security laws in different States.

FOOD SUBSIDY BILL APPROVED

Truman Signs Measure for Year's Extension.

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—President Truman signed legislation today continuing for one year the authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to pay subsidies on principal food products and strategic materials.

The RFC is limited in the measure in its total payment to producers. The maximum it may lay out for the fiscal year is $595,000,000 to meat producers, $100,000,000 for butter, $190,000,000 for flour, $290,000,000 for petroleum and petroleum products, $88,000,000 for strategic metal $100,000,000 for miscellaneous materials and commodities.

In a statement announcing his approval of the measure, Mr. Truman said he interpreted it as permitting administrative reductions or elimination of subsidies whenever it is shown they are no longer needed.

"I have signed this bill" he said in a statement made public at the White House, "because continuations of these subsidy payments is essential to assure necessary war output and to provide support for the stabilization program.

"I interpret it as the desire of Congress that these subsidies shall be paid only as long as, and to the extent necessary to secure needed war production under existing price ceilings. As opportunity permits, therefore, subsidy programs will be reduced or discontinued as rapidly as feasible within the limits of the present law."

The President pointed out that administrative action to curtail copper, lead and zinc subsidies under the premium price plan would be prevented by the law during the fiscal year 1946, but said if it becomes clear that continuance of these payments at present levels is no longer necessary for war purposes, he will request enactment of new legislation permitting a reduction of such unnecessary subsidies.

FOREIGN TRADE RISE REPORTED

JUN 27 1945

Exports of 14 Billions in 1944 Set Record.

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—The Department of Commerce announced today figures on wartime foreign trade with individual countries — information hitherto withheld from publication for security reasons.

In 1944, when United States exports reached the record amount of $14,000,000,000, 61 per cent of this value went to the United Kingdom and Russia.

This compared with about 18 per cent of the total United States exports going to those destinations in pre-war 1939. The 1944 figures were $5,242,768,000 going to the United Kingdom and $3,459,008,000 going to Russia. These figures include lend lease shipments but not shipments to United States armed forces overseas.

United States imports in 1944 showed well over one-third of the total of $3,900,000,000 coming from Latin-American republics. In 1939 about 20 per cent of our imports came from there.

Imports from certain countries increased in war time because of the United States policy of economic warfare. For example, preclusive buying—to keep the enemy from obtaining the goods—caused imports from Spain to increase from $10,000,000 in 1939 to $50,000,000 in 1944. Likewise imports from Switzerland increased from $31,000,000 to $56,000,000, and imports from Turkey rose from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000.

War time imports from Europe and Asia, however, showed a substantial decrease, in contrast with those from Latin America and Africa. Imports from Africa were only $77,000,000 in 1944. The Union of South Africa increased its shipments from $29,000,000 to $89,000,000, and the Belgium Congo from only $2,000,000 to $43,000,000.

Latin-American Rise.

Imports from Brazil went up from $107,000,000 in 1939 to $293,000,000 in 1944; Canada from $340,000,000 to $1,261,000,000; Mexico from $56,000,000 to $204,000,000; Cuba from 105,000,000 to $387,000,000.

As between 1939 and 1944, United States exports to Latin-American republics increased from $549,000,000 to $1,055,000,000 and to the British Empire as a whole from $1,270,000,000 to $8,239,000,000.

Shipments from the United States to Switzerland totaled $80,000,000 in 1944, of which $76,000,000 represented relief and charity shipments, principally to prisoners of war.

The Commerce Department also released figures showing for the first time the distribution of lend-lease shipments by individual country of destination in 1943. In that year 80 per cent of total exports were lend-lease. Exports to the United Kingdom were 95 per cent lend-lease and to Russia practically 100 per cent lend-lease. Exports to Turkey in 1943 were 98 per cent lend-lease, to India 95 per cent and to China 83 per cent. Exports to Latin-American countries were only 12 per cent lend-lease.

Germany Needs Long Scrutiny, Crowley Says

JUN 27 1945

Washington, June 26 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, told Congress today that the Allies must keep an eye on Germany for "generations," or there'll be war again.

Crowley, testifying before the Senate's Kilgore committee studying the German economic and political setup, proposed that an "Allied general staff" be set up to assure freedom from German aggression.

He said this might sound pessimistic, but that everything discovered by the FEA, digging deep behind the motives and actions of the Germans in two world wars, supports it.

Whole Setup Dangerous

Crowley proposed disarmament of more than the German Army, navy and war factories; he said the whole German economic setup must be disarmed, because it contains a war potential.

"The peace of the world requires considerable organized governmental attention to the course of industrial and economic development and operations in Germany," Crowley declared.

"This will be true at least until generations of peace from German aggression have demonstrated that it is no longer necessary to keep open the watchful eye and maintain the necessary surveillance and control."

1918 Trouble

He said the trouble in 1918 was that Germany was disarmed only on the surface; her whole ability to turn quickly from peacetime production to weapons of war never was disturbed.

This time, Crowley asserted, Allied bombing laid waste great plants, "but Allied bombing did not reduce most German plants to utter ruin."

"Germany has the better part of her economic and industrial strength today," Crowley said, "even though she could not marshal it immediately for a third world war. It is there to build on."

Recommendations

He recommended that:

Complete disarmament be given precedence over all other Allied problems, not limited solely to weapons, but applying to all German industry so that it can be leveled off to what Germans can use for peacetime only.

This policy must be "lasting in character" so that it does not "expire into feeble and impractical ineffectiveness in 1956 or 1976."

Pin down "the difference between a powerful war economy and a healthy consumer economy" and act accordingly.

Develop the program and make it understood as "a measure of security, not a device for punishment."

Understandable To People

Make the plan "simple and understandable to the common people of the world" so that public opinion will back it up.

Set it up as a springboard for a peaceful industrial and agricultural future for Germany.

"All of us must get used to living in peace instead of in war or under threat of war," he said. "The United States must work with the other United Nations to achieve increased prosperity for itself and its Allies. But neither the United States nor its Allies can afford to do this unless Germany is effectively disarmed and kept disarmed."

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Plot To Kill FEPC Charged; 'Blackjacking' Called In Reply

Washington, June 26 (AP)—Charges of "an unholy alliance" to scuttle the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and "legislative blackjacking" to gain backing for it, were hurled today on the House floor.

The debate occurred as the Senate approached a crucial vote, possibly tomorrow, on the question whether the agency dealing with race issues in job preferment shall be given further funds.

At one point in the interchanges one member resorted to the unusual procedure of moving that another's words be "taken down."

The 'Unholy Alliance'

While Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) was demanding that the House be permitted to vote on the FEPC issue, Representative Mary Norton (D., N.J.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, said there is "an unholy alliance" between the Appropriations and Rules committees to kill the agency.

The Rules Committee has pigeonholed a bill that would give FEPC, created by executive order of the late President Roosevelt, a legislative birth certificate and make it permanent. It also is holding a resolution by the Appropriations Committee intended to give the agency $125,000 either for liquidation or operation expenses pending action on the measure giving it congressional sanction.

The Tiff And Its End

The House flareup brought a charge by Chairman Cannon (D., Mo.), of the Appropriations Committee, that Representative Keefe was "trying to mislead the country" as to the position of the Appropriations Committee on providing money for FEPC.

Keefe moved that Cannon's words be taken down, a procedure in which—if the presiding officer found the words in violation of House rules—Cannon would have been denied a right to utter a word in the House for the remainder of the day.

Cannon withdrew his accusation, and the tiff ended.

Earlier, Representative Slaughter (D., Mo.), member of the Rules Committee, declared that a Government official had used "legislative blackjacking" to gain backing for the FEPC legislation. He said Fowler Harper, Department of Interior solicitor, urged FEPC friends to "put the heat on Congress."

'They Can Have It'

Representative Woodrum (D., Va.), Appropriations Committee member, told the House he is against the bill making FEPC permanent, but "there's a petition on the Speaker's desk," to discharge the Rules Committee and bring the measure directly to the floor.

"If the members of this House want FEPC they can have it," he said.

The petition has not received the necessary 218 signatures needed to discharge the committee.

The House debate began when Representative Bender (R., Ohio) accused the Appropriations Committee of providing for the "liquidation" of FEPC, and Keefe declared, "I am sick and tired of the chairman of the Approrpiations Committee putting out the impression that Republicans are responsible for blocking FEPC."

Keefe charged the Democrats with "shadow boxing" on the issue.

Cannon denied this, saying the committee recommended $125,000 for FEPC, pending action on legislation intended to give the agency formal congressional sanction.. He said the Appropriations Committee has "always been for FEPC."

GERMAN COUNCIL POST GOES TO FAHY

JUN 27 1945

Washington, June 26 (A. P.)—Solicitorl-General Charles Fahy was named today as director of the legal division of the United States Group Control Council in Germany.

The White House announced the selection, made by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower with the approval of President Truman.

Fahy will go to his new post shortly, taking leave from the solicitor-generalship. He will be accompanied to Berlin by Joseph Warren Madden of the United States Court of Claims and Herman Phleger, San Francisco attorney, as principal advisers. Other staff members now are being chosen.

Fahy practiced law in Washington Santa Fe, N. M., before joining the Government. He is a native of Rome, Ga.

Calls Some VA Doctors Misfits

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Philadelphia Educator Blames Civil Service for Hospitals' Shortcomings.

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—Dr. George M. Piersol, Philadelphia physician and educator, told a House committee today that some Veterans Administration doctors are misfits. He blamed civil service for shortcomings in veterans' hospitals.

Dr. Piersol, a member of the medical advisory council of the Veterans Administration since 1924, told the Veterans Committee VA doctors have been trying to perform an "almost impossible task" since 1940 because of a shortage of trained help.

Generally, he said, the doctors make a diligent and earnest effort to give the best service possible, but he observed:

"Some of these doctors might be considered misfits on the outside."

The civil service employment of VA medical staffs is definitely unsatisfactory and should be abandoned as soon as possible he said. Under the system he asserted that veterans' officials cannot dismiss incompetent doctors without a complicated legal action.

He also recommended:

1. Creation of a medical organization within the VA similar to the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

2. More frequent inspection visits to hospitals by Washington headquarters officials.

3. Separation of VA regional offices—which handle compensation claims and similar details—from the hospitals proper so doctors can devote their full time to hospital patients.

City, Long Island, N.Y. Lieutenant Nichols was presumed safe.

319th Ship Lost In War

The loss raised to 261 the total naval vessels sunk by enemy action since the start of the war and to 319 the total lost from all causes.

The Salute, built by the Winslow Marine Railway and Ship Building Company, Seattle, Wash., was commissioned December 4, 1943, and arrived in the Central Pacific in March, 1944.

Engaged In Convoy Work

She was engaged in convoy, escort and mine-sweeping work until last winter. On December 7, 1944, she participated in anti-aircraft action in the Ormoc Bay area, and then engaged in mine-sweeping operations in the Philippines.

The Salute supported the assault on Legaspi, Luzon, on March 31 and April 1, 1945, and thereafter engaged in convoy and escort work prior to participating in the Borneo operations.

She had been under command of Lieutenant Nichols since April, 1945.

Senate Proposes Medal For War Correspondents

Washington, June 26 (AP)—The Senate Military Committee today approved a bill creating a "Distinguished Service News Medal" to be awarded to overseas correspondents for outstanding wartime "service to their country."

The committee wrote the bill to substitute for one to give the late Ernie Pyle a special Medal of Honor. Chairman Thomas (D., Utah), said the committee felt the Government should create a special medal for all outstanding war correspondents.

"I assume that Ernie Pyle will be the first to be singled out for this honor," Thomas told reporters.

All news and radio men who have covered fighting overseas would be eligible for consideration for the new medal to be awarded by the War or Navy Departments.

U.S. Minesweeper Sunk In Borneo Area By Japs

JUN 27 1945

Washington, June 26 (AP)—The 945-ton mine sweeper Salute has been lost in the Borneo area as a result of enemy action, the Navy announced today.

Casualties among the ship's complement of approximately 100 officers and men were 6 killed and 3 missing. There was no report of any wounded.

The ship was under command of Lieut. John S. Nichols, Garden

Senate Refuses To Reduce $39,000,000 OWI Budget

JUN 27 1945

Washington, June 26 (AP)—The Senate refused today to follow the House's lead in slashing funds for the Office of War Information, and voted it a $39,670,215 budget for the next fiscal year.

The action came after a clash on the floor in which critics of OWI declared its job, by and large, was done and advocates contended that this agency was the principal medium for telling America's story abroad.

OWI asked $42,000,000 in its original budget, about $12,000,000 less than expenses for the current fiscal year. The House beat this down to $18,000,000.

The Senate Appropriations Committee wrote in a new figure of $39,670,215.

Gurney Cut Defeated

Senator Gurney (R., S.D.) sought to slash that on the floor today to $20,000,000 and was defeated, 46 to 29. Then Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) attempted to fix the figure at $35,000,000. By defeating that amendment, the vote was automatically in favor of the committee total.

Senator Ball (R., Minn.) defending OWI, declared that the "accelerated surrender of the Japanese on Okinawa was helped considerably by the activities of OWI."

In Army, Cost Would Rise

"This is as much a war for men's minds as it is a war of weapons," Ball declared.

Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) contended however that the name of OWI should be changed to the Office of "Peace" Information, and he said $20,000,000 would be "adequate" for the task. President *pro tempore* McKellar (D., Tenn.) informed Chandler that General of the Army George C. Marshall told him it would cost "infinitely more if the Army had to take over" the duties of OWI.

Agriculture Aide Confirmed By Senate

Washington, June 26 (AP)—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of John B. Hutson to be Under Secretary of Agriculture succeeding Grover B. Hill, of Texas, who resigned.

Hutson is a veteran of many years service with the Commodity Credit Corporation and War Food Administration. He will serve under Representative Clinton Anderson (D., N.M.), who succeeds Claude Wickard as Secretary of Agriculture Saturday. Wickard will head the Rural Electrification Administration.

He is a native of Kentucky and now lives at Bethesda, Md.

HOUSE OKAYS ARMY BUDGET

First Downs Plan To Release Soldier-Fathers Of Four

Washington, June 26 (AP)—A $38,500,285,951 War Department appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1 won unanimous House approval today after a move to force the Army to discharge fathers of four or more children was defeated.

The big measure, boosting to approximately $245,000,000,000 total funds made available to the War Department since July 1, 1940, went to the Senate by a voice vote.

There was almost no debate on the huge money items in the measure Congress hopes will provide the "Sunday punch" to defeat Japan, but more than two hours were spent discussing the army's point system of discharges and the relative merits of butter and oleomargarine in a fighting man's diet.

Amendment Defeated

Representative Engle (R., Mich.) fathered the fight to force the discharge of the dads. He offered an amendment, which was defeated by a nonrecord vote of 115 to 89, to allow any soldier in the enlisted ranks to obtain his discharge by application prior to September 1 if he is the father of four or more living children.

The present point system providing for discharge of men with 85 or more points allows 12 points for each child, not in excess of three.

Engel said fathers of four or more children "have no place in the Army." Furthermore, he told the House, it is too costly to keep them in.

Case Of Father Of 9

The Michigan Representative cited the case of a 43-year-old man with nine children who was killed on Luzon. In allotments and pensions, he said the Government will pay a total of from $22,000 to $25,000 over a period of years for the eighteen months the man served.

He estimated that there are 35,000 men in the Army with four or more children and that 15,000 of them are eligible for discharge under the point system or because of age. Half of the remaining 20,000, he said, probably would apply for discharge if his amendment became effective.

"Not Considered Thoroughly"

Representative Rabaut (D., Mich.), supporting Engel's proposal, criticized the point system as "unfair for failing to recognize more than three children.

Representative Thomason (D., Texas), ranking member of the Military Committee, opposed the amendment on the ground it had not been considered thoroughly.

PRATT AND WHITNEY NAMED IN FINDING

WASHINGTON, June 26 — (AP) The National Labor Relations board issued a finding today in which it said the Pratt and Whitney division of the United Aircraft corporation, East Hartford, Conn., had engaged in three instances of unfair labor practice.

A cease and desist order accompanied the finding which was issued after a hearing on a complaint filed against the company by the Internaticnal Association of Machinists (A.F.L.).

The N.L.R.B. said the company had enforced rules against union solicitation on the employes' own time and against distribution of union literature outside plant gates and in parking lots; had discriminated, in regard to hire and tenure, against three employes, Andrew G. Gaura, Vernon S. Brown and Leona C. Rocheleau, and had interfered with, restrained and coerced its employes in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the National Labor Relations act.

The board directed the company to cease and desist from these practices and to reimburse the three employes allegedly discriminated against for any pay they may have lost between the time of the alleged discrimination and the offer of reinstatement which the company was ordered to make to them.

JUN 27 1945

Elliott's Loan To Be Probed Without Bias, Treasury Says

Washington, June 26 (AP)—The Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., today told Senator Willis (R., Ind.) that the Treasury Department will handle "without discrimination" its investigation of the reported $200,000 Elliott Roosevelt-John Hartford loan transaction.

In a letter to the senator, Morgenthau said the Bureau of Internal Revenue is "proceeding diligently" to complete as soon as possible a thorough inquiry in the alleged loan by Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, to the son of the late President.

Its findings, he said, will be submitted to Congress through the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee in accordance with an agreement made by their chairmen, Senator George (D., Ga.) and Representative Doughton (D., N.C.)

'Not Aggressive'

Willis said Morgenthau's letter "supports the suspicion that the Treasury Department is not being aggressive" in investigating the loan which Hartford said was finally settled by a $4,000 repayment.

Willis who had asked Morgenthau for certain details, also described the reply as "very unsatisfactory from the standpoint of ansmwering specifically the questions asked which were of such a charaster as would not come within the limitations of secrecy."

Hannegan's Connection

One question that could have been answered, Willis told a reporter, concerned the connection of Chairman Robert E. Hannegan of the Democratic National Committee with the Bureau of Internal Revenue at the time Hartford's 1942 tax return was filed.

"It's merely a matter of record that Hannegan was collector of internal revenue at the time," Willis said. "In the same way no limitations of the Treasury would prevent the secretary from replying as to whether Elliott Roosevelt received other such loans from prominent men."

WAR PRISONER RETURN TO BEGIN NEXT MONTH

WASHINGTON, June 26 (U.P.)—The movement of Axis prisoners of war back to Europe will start in July but most able-bodied enemy captives who may be required to work probably will be held in this country for the balance of this year, it was disclosed tonight.

Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, Provost Marshal General, said that 2,800 German and 300 Italian sick and wounded prisoners would be shipped back in the first week of July. About 8,000 sick and wounded Germans will be returned to Europe during the balance of July and August.

General Lerch said he believed that demands for war-captive labor are expected to exceed the supply until December. Of 42,291 German and Italian prisoners in this country on June 1, 224,694 were working at military and naval installations and about 80,000 were assigned to essential work for civilian contractors.

For the balance of the year allocations of enemy prisoner labor to the armed services will continue at the same level, 224,700, while alplocations to civil contract work during the peak of the agriculture season will reach 155,500.

Return of the prisoners to Europe would depend on three factors, General Lerch said: (1) Requirements for prisoner-labor in the United States; (2) Ability of theater commanders to receive returned prisoners, and (3) Availability of shipping.

Miss Perkins Bids Good-By To Aides

JUN 27 1945

Washington, June 26 (AP)—Frances Perkins tossed away her three-cornered hat today, donned a black-and-white straw sailor and bade farewell to the 1,800 employés of the Labor Department.

Standing at one end of a flower-rimmed conference room in the department, she shook hands deftly (the way White House usher "Ike" Hoover taught her to do when she first joined the Roosevelt Cabinet twelve years ago, so there is a minimum of fatigue) and thanked each employé for the job he or she had done while she was Labor Secretary.

A four-piece white-coated chamber orchestra played softly at the opposite end of the room, and it was all sort of sad as the first woman ever to hold a Cabinet office prepared to retire. Her resignation is effective Saturday, when she will be succeeded by Federal Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach, of Washintgon State.

ASK SENATE DELAY ON BRETTON WOODS

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—The United States Chamber of Commerce asked today for a delay in Senate consideration of the Bretton Woods monetary agreements to enable more complete study of the plan.

"Before a final vote is taken in the Senate," the chamber said in a statement, "there should be sufficient time for study by interested persons throughout the country of the voluminous hearings before the two committees of Congress."

The statement was filed with the Senate Banking Committee which has almost completed public hearings on the House-approved Bretton Woods plan drawn up by forty-four nations.

"The objectives of the Bretton Woods proposals are not at issue," the statement said. "Points of difference involve details of the proposals and safeguarding provisions. Public discussion of the widest possible character will be conducive to our participation in the monetary fund and international bank on a basis most favorable to our own interests and to the economic welfare of the world."

The chamber said House changes in legislation enabling this nation's participation in the plan have been an improvement. However, it suggested limitations on advances to nations from the proposed $8,800,000,000 international stabilization fund.

TO OPPOSE RESTRICTIONS

NEW YORK, June 26.—(AP) David Ben-Gurion, executive committee chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, said today the Jews 'are going to resist by all means at their disposal" the enforcement of the British white paper restricting Jewish immigration into Palestine.

"If the British government really intends now to maintain and enforce the white paper it will have to use constant and brutal force to do so," Ben-Gurion told a news conference.

Italian Liner Is Hospital Ship

New York, June 26 (AP)—Pronounced shipshape after a two-day trial run, the former Italian liner Saturnia will leave shortly for the Pacific as the world's largest and fastest hospital ship.

Renamed the Frances Y. Slanger in honor of the first American army nurse to be killed in Europe, the 24,470-ton liner was converted at the Todd Shipyards in Brooklyn. She has facilities for 1,776 patients.

89 Wards Installed

Workmen installed 89 wards, 3 operating rooms, a chapel, library, reading room and recreational rooms for ambulatory patients. Before the war the Diesel-engined ship was in the New York-Italian run as a luxury passenger liner.

She escaped from the Germans just before Italy fell and was used for several months as a troopship.

Dulles Hails Value Of Charter

JUN 27 1945

New York, June 26 (AP)—John Foster Dulles, adviser to the American delegation to the San Francisco United Nations conference, said today that the parley "gave birth to an instrument which can be a Magna Charta for the world."

"If it fails it will not be primarily because of defects or inadequacies of the instrument," he said, in a speech prepared for a meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches. "It will be because the peoples of the world are unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the great possibilities which this charter will open to them."

Says Support Is Justified

"I can see no reasonable ground for Christian people now to hesitate in their support of the San Francisco charter," he added. "It must be made a reality."

Dulles, now on leave of absence as chairman of the council's Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, said the "conference performed a great task of creation," and declared "the charter agreed upon is one which fulfills our hopes even beyond our expectations."

"The result will be an organization . . . dedicated to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; to create conditions of stability and well-being and, through international co-operation, to promote higher standards of living and cultural and educational co-operation.

"It will be an organization which binds the members to treat the administration of non-selfgoverning peoples as a sacred trust; to protect those peoples from exploitation and to develop self-government and free political institutions."

Dulles was foreign affairs adviser to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, 1944 Republican Presidential nominee.

Double Dealing In FEPC Fight Charged By Negro

JUN 27 1945

New York, June 26 (AP)—Charging the House with "double dealing in refusing to pass legislation calling for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, Representative Powell (D., N.Y.) says Republican support of the measure would have resulted in legislation on the issue.

"I charge," the Negro Congressman said at the annual Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden yesterday, "that there has been double dealing on both sides of the aisles as regards FEPC.

"Won't Compromise"

"I further charge that if the Republican party had supported the FEPC the same as it supported the abolition of the poll tax, legislation today would be enacted on the FEPC."

Declaring the Negro race was not "beholden to any one political party," Powell said "we will not compromise, we refuse to be neutral, and we are not even going to mark time."

He said one of the results of congressional failure to approve the FEPC "should be an immediate mass migration" of the Negro people "in those sections of America where there is no hope" for them, "leaving the land of doom to rot in its own filth."

President Truman, in a message to the rally, extended "hearty greetings to all who gather to reaffirm the faith in the policies and principles of my lamented predecessor, firm in the conviction that the Fair Employment Practices Committee which he brought into being is an instrument to promote national unity."

Prejudice Charged

Malcolm Ross, chairman of the FEPC, asserted that until race prejudice was "licked there will be no secure place in American industry for working men and women, for employers or for the public."

Ross said the FEPC has "stuck to its role of seeing to it that the Jew, the Catholic, the Negro, the Mexican-American . . . shall have his opportunity to serve his country in the production of war material."

Europe's Food And The Peace

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Washington, June 26 (AP)—Nearly 50 per cent of lend-lease deliveries of food and other agricultural commodities during May went to the United Kingdom and British services.

The War Food Administration disclosed the amount for British use was 342,302,164 pounds of the month's lend-lease total of 688,875,965 pounds. About 28 per cent of the lend-lease total was allocated to Russia.

Chicago, June 26 (AP)—Roy F. Hendrickson, of UNRRA, declared tonight neglect of the European feeding problem would detract from the peace made possible by the Allied military victory.

"The most difficult problem," he said, "appears to be to convert the good will, desire and realistic appreciation of millions of people, anxious to help the peoples of liberated areas, into effective expression—the kind of expression that delivers the goods."

Hendrickson, deputy director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, predicted in an address to a food forum:

"The coming winter in Europe will witness the most difficult food shortages of modern times. There will be few islands of relative plenty; for most areas it will be a period of serious scarcity."

Aid Must Be Sent

He said extensive restoration of inland transportation, badly shattered by war, would be a major ameliorating force. The second factor, he added, will be the extent to which the rest of the world is willing and able to provide food which can be shipped to Europe.

"Unless the inland transport and food problems are attacked resolutely, suffering will be intense," Hendrickson asserted in his first public address since his recent return from war-ravaged areas.

"The effects on the people, physically and psychologically, will be severe, with results that will take much from the contribution to the peace which the great military victory promised to make possible."

He reported soil fertility in Europe was depleted by years of cultivation without frequent replenishment of phosphates and nitrates and production would suffer accordingly.

Can't Recover Fast

"Crop estimates are relatively unreliable at this time," he said, "but in the case of cereals it is unlikely that Europe will achieve much better than a half crop this year.

"Dairy production, while it may recover greatly in eighteen months, cannot recover rapidly enough to affect the picture next winter very substantially, because the oil seed that furnish protein supplements in dairy rations and other fodder are not available to the extent necessary to meet more than a small percentage of the need.

"Meat production will be low with emphasis laid as far as possible on restoring breeding herds and flocks. Sugar production, too, will be far below normal.

Sacrifices Required

"Vegetable and potato production has the best prospect of making a contribution to the overwinter food supply. But even the production of these will be affected by the fertilizer and transport shortage."

Of the UNRRA program to counteract these deficits, he said:

"To make foods available to liberated areas will require sacrifices as well as a generous spirit motivated by humanitarianism. But it will also require an appreciation on the part of governments and people that starvation or near starvation in European countries will mean disease, unrest and a threat to securing the foundations of a durable peace."

CIO LEADER HITS DETROIT STRIKES

Frankensteen Says Increase of Walkouts 'In Time of War Is Tragic Folly'

DETROIT, June 26 (AP)—Richard T. Frankensteen, vice president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), described as "tragic folly" a series of labor disputes which made more than 50,000 workers idle in the Detroit area.

Mr. Frankensteen is running for Mayor in Detroit's independent primary, but said in his political broadcast that he was speaking "not as a candidate for political office, but as an official of the UAW-CIO."

Asserting that "many workers do not know why they are on strike today," he said:

"I can tell them that they have been misled into mobocracy, not guided by union principles of democracy."

A wave of walkouts such as the one which has brought the area's strike-idle to a new high mark for the year is "bad and dangerous business in peace," he asserted, adding that "in time of war it is tragic folly."

Referring to a row between CIO and AFL unions on job preference in automotive reconversion work, Mr. Frankensteen said:

"Only one jurisdictional dispute deserves the action of our people: that is the nation's dispute with Japan."

This dispute, centering in AFL demands that its members do all construction and installation work

and CIO demands that its manpower be utilized before AFL men are called in such work, spread today to several Ford Motor Company plants.

Ford spokesmen said failure of about 1,000 workers to report on night shifts at various plants forced the company to send home an additional 2,800 workers. Added to today's figure, the number brought the total of idle at all Ford factories to about 12,000.

Already 22,000 Packard workers were idle because of the strike of 1,100 maintenance men; 7,500 were idle at the Budd Wheel Company, where 500 maintenance workers had walked out, and 145 AFL skilled workers remained away from construction jobs at Chrysler Corporation plants.

Heading a series of unrelated disputes was one which halted production of parts for B-29 Superfortresses and Curtiss Hell-Diver bombers in three Hudson Motor Car Company divisions. Some 9,000 workers were idle.

TRUMAN BESTOWS PRAISE ON NIMITZ

San Francisco, June 26 (A. P.).—President Truman today called in Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and congratulated him on his long string of victories in the Pacific war against Japan.

The man who commands the greatest fleet in world history talked with the President in his suite on the fifth floor of the Fairmont Hotel.

Nimitz would not discuss his visit with reporters, but a member of the President's staff said: "Admiral Nimitz was in the city on another matter and the President sent for him to congratulate him."

This official said he understood that Nimitz would return to his headquarters at Guam when he has completed his official business here. The reason for his trip to San Francisco was not disclosed.

When he left the President's quarters, Nimitz would only say: "I'm going right back to my job."

President Truman also conferred briefly with Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, who is to be a guest at the White House next Monday.

Veteran Battleship Back In Action

San Francisco, June 26 (AP)—The time and war-worn old battleship Pennsylvania was back in action in the Pacific today after a three-month overhaul at Hunter's Point drydocks, guns of the Pearl Harbor victims Oklahoma and Nevada transferred to her turrets.

It took 211,645 nine-hour man days to put the 29-year-old veteran of two wars back in condition to resume the battle against the Japanese. During thirteen Pacific amphibious operations she had hurled more than 11 million pounds of steel at the enemy. The twelve 14-inch rifles of her main batteries were badly worn.

Five of the fourteen-inchers were replaced from the U.S.S. Oklahoma, smashed and capsized in the Pearl Harbor attack. Six more were from the U.S.S. Nevada, also damaged at Pearl Harbor, but since refitted and back in the battle line. The twelfth big rifle was one of the "Pennsy's" own, repaired since she, too, was damaged in the 1941 sneak attack.

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Guns To Be Relined

The guns taken off the Pennsylvania at Hunter's Point will be relined and used again in other battleships of the same type, Twelfth Naval District Headquarters announced.

Those guns and the ones of smaller caliber with which the peacetime flagship of the fleet is equipped fired more than 75,000 rounds of ammunition against the Mikado's forces from Bering Sea to southern Australia.

On May 11, 1943, she blasted shore installations on Attu. After that she was at Kiska, Makin, the Marshalls, Eniwetok, Engobi, the Marianas, Guam, Anguar, Peleliu, Leyte and Suriago Straits. Then on January 6 of this year, in company with other battleships resurrected from Pearl Harbor, she began the shelling of Lingayen Gulf on Luzon in the Philippines.

Big Repair Job

When the old battleship, commissioned at Newport News, Va., in 1916, reached Hunter's Point she was suffering from a severe case of combat fatigue. As many as 3,980 men worked on her at times during the three months as she was in drydock. Even then she went to sea again with a lot of the work the Navy wanted still undone.

But. Capt. W. M. Moses and a crew of 1,400 took her to sea again in high spirits. She's out there some place now, as the war crowds close to the Japanese home islands and the last hiding places of the son of Heaven's imperial navy.

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LONDON, JUNE 26--(AP)--A LUXURY YACHT WHICH THE UNITED STATES SOLD TO BRITAIN FOR $1 AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR WAS CONVERTED INTO A HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY VESSEL AND ASSIGNED THE TASK OF MAPPING BURMA'S RUGGED ARAKAN COAST, THE ADMIRALTY SAID TODAY. IT ALSO WAS THE "MOTHER" SHIP OF SEVERAL SMALLER VESSELS.

THE 1,647-TON VESSEL WAS BUILT IN 1908 AT LEITH, SCOTLAND. BEFORE BEING CALLED INTO WAR SERVICE THE VESSEL WAS NAMED THE IOLANDA, AND ITSOWNER WAS LISTED BY LLOYDS REGISTER OF YACHTS AT MRS. J. GUTHRIE NICHOLSON OF NEWPORT, R. I.

THE PRESENT NAME OF THE CRAFT IS H. M. S. WHITE BEAR.

THE ADMIRALTY DESCRIBED THE [redacted] COST OF THE YACHT TO BRITAIN AS "REPRESENTING A SPLENDID GESTURE OF UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP." THE VESSEL ALSO WORKED WITH THE ROYAL NAVY SUBMARINE SERVICE BEFO BEING EQUIPPED FOR SURVEY WORK WITH THE EAST INDIES FLEET.

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APR/JAMESONS01523/TNO/1028A

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-A TASS AGENCY BROADCAST FROM M[illegible]DAY SAID RUSSIA HAD AGREED TO ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS OF SOVIET DISPLACED PERSONS AND FORMER WAR PRISONERS LIVING IN SWITZERLAND.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS ASKED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO INFORM THE SWISS, WITH WHOM SHE HAS NO OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, OF HER AGREEMENT TO

TASS QUOTED EARLIER DISPATCHES FROM THE COMMISSION, THE BROADCAST SAID. TA

AS BERN SAVING THE SWISS WERE PREPARED TO TC HAVE SUCH A COMMISSION.

TASS SAID MOSCOW ASKED FOR RUSSIAN REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMISSION AND THAT THE GROUP WOULD HELP IN THE RA E RAPID TRANSFER OF RUSSIANS FROM SWITZERLAND TO THE SOVIET UNION.

APL DENNEHY 0525/MM 100A

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-- THE MOSCOW RADIO QUOTED A DISPATCH FROM YUGOSLAVIA TODAY AS SAYING THAT YUGOSLAV POLITICAL LEADERS WERE CONSIDERING STEPS TO BROADEN THE PRESENT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO INCLUDE ALL DEMOCRATIC AND ANTI-FASCIST PARTIES.

THE BROADCASY SAID THE ASSEMBLY, WHICH WILL HOLD ITS THIRD SESSION NEXT MONTH, "WILL PLAY THE PART OF A PROVISIONAL PARLIAMENT FOR A DEMOCRATIC FEDERATED YUGOSLAVIA" ON A BROADENED BASIS.

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APL DENNEHYS 00230--JA-- 1052

NIGHT LEAD CHURCHILL

BY HELEN CAMP

WITH CHURCHILL ON CAMPAIGN TOUR, JUNE 26(AP)- PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL TOLD CROWDS WHO STOOD IN THE RAIN IN CREWE AND JAMMED THE STREETS OF MANCHESTER TODAY THAT "SOMEONE HAS TO CARRY THE BURDEN AND IN SPITE OF MY ADVANCED AGE AND TOTTERING STEP, I AM WILLING TO DO MY UTMOST."

ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, THE PREMIER PUSHED STEADILY AHEAD ON HIS FOUR-DAY, 1,000 MILE ELECTIONEERING TOUR WHICH WINDS UP IN GLASGOW ON THURSDAY.

IN MANCHESTER, HE WAS MET BY HIS SON, MAJOR RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, WHO IS RUNNING FOR ONE OF TWO SEATS IN PRESTON, THE PRIME MINISTER WILL VISIT THAT CONSTITUENCY, ALONG WITH BRADFORD, HALIFAX AND BLACKBURN TOMORROW.

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CHURCHILL PROMISED AN ESTIMATED 50,000 PERSONS--BELIEVED ONE OF THE LARGEST CROWD'S IN MANCHESTER'S HISTORY-- THAT HE WOULD BREAK DOWN MONOPOLIES AND PRICE RINGS "JUST AS OUR TROOPS BROKE DOWN THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND HUNG OUR WASHING ON IT."

HE TOLD RESIDENTS OF THE BLITZED CITY THAT THE REASON HOUSES HAVENS NOT BEEN REBUILT IS THAT BUILIERS ARE AT WAR AND "IT IS BETTER TO FACE OUR HOUSING DIFFICULTIES THAN TO BREAK UP OUR [redacted] ARMIES."

AGAIN AND AGAIN HE REMINDED HIS AUDIENCES OF THE FIGHT STILL TO BE WON AGAINST JAPAN BUT SAID "IT WOULD NOT BE SUCH A LARGE-SCALE WAR."

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WHO WAITED MORE THAN AN HOUR IN THE MAIN SQUARE AT WINSLOW HOPING TO HEAR THE PREMIER WERE DISAPPOINTED WHEN CHURCHILL ADDRESSED A GATHERING AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE VILLAGE AND THEN DROVE SLOWLY THROUGH THE MAIN STREET, GIVING THE V-SIGN.

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AT CREWE, HE STOOD BARE-HEADED IN THE RAIN TO TELL THRONGS HE COULD NOT STAY OUT OF THE ELECTION BECAUSE HE DISAGREED SO STRONGLY WITH SOCIALISM -- "NOT SO MUCH ON THE GROUNDS OF PROPERTY, BUT ON THE GROUNDS OF LIBERTY.

"I SHOULD JUST SIT ON A PERCH AND SEE HOW THE HORSES RAN AND THEN WHICHEVER WON, PUT MY MONEY ON IT? I REALLY DO NOT THINK THAT IS A POSSIBLE [redacted] COURSE FOR ME," HE DECLARED.

CHURCHILL WAS GREETED BY CRIES OF "GOOD OLD

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WINNIE" AND "GOOD OLD CIGAR."

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THE PREMIER SAID "THERE IS NO MAN ALIVE WHO HAS PASSED MORE SOCIAL LEGISLATION THROUGH THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAN I. THEREFORE, I CLAIM TO BE A SINCERE LOVER OF SOCIAL PROGRESS."

WHILE CHURCHILL CAMPAIGNED FOR THE RETURN OF CONSERVATIVES TO POWER IN THE JULY 5 ELECTION, TROOPER ARTHUR YATES, 26-YEAR-OLD BRITISH SOLDIER, WHO ARRIVED IN ENGLAND TOO LATE TO RUN AS AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE AGAINST CHURCHILL, TODAY DEMANDED AN OPPORTUNITY TO BROADCAST TO THE NATION.

YATES, FLOWN HOME FROM AUSTRIA, DECLARED "I HAVE NOT COME FOR NOTHING. I HAVE A MESSAGE WHICH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS TROOPS WOULD GIVE. I THINK IT IMPERATIVE THAT WE SHOULD GET RID OF MR. CHURCHILL.

"THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY ASKS THE ELECTORATE TO VOTE NOT FOR THE CANDIDATE BUT FOR MR. CHURCHILL. THIS WOULD MEAN THAT THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IS NOT ASKING FOR A DEMOCRATIC PARLIAMENT BUT FOR A RUBBER-STAMP REICHSTAG."

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-CAMPS11650-11220
JIMKINGS 01045-LA1220PES

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

BY ALEX SINGLETON

James King

LONDON, JUNE 26(AP)- AGREED UPON THE NECESSITY FOR SWIFT ACTION, INTERNATIONAL LAW EXPERTS FOR FOUR MAJOR WESTERN POWERS HERE TACKLED THE JOB TODAY OF SETTING UP MACHINERY FOR PROSECUTING NAZI GERMANY'S TOP WAR CRIMINALS.

PRIME ATTENTION CENTERED UPON THE TYPE OF COURT BEFORE WHICH TRIALS WILL BE HELD, THE RIGHTS OF ACCUSED TO RETAIN COUNSEL AND SUMMON WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTS AND THE NATURE OF OFFENSES OVER WHICH THE TRIBUNAL WILL EXERCISE JURISDICTION.

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THESE TECHNICALITIES POSED NUMEROUS QUESTIONS OF FAR-REACHING HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE. UPON THEIR DECISION MAY DEPEND THE DURATION OF TRIAL AND SCOPE OF EXAMINATION INTO NAZI PRE-WAR PREPARATIONS— DIPLOMATIC, INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY.

THESE QUESTIONS INCLUDED WHETHER DEFENDANTS, SUCH AS NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, WILL BE PERMITTED TO SUMMON DIPLOMATS, POLITICIANS AND STATESMEN OF OTHER COUNTRIES WITH WHOM HE HAD CONTACT PRIOR TO 1940.

OTHERS TO BE SETTLED INCLUDED WHETHER THE DEFENSE CAN BASE ARGUMENTS UPON THE VERSAILLES TREATY - OR EVEN FURTHER BACK - IN AN EFFORT TO JUSTIFY GERMANY'S AGGRESSION; WHETHER ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY MEN IN THE RANKS MAY BE REGARDED AS EVIDENCE OF A UNIFORM POLICY DIRECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF; WHETHER AN INDUSTRIALIST COULD BE HELD REPONSIBLE FOR USING SLAVE LABOR AT THE GOVERNMENT'S DIRECTION; WHAT SHOULD BE THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN SO-CALLED ARCH-CRIMINALS AND MINOR CRIMINALS, AND TO WHAT LIMITS MAY TRADITIONAL DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY BE APPLIED.

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THE CHIEF AMERICAN PROSECUTOR, SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ROBERT JACKSON, WENT INTO THE CONFERENCE PRESSING FOR CREATION

OF AN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY COURT FOR THE TRIALS. THIS PLAN HAD
EXXX BRITISH SUPPORT AND WAS EXPECTED TO WIN RUSSIAN AND FRENCH
BACKING.

THE FOUR-POWER GROUP ALSO WAS EXPECTED TO REACH
DECISION ON WHETHER TO PRESENT A JOINT OR SEPARATE CHARGE TO
SUCH A COURT AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS.

MEMBERS OF JACKSONSS DELEGATION SAID "TONS" OD DOCU
AND STATEMENTS HAD BEEN COLLECTED WHICH MUST BE SIFTED DOWN TO
ESSENTIALS FOR PROSECUTION.

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-SINGLETONS1160-THIRD-LATTAES

AD1
LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR SAID TODAY THE DARDANELLES MIGHT BE DISCUSSED AT THE FORTHCOMING MEETING IN BERLIN OF THE BIG THREE.

THE STRAITS GUARD ENTRANCE TO THE BLACK SEA WHICH IS LARGELY BOUNDED BY RUSSIA. TURKEY OWNS BOTH LAND SIDES OF THE DARDANELLES.
N352AEW

PARIS, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS INSTRUCTED ITS REPRESENTATIVES AT LONDON, WASHINGTON AND THE SAN FRANCISCO UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO "SOUND OUT" OFFICIAL OPINION ON SETTLEMENT OF ITS CONTROVERSY WITH SYRIA AND LEBANON.
N353AEW

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PARIS, JUNE 26-(AP)-GEORGES CLAUDE, 75, NOTED FRENCH SCIENTIST, WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT BY THE HIGH COURT TODAY AS A NAZI COLLABORATIONIST.

THE AGED SCIENTIST DENIED DURING HIS TRIAL WHAT HE SAID WERE REPORTS THAT HE HAD INVENTED THE V-1 WEAPON WHICH THE NAZIS USED AGAINST ENGLAND.

CLAUDE WAS CREDITED IN FRANCE WITH INVENTING NEON LIGHTS.
JS255PEW

HUDDERSFIELD, ENG., JUNE 26-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DECLA
TODAY THAT BRITAIN "IS LIVING LARGELY ON THE BOUNTY OF THE UNITED S
WHO ARE LENDING US AN ENORMOUS SUM OF MONEY WITHOUT INTEREST IN THE
SHAPE OF GOODS AND FOOD WE NEED."

CARRYING HIS ELECTION TOUR INTO THE NORTH, CHURCHILL SAID THE
NATION HAD TO "GET OUT OF THAT POSITION BECAUSE I'M SURE YOU'L FEEL
WITH ME WE DON'T WANT TO BE DEPENDENT ON ANYONE -- NOT EVEN OUR BES
FRIENDS AND COMRADES."
JR1263AEW

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE FAMOUS BRITISH SECOND ARMY, WHICH DISTINGUISHED ITSELF FROM NORMANDY TO THE BALTIC, HAS BEEN DISSOLVED AND IS BEING RETURNED TO ENGLAND, FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MONTGOMERY SENT THIS MESSAGE TO THE SECOND ARMY COMMANDER, LT. GEN. SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY, SEVERAL DAYS AGO:

"THE SECOND ARMY CEASES TO EXISTS AS A HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD ON JUNE 25 AND RETURNS TO ENGLAND.

"I CANNOT LET THIS FINE ARMY LEAVE MY COMMAND WITHOUT A MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION FOR ALL IT HAS ACHIEVED AND WITHOUT A WORD OF FAREWELL TO AL THOSE WHO GAVE OF THEIR BEST THAT WE MIGHT WIN THE GERMAN WAR."

"TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF HEADQUARTERS, SECOND ARMY, I WOULD SAY THIS: YOU HAVE DONE YOUR JOB IN A WAY THAT IS BEYOND ALL PRAISE. I HAVE ALWAYS HAD COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN YOU AND YOUR COMMANDER. YOUR DEEDS WILL LIVE IN HISTORY.

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"A GREAT TASK HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED WITH AN UNFAILING SPIRIT AND, IN ACCOMPLISHING IT, THE SECOND ARMY NEVER FAILED TO DO WHAT IT SET OUT TO DO.

"SUCH DEEDS ARE THE REWARDS WHICH FALL TO THE BRAVE WHEN LED BY WITH UNWEARYING ENERGY AND GREAT BY SKILL.

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"I SEND YOU THIS MESSAGE FROM MYSELF AND FROM ALL FORMATIONS AND UNITS IN 21 ARMY GROUP: GOODBYE AND GOOD LUCK TO EACH ONE OF YOU. YOU WERE GOOD COMRADES AND GOOD SOLDIERS AND M YOU WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED WITH

AFFECTION BY THOSE WHO SERVED IN THE SECOND ARMY IN THE CAMPAIGN TO WIN JUN 27 1945
WESTERN EUROPE IN 1944 AND 1945."

ABR CHAMBERLAINS 31915 PM 503

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JUNE 26-(AP)-U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS AT BAD KISSINGEN, GERMANY, ANNOUNCED TODAY ITS PERSONNEL WOULD BE CLASSED IN FIVE CATEGORIES FOR DEMOBILIZATION AND REDEPLOYMENT ON THE BASIS OF UNSPECIFIED ADJUSTED SERVICE RATING SCORES.

THE CATEGORIES, SUBJECT TO REVISIONS ON GROUNDS OF ESSENTIALNESS OR ESSENTIAL ASSIGNMENTS, ARE:

1 -- THOSE ELIGIBLE FOR DEMOBILIZATION. JUN 27 1945

2 -- THOSE BEING SENT TO THE UNITED STATES TO CONTINUE ON ACTIVE DUTY IN RESERVE FORCES.

3 -- THOSE TO REMAIN IN EUROPE WITH THE OCCUPATIONAL AIR FORCE.

4 -- THOSE TO BE REDEPLOYED TO ANOTHER THEATER VIA THE UNITED STATES.

5 -- THOSE WHO WILL GO DIRECTLY TO ANOTHER THEATER.

PW BEALMEAR 1200/1M 650A

PARIS, JUNE 26. --(AP) -- IN A SIX-HOUR SPEECH OPENING THE 15TH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY, SECRETARY-GENERAL MAURICE THOREZ TODAY CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE FRANCE'S COMMERCIAL POSITION AND REESTABLISH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

THE FRENCH COMMUNIST LEADER CONDEMNED, HOWEVER, GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S POLITICAL REGIME IN SPAIN AND CALLED AID TO SPANISH REPUBLICANS.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED DELEGATES FROM THROUGHOUT FRANCE, INCLUDING MINISTER FOR AIR CHARLES TILLON AND MINISTER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH FRANCOIS BILLOUX ATTENDED THE OPENING SESSIONS OF THE FIVE-DAY CONGRESS. JUN 27 1945

THE GREATER PART OF THOREZ' SPEECH WAS DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY OF PARTY ACTIVITIES SINCE THE LAST CONGRESS AT ARLES IN 1937.

THOREZ ATTACKED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S WORK AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO AND ADVOCATED INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION. JUN 27 1945

NEVINS 02230 APL DR 630PEW

PARIS, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER FRANCE LIBRE SAID TODAY U.S. MILITARY POLICE HAD CONFISCATED A PACKAGE OF AMERICAN CIGARETTES OUT OF THE HANDS OF AN AUCTIONEER DURING A CHARITY

AUCTION IN THE MONTMARTE NIGHT CLUB DISTRICT.

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THE NEWSPAPER, IN AN EDITORIAL, DEMANDED AN INQUIRY SAYING, "WE HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO THE CIGARETTES AND TO THE MP AND HOW MPS CAN DO POLICING AMONG THE CIVILIANS OF A PARIS WHICH, TO OUR KNOWLEDGE, IS NOT BEING OCCUPIED."

APR MORINS 1915 SERIES JB 537PEW

PARIS, JUNE 26--(AP)--ABEL BONNARD, VICHY'S EDUCATION MINISTER, AND JACQUES GUERARD, PIERRE LAVAL'S SECRETARY, WILL BE TRIED IN ABSENTIA EARLY IN JULY BY THE FRENCH HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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NOTICES ORDERING BOTH MEN TO APPEAR BEFORE THE HIGH COURT HAVE BEEN POSTED ON THE DOORS OF THEIR PARIS HOMES.

AT PRESENT BONNARD IS CONFINED IN MONTJUICH FORTRESS IN BARCELONA. HE CAME TO SPAIN WITH LAVAL IN A PLANE FROM BOLZANO, ITALY, ON MAY 2. ALLIED OFFICIALS BELIEVE GUERARD IS LIVING UNDER THE ASSUMED NAME OF "GERHARD" IN BARCELONA. GUERARD ARRIVED IN SPAIN ON APRIL 25, ALONG WITH A SISTER OF CLARA PETACCI, BENITO MUSSOLINI'S MISTRESS WHO WAS EXECUTED WITH THE DUCE.

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APR/MEVINS01620/THO/242P

BAD TOLZ, GERMANY, JUNE 26-(AP)-A PARTY OF AMERICAN AND GERMAN SCIENTISTS WENT TO THE BAVARIAN MOUNTAINS ON A TREASURE HUNT TODAY AND FOUND WHAT THEY WERE WOOKING FOR--GERMANY'S ENTIRE RADIUM SUPPLY.

THE BURIED TREASURE TOTALLED 21 8/10 GRAMS OF RADIUM VALUED AT $2,000,000 BY DR. KARL FREDERICK WEISS, WHO SAID IT WAS ALL THE RADIUM THE GERMANS POSSESSED.

WEISS, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S RADIO-ACTIVE LABORATORY IN BERLIN, LED THE AMERICANS TO THE HIDING PLACE ON THE THICKLY-WOODED SLOPE OVERLOOKING THE ISAR RIVER NINE MILES SOUTH OF HERE. HE SAID HE PLANTED IT THERE APRIL 22.

FOR HIS REWARD WEISS ASKED ONLY THAT HE BE PERMITTED TO SEE A SHOWING OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S "THE DICTATOR."

AFTER THE 76TH INFANTRY DIVISION MOVED INTO RONNEBURG, COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE AGENTS LEARNED FROM WEISS ABOUT THE RADIUM. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED TODAY BY CAPTS.WILLIAM G.CHANGES, CHARLESTON,W.V.; W.R.DUNCAN, KALAMAZOO,MICH., AND H.W.ROSELER, MADISON,WIS.

PFC.MARVIN DECKARD, GALLIPOLIS,O., AND PFC.ARTHUR G.COLLINGS, LOUISBURG,N.C., ALSO WERE IN THE PARTY.

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N1 000 PEW

ROME, JUNE 26-(AP)-- [redacted] THE WESTERN ALLIES WILL USE 180,000 GERMAN WAR PRISONERS TO HELP SPEED THE REDPLOYMENT OF MEN AND SUPPLIES FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MORE THAN 80,000 GERMANS ALREADY ARE AT WORK, INCLUDING

58,000 UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE AMERICANS AND 22,000 UNDER BRITISH DIRECTION.

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THE PLAN WILL PERMIT RELEASE OF LARGE NUMBERS OF ITALIAN CIVILIAN WORKERS FOR REVONSTRUCTION IN ITALY.

THE ANNOUNCEMEBT SAID THEGERMANS WILL BE GIVEN 3,000 CALORIES OF FOOD DAILY AND SANITARY LIVING QUARTERS.

APR BRIAS 01030--JA-- 545A

A111
VATICAN CITY, APRIL 26-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII GRANTED AN AUDIENCE TODAY TO JEAN A.BRUNNER, U.S.COMMANDER OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.
N1001AEW

NAPLES, JUNE 26--(AP)--NURSE MOELLA WALLACE OF DECATUR, GA., LIAISON OFFICER WITH FIVE BRAZILIAN NURSES EVER SINCE THEY COMPLETED THEIR TRAINING IN THE UNITED STATES AND WENT TO ITALY, WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE TODAY WITH THE SOUTH AMERICAN NURSES FOR A MONTH'S VISIT IN BRAZ

MISS WALLACE SAID ALL THE GIRLS WANTED TO GO TO THE PACFIC THEATER.

JUN 27 1945

EAGLEYS 00800 JG714A

MOSCOW, JUNE 26-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SAID TODAY THAT CZECHO-SLOVAK-POLISH DISCUSSIONS HERE ON QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.
CZECHOSLOVAK PREMIER ZDENEK FIERLINGER AND HIS DELEGATION ATTENDED A RECEPTION LAST NIGHT GIVEN BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WARSAW POLISH ADMINISTRATION.
JR545AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 26--(AP)--THE VANGUARD OF POLISH FACTIONS WHO CONFERRED IN MOSCOW ON A NEW POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WERE EXPECTED TO LEAVE TODAY FOR WARSAW, WHERE THE PERSONNEL OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT WILL BE ANNOUNCED.

JUN 27 1945

ZIGMUNDT MODZELEWSKI, THE WARSAW REGIME'S AMBASSADOR TO THE SOVIET UNION, WAS HOST LAST NIGHT TO ALL POLISH GROUPS WHO TOOK PART IN THE DISCUSSIONS. ALSO ATTENDING THE RECEPTION WERE U.S. AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR AND MEMBERS OF THE CAPITAL'S DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

HARRIMAN CONFERRED WITH STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, FORMER PREMIER OF THE POLISH EMIGRE GOVERN ENT IN LONDON, BEFORE MR MIKOLAJCZYK DEPARTED FOR POLAND.

JUN 27 1945

ZIGMUNDT ZUWALSKI, A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY, SAID IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT THAT HE WANTED ALL POLES TO KNOW THAT ILL HEALTH AND NOTHING ELSE HAD PROMPTED HIS DECISION NOT TO ACCEPT A POST IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT. HE SAID HE FELT HIS DECISION WAS BEING MISINTREPETED BY THE LONDON POLES.

GILMORES 00715 JG357A

WITH BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST, JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HUNGARIAN GENTLEMEN CLING TO THE HAND KISSING CUSTOM WHEN GREETING WOMENFOLK, TO THE DISDAIN OF AMERICAN GIRLS ATTACHED TO THE U.S. EMBASSY HERE.

"I'LL TAKE THE GOOD OLD AMERICAN WAY ANYTIME," SAID MISS JEANETTE GROTHE, 903 N.TREMONT, KEWANEE, ILL., AN EMBASSY SECRETARY.

MISS MARGARET ROWE, 1300 S.STONEHAM ST., ALHAMBRA, LOS ANGELES, WRINKLED HER NOSE AT HAND KISSING AND SAID, "I DON'T LIKE IT."

THE HALF DOZEN GIRLS WORKING FOR THE EMBASSY SLEEP IN A CONVENT.

JS124PEW

JUN 27 1945

TRIESTE, JUNE 26-(AP)-THIS ADRIATIC PORT CITY RETURNED TO NORMAL TODAY AFTER A 24-HOUR "TOKEN" STRIKE PROTESTING THE DISBANDING OF THE UNOFFICIAL GUARD DEL POPOLO AND THE SUSPENSION OF THE PEOPLE'S COURT, BOTH UNOFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES RESUMED, SHOPS OPENED, DOCK WORKERS RETURNED. THE STRIKE BEGAN AT MIDNIGHT SUNDAY AFTER A SUDDEN CALL BY THE PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN "COMMITTEE OF WORKMANS UNITY."

MCRANS 01005 APR RM 1355

JUN 27 1945

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 26-(AP)-HOLLAND'S FINANCIAL STRUCTURE, STRAINED ALMOST TO THE BREAKING POINT DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, NOW IS STRUGGLING TO REGAIN ITS EQUILIBRIUM, DR.W.M.HOUWING REPORTED TODAY ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORATE OF THE AMSTERDAM BANK.

HE TOLD AN ANETA CORRESPONDENT THAT VARIOUS PLANS WERE UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE GOVERNMENT TO REMEDY THE SITUATION, PRINCIPALLY REVOLVING AROUND REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, AN INCREASE IN TAXES AND THE STIMULATION OF ECONOMIC LIFE. ALSO UNDER CONSIDERATION WAS A WIDE-SCALE CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT LOANS.

REPRESENTING ONE OF THE NATION'S LARGEST BANKS, DR.HOUWING SAID THAT THE NETHERLANDS WOULD NEED IMPORTS AND FOREIGN CREDITS TO HELP PRIME ITS RECONSTRUCTION PLANS. HE ADDED THAT PAYMENTS FOR BOTH SHOULD BE MADE IF POSSIBLE IN GOODS UNDER FAVORABLE TRADE AGREEMENTS.

DR.HOUWING ESTIMATED THE DIRECT COSTS OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AT 8,000,000,000 GUILDERS, OR $3,024,000,000.

IN ADDITION, DURING THE FIVE YEARS OF OCCUPATION THE NAZI-CONTROLLED ADMINISTRATION IN HOLLAND SPENT 17,500,000,000 GUILDERS, RAISING HALF OF ITS FUNDS THROUGH TAXES AND THE REMAINDER BY LOANS.

JJ359PEW

JUN 27 1945

BY WILLIAM F. BONI

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON, WAS GOOD TO A YOUNG DUTCH LAWYER IN THE EARLY 1920'S AND TODAY, REMEMBERING THAT HOSPITALITY AND GRATEFUL FOR AMERICA'S PART IN THE LIBERATION OF HOLLAND, HE HAS GIVEN THREE MODERN DUTCH PAINTINGS TO THE PORTLAND MUSEUM OF ART.

BECAUSE I WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN HE SAW IN AMSTERDAM, I RECEIVED THE PAINTINGS ON BEHALF OF THE MUSEUM, FROM THE LAWYER, W.C.A. VAN EVERDINGEN. THE MUSEUM ITSELF WILL RECEIVE THEM MORE FORMALLY AT SOME LATER DATE. VAN EVERDINGEN WAS ADMITTED TO THE OREGON BAR IN THE EARLY 1920'S AND SPENT WHAT HE DESCRIBES AS "TEN EXTREMELY HAPPY YEARS" IN PORTLAND.

TWO OF THE PAINTINGS, FROM HIS PERSONAL COLLECTION, HAD ALREADY BEEN SELECTED AS GIFTS BEFORE WE ACCIDENTALLY MET ON THE STREET. ONE IS BY F. LANGEVELD OF THE NORTH HOLLAND SCHOOL AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, AND THE OTHER IS A COPY, ON FRAMED DUTCH TILE, OF A STREET SCENE IN THE HAGUE, ORIGINAL BY KLINKENBERG.

FOR HIS THIRD CHOICE VAN EVERDINGEN WAS UNDECIDED BETWEEN A WINTER LANDSCAPE BY DUTCH IMPRESSIONIST A. COLNOT, AND A STRIKING WATERCOLOR OF A ROOSTER.

JUN 27 1945

HE LEFT THE DECISION TO ME, AND ON BEHALF OF THE PORTLAND MSEUM I VOTED FOR THE FORMER.

JR702PEW

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JUNE 26-(AP)-MOST OF THE HIGH OFFICIALS OF GERMANY'S FORMER PUPPET SLOVAK GOVERNMENT WERE IN THE PILSEN JAIL TODAY FOLLOWING THEIR DELIVERY TO THE CZECHOSLOVAKS BY AMERICAN MILITARY FORCES.

AMONG THE CAPTIVES WERE PRESIDENT JOSEPH TISO, PREMIER STEPHAN TISO, EDUCATION MINISTER ALADAR KOCIS, FINANCE MINISTER NICHOLAS PRUZINSKY, ECONOMICS MINISTER GAJZA MEDRICKY AND INTERIOR MINISTER ALEXANDER MACK.

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THEY WOULD BE TRIED ON A CHARGE OF COLLABORATING WITH THE NAZIS, RATHER THAN ON THE MORE SERIOUS CHARGE

OF BEING WAR CRIMINALS.

CZECHOSLOVAKS HOPE TO GET KARL HERMANN FRANK, HITLER'S "PROTECTOR" OF BOHEMIA-MORAVIA, FROM THE AMERICANS IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS. HE IS EXPECTED TO BE TRIED ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES.

JS156PEW

JUN 27 1945

ANKARA, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE TURKISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

RATIFIED YESTERDAY THE LEND LEASE AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES

IN A SESSION WHICH ALSO WAS MADE THE OCCASION OF A MEMORIAL CEREMONY

HONORING THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

JUN 27 1945

APL RASHKOVSKYS 01525 JB 820PEW

A31KX

IN LATE 1941 THE BRITISH, ANTICIPATING A JAPANESE INVASION OF THE ISLAND, SHIPPED HEAVY PUMPING EQUIPMENT FROM MIRI TO SINGAPORE. THE JAPANESE HAULED THE EQUIPMENT BACK TO MIRI AFTER SINGAPORE'S FALL AND SOON HAD THE BORNEO FIELDS BACK ON AN OPERATING BASIS. THEY DEPENDED HEAVILY ON HIGH GRADE BUNKER FUEL DRAWN FROM MIRI AND STORED IN VAST QUANTITIES IN TANK FARMS FOR USE OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY.

NOW THE TANK FARMS, THE REFINERY AT LUTONG, POWER STATIONS AND WORKSHOPS NEED RECONSTRUCTION ONCE MORE.

THE JAPANESE GARRISON OF MIRI WAS BELIEVED TO BE FALLING BACK ON KUCHING, SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES FARTHER DOWN THE WEST COAST OF BORNEO.

JQ516PCW

B57KX (OK AMBUSH FIRST) (Q)

OKINAWA BOX

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27-(AP)-SIX AMERICANS WERE KILLED BY A JAPANESE MACHINE GUN AMBUSH IN NORTHERN OKINAWA, A FLEET HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN REPORTED TODAY.

TROOPS QUICKLY MOVED IN TO WIPE OUT THIS RESISTANCE POINT.

THE 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION SOME TIME AGO WAS REPORTED SYSTEMATICALLY MOPPING UP IN NORTHERN OKINAWA, A REGION QUICKLY CAPTURED BY MARINES IN EARLY APRIL.

JQ948PCW

JUN 27 1945

DED AT MAGAMIGAHARA WERE THE KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLY PLANT AND THE MITSUBISHI PLANE FACTORY.

ASIDE FROM THE OSAKA ARMY ARSENAL, PRODUCER OF MEDIUM AND SMALL ARMS, THE OTHER TARGET AT THAT OFT-BOMBED CITY WAS THE SUMITOMO PROPELLER AND DURALUMIN FACTORY.

THE BOMBERS STRIKING AT AKASHI HIT THE KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT PLANT WHICH HAD BEEN PUT BACK INTO OPERATION AFTER PREVIOUS BOMBINGS HALTED PRODUCTION.

VX330PCW

WITH B-29S

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27-(AP)-SOUPY WEATHER HAMPERED THE GREAT FLEET OF NEARLY 500 B-29S WHICH STRUCK 10 KEY JAPANESE PLANE, GUN AND AMMUNITION PLANTS TUESDAY, ALTHOUGH SOME PILOTS AND CREWMEN OBSERVED DIRECT BOMB HITS. ONE SERGEANT SAID BOMB BLASTS IN THE SUMITOMO LIGHT METALS PLANT AT OSAKA BOUNCED SOME OF THE BIG SUPER-FORTS 400 FEETOKAW

JUN 27 1945

SUMITOMO LIGHT METALS PLANT AT OSAKA BOUNCED SOME OF THE BIG SUPER-FORTS 400 FEET.

I S/SGT.K.H.BRANDSDORF, OF (5812 SECOND PLACE, NW) WASHINGTON,D.C., DESCRIBED ONE OF THE FEW ATTACKS BY THE 50 JAPANESE FIGHTERS SIGHTED IN THE TARGET AREAS.

"LT.D.W.BARTON, THE BOMBARDIER, OPENED FIRE AS ONE JAP FIGHTER CAME IN. THE JAP PLANE PRESSED IN UNTIL HE BLEW UP RIGHT OFF OUR SUPERFORT'S TAIL," BRANSDORF SAID.

IWO-BASED MUSTANG FIGHTERS, BATTLING THE SAME ADVERSE WEATHER WHICH CAUSED MORE THAN 70 OF THE B-29S TO LAND ON IWO JIMA FOR REFUELING, SHOT DOWN TWO OF THE ENEMY INTERCEPTORS OVER THE TARGETS. MOST OTHERS APPARENTLY LINGERED OUT OF RANGE.

A FEW, HOWEVER, TRIED TO RAM THE SUPERFORTS.

SGT.NICHOLAS J.ESPOSITO, OF (1207 OGDEN AVE.) BRONX,N.Y., SAID

"ONE JAP KAMIKAZE PLANE JUST MISSED US. THIS WAS MY 33RD MISSION AND FOR A MINUTE I THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE MY LAST." JUN 27 1945

ESPOSITO, FLYING WITH TINIAN-BASED 58TH WING BOMBERS, WHICH STRUCK THE MITSUBISHI AIRCRAFT COMPANY'S KAGAMIGAHARA PLANT NEAR GIFU, REPORTED HIS BOMBARDIER SAW HITS IN AND AROUND THE PLANT.

LT.COL.CECIL BURBIN, MT.VERNON,O., GROUP FLIGHT COMMANDER IN THE STRIKE ON THE SUMITOMO LIGHT METAL INDUSTRY PLANT AT OSAKA, DESCRIBED A NARROW ESCAPE FROM RAMMING BY A SINGLE-ENGINE JAPANESE TONY FIGHTER IN THICK OVERCAST ABOVE THE TARGET.

"WE COULD BARELY SEE BEYOND OUR WINGS. AFTER WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS WE WERE BORING THROUGH THE MIST AND MET THE TONY ALMOST DIRECT HEADON. NEITHER OUR PLANE NOR THE JAP HAD A CANCE TO FIRE ALTHOUGH WE PASSED WITHIN YARDS OF ONE ANOTHER. BOTH OF US KEPT RIGHT ON GOING THROUGH THE FOG," BURBIN SAID. JUN 27 1945

LT.RAYMOND F.SHEETS, OF (1815 GREEN AVE.) BROOKLYN,N.Y., SAID HE ACTUALLY HEARD BOMBS EXPLODING IN THE SUMITOMI LIGHT METALS PLANT 20,000 FEET BELOW.

"WE COULDN'T SEE ANY FLAMES -- WE COULDN'T EVEN SEE OTHER PLANES JUST BEYOND OUR WINGTIPS," HE ADDED.

BRIG.GEN.EMMETT (ROSY) O'DONNEL'S SAIPAN-BASED 73RD WING PLANES STRUCK THE OSAKA ARMY ARSENAL, LARGEST IN JAPAN, THROUGH A THICK UNDERCAST AGAINST MEAGER FIGHTER OPPOSITION.

SGT.LOUIS W.HARTSOCK, OF (925 WEST PEARL ST.) LEBANON,IND., SAID HE SAW NINE FIGHTERS WHILE MAKING HIS BOMB RUN BUT THEY PERFORMED "SHOWY ACROBATICS" RATHER THAN PRESS ATTACKS.

FLYING IN STRONG FORCE AS AN ESCORT, IWO JIMA-BASED MUSTANGS MET POOR FIGHTING WEATHER OVER NAGOYA AND OSAKA.

ONE MUSTANG WAS LOST BUT THE PILOT WAS RESCUED AT SEA. 1945

JUN 27 1945

FJ1206ACW

(160) INDIAN

SIMLA, INDIA, JUNE 26-(AP)-A PLEA BY BRITISH VICEROY LORD WAVELL FOR A POLITICAL TRUCE SET THE STAGE TODAY FOR FORMAL DEBATE BY INDIAN LEADERS ON HIS PROPOSALS FOR REVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ADDRESSING A PRELIMINARY GATHERING OF 21 INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES YESTERDAY, WAVELL EMPHASIZED THAT THE PRESENT CONFERENCE MIGHT WELL PAVE THE WAY FOR ULTIMATE SETTLEMENT OF THE WHOLE INDIAN PROBLEM IF ALL FACTIONS "RISE ABOVE THE LEVELS OF OLD PREJUDICES AND ENMITIES OF PARTY AND SECTIONAL ADVANTAGE."

THE GATHERING DID LITTLE MORE THAN APPROVE AN AGENDA SUGGESTED BY THE VICEROY AT THE OPENING SESSION, BUT IT WAS SAID AT THE END OF THE DAY THAT PROGRESS WAS REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY.

AMONG INDIAN DEMONSTRATORS PARADING PAST THE GATES OF THE VICEROY'S ESTATE AS THE GATHERING GOT UNDER WAY, WERE MEMBERS OF THE MAHASABHA. THIS ORGANIZATION OF EXTREME ORTHODOX HINDUS OPPOSES THE WAVELL PLAN FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT IN WHICH INDIANS WOULD HOLD ALL CABINET PORTFOLIOS EXCEPT THAT OF WAR MINISTER, TO BE RETAINED BY THE VICEROY HIMSELF.

KK527AEW

ADAK, ALEUTIANS, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE NAVY TODAY PERMITTED DISCLOSURE THAT VICE ADM.FRANK JACK FLETCHER'S HEADQUARTERS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC COMMAND ARE LOCATED ON ADAK ISLAND.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS SIGNED BY COMMODORE R.E.ROBINSON, JR., OF GALVESTON, TEX., CHIEF OF STAFF TO FLETCHER.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS ALSO WERE PERMITTED TO REPORT THAT FLEET AIR WING FOUR UNITS, UNDER TACTICAL COMMAND OF CAPT.R.G.LOCKHART, OPERATE FROM ATTU, AN ALEUTIANS BASE RECAPTURED FROM THE JAPANESE IN 1943.

JUN 27 1945

JA1118PCW NM

NIGHT LEAD I.L.O.

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

QUEBEC, JUNE 26-(AP)-DEBATING THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION IN THE POSTWAR WORLD, SEVERAL MEMBERS OF ITS GOVERNING BODY EXPRESSED REGRET TODAY THAT NO SPECIFIC PROVISION FOR THE I.L.O. HAD BEEN MADE IN THE NEW WORLD SECURITY CHARTER.

TWO FACTS UNDERLAY THE DELIBERATIONS HERE: THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD OPPOSED SPECIFIC MENTION OF THE I.L.O. IN THE WORLD CHARTER, AND THAT RUSSIA IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE LABOR ORGANIZATION. RUSSIA'S MEMBERSHIP ENDED WITH HER EJECTION FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS BEFORE THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

THE DEBATE WAS ON THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNING BODY'S CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDING "SPECIAL VIGILANCE" IN CONTINUING NEGOTIATIONS ON THE PLACE THE I.L.O. IS TO HAVE IN THE NEW SECURITY BODY. THE

30.24 27939

COMMITTEE STRESSED THAT NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE AT SAN FRANCISCO WHICH WILL CONSTITUTE A BARRIER" TO FUTURE INCLUSION OF THE I.L.O.

LEON JOUHAUX, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE FRENCH WORKERS' CONFEDERATION, DECLARED THAT "THE BRUTAL AND FRANK FACT IS THAT ANY DECISION FROM WHICH THE I.L.O. IS EXCLUDED MUST BE SOCIAL RETROGRESSION.

PLEADING NOR SPECIFIC MENTION OF THE I.L.O. IN THE NEW WORLD CHARTER AND FOR RETENTION OF THE SEMI-AUTONOMOUS ROLE THE I.L.O. HAD IN ITS WORK WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, JOUHAUX DECLARED THAT THE BODY MUST NOT BE PLACED UNDER THE HEGEMONY "OF ANY OTHER ORGANIZATION, NO MATTER HOW LARGE."

SIR JOHN FORBES WATSON, DIRECTOR OF THE BRITISH EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATION, DECLARED THE I.L.O. SHOULD HAVE FIRST PLACE AMONG THE FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WORLD BODY.

BZ553PEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26-(AP)-IF BRITISH COURTS DETERMINE THAT WILLIAM JOYCE (LORD HAW HAW) IS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WILL "GRAB HIM QUICK," ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE ASSERTED TODAY.

BIDDLE TOLD A REPORTER HE WAS CONVINCED JOYCE WAS "EITHER AN AMERICAN TRAITOR OR A BRITISH TRAITOR," AND DECLARED THE UNITED STATES WOULD MOVE "IMMEDIATELY" TO BRING THE ERESTWHILE NAZI RADIO PROPAGANDIST BEFORE AN AMERICAN JURY IF HIS CLAIM OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP IS SUSTAINED.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAID EZRA POUND, AMERICAN POET UNDER INDICTMENT FOR TREASON, WAS AWAITING PASSAGE TO THE U.S. FROM ITALY. POUND IS CHARGED WITH BROADCASTING AIX PROPAGANDA.

POUND WILL BE TRIED "AT ONCE," BIDDLE SAID. HE ADDED THAT THE SAME AWAITED CONSTANCE DREXEL, AMERICAN WOMAN WHO ALSO BROADCAST OVER THE AXIS RADIO. SHE WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN AUSTRIA RECENTLY.

EG1038PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 26--THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT ADOLF HITLER'S PERSONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS OF THE REICHSCHANELLORY ARE HIDDEN IN PALENCIA IN NORTHERN SPAIN, WHERE THEY ARE NOW GUARDED BY A SPECIAL FALANGIST GARRISON.

THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY NBC, SAID A FLEET OF GERMAN PLANES BROUGHT THE RECORDS TO THE BALEARIC ISLANDS DURING THE LAST WEEK OF MARCH AND THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF APRIL. SPANISH GOVERNMENT TROOPS PICKED UP THE DOCUMENTS AND SEVERAL GERMAN INDEX SPECIALISTS WHO TRAVELLED WITH THE HITLER PAPERS, IT ADDED, AND TOOK THEM TO MADRID AND LATER PALENCIA.

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THE SECRET LEAKED OUT THROUGH A GARRULOUS GENERAL GALIAS, CHIEF OF THE MADRID AIRDROME STAFF.

HJ1035PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THE JAPANESE CABINET APPROVED THIS MORNING A MESSAGE TO THE NATION "EXPRESSING THE GOVERNMENT'S GRIM DETERMINATION TO COPE WITH THE CRITICAL WAR SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE VIRTUAL END OF THE OKINAWA BATTLE."

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JR4AEW

JUN 27 1945

NEW YORK, JUNE 26 --(AP)-- THE CENTRAL DAILY NEWS OF CHUNGKING TONIGHT DESCRIBED THE CHARTER SIGNED TODAY BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO AS "A COMPROMISE OF IDEALISM AND REALISM" AND DECLARED "WE CANNOT EXPECT A BETTER UNITED NATIONS CHARTER BECAUSE THE PRESENT CHARTER STILL IS THE BEST," A BROADCAST BY THE CHUNGKING RADIO SAID.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID "THE NEW INTERNATIONAL PEACE ORGANIZATION WILL BE ABOVE POWER POLITICS, BUT IT WILL FALL SHORT OF THE IDEAL OF A WORLD UNION. ONLY WHEN WITH SUCH UNDERSTANDING WE AWAIT THE PUBLICATION THE THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER CAN WE FULLY APPRECIATE THE SPIRIT AND ACCOMPLISHMENT" OF THE CONFERENCE.

JUN 27 1945

OWI-DH-725PEW

CHICAGO, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE CHICAGO SUN SAID IT WAS INFORMED TONIGHT THAT JOHN GRAHAM DOWLING, SUN WAR CORRESPONDENT AND SON OF EDDIE DOWLING, ACTOR-PLAYWRIGHT-PRODUCER OF NEW YORK, HAS SUFFERED A FRACTURED ANKLE IN ACTION IN THE PHILIPPINES AND IS NOW IN A MANILA HOSPITAL.

THE STORY TOLD HOW DOWLING PARACHUTED SATURDAY WITH THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION AT APARRI, ON THE NORTHERN TIP OF LUZON. DOWLING RETURNED TO THE PACIFIC THEATER RECENTLY AFTER HIS FIRST LEAVE IN MORE THAN THREE YEARS OF COVERING THE WAR IN BURMA AND THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. WHILE ON LEAVE HE AND PATSY SHAFER OF CHICAGO WERE MARRIED.

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30.24 27939

Stettinius Resigns Cabinet Post; Appointed U.S. World Peace Envoy

JUN 28 1945

TRUMAN SILENT ON REPORTS POST TO GO TO BYRNES

New Secretary of State to Be Appointed Early Next Week.

SPEAKS IN HOME TOWN

Hopes Big 3 Will Find Formula for Final Peace Treaty, He Says.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 27 —(AP) President Truman today picked Edward R. Stettinius as the United States representative to the United Nations, disclosing his immediate resignation as the Secretary of State.

He made the announcement to a home town news conference in the midst of a day of celebration welcoming him back to Independence for the first time since he entered the White House.

The President said he would announce his new Secretary of State Monday or Tuesday, probably Tuesday, but he laughed off attempts of reporters to have him verify reports he had James F. Byrnes in mind for the post.

At one point, the President said the man he would name was not now in government, a description which would fit Byrnes.

Lauds Stettinius' Work

The President made public a letter, dated today at Independence, in which he praised Stettinius' work at the post-war security conference which closed yesterday, and told him he wanted him to take the leadership in building "a solid structure of peace" from the charter completed this week at San Francisco.

The President said Stettinius had agreed to accept nomination as American representative of the United Nations organization when it comes into being, serving as United States member of the security council and chairman of the United States delegation in the larger general assembly.

Capitol hill sources long have forecast Stettinius' transfer to an important United Nations post, and the appointment of Byrnes, former South Carolina senator, Supreme Court justice and war mobilizer, as his successor.

Senate Gets Charter Monday

The President also disclosed, under questioning that:

1. He will present the charter to the Senate formally Monday and ask its immediate ratification although he said he had not made up his mind whether to do so in person.

2. Stettinius will serve as his "personal representative" in supervising the work of the United States members of the preparatory commission pending formal ratification of the charter and his nomination as United States representative to the United Nations.

Stettinius, at his own request, the President said, will pass up the "Big Three" meeting near Berlin next month, representing the President during Senate hearings on the charter.

The letter was the President's first flat statement that his conference with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, "will take place next month."

3. He is flying back to Washington Sunday, arriving at 2 p. m., if the "Sacred Cow," as his big C-54 airliner is called, stays in the air. Stettinius' resignation, offered immediately after the death of former President Roosevelt, is effective today. He is accepting the offer of the new appointment, the President said, and it is the highest post in the girt of the government.

The SanFrancisco conference, for which he asked Stettinius to stay at his post as chairman of the United States delegation there, "has now fulfilled its purpose," the President said, "you have every reason to be proud of your part in this achievement from the beginning."

President Addresses Home Town Rally

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 27 —(AP) President Truman told a whistling cheering home town rally tonight he hoped the "Big Three" meeting next month would find a formula for a final peace treaty that "will insure the peace for generations to come."

Speaking at a homecoming rally a few hours after he announced that he had picked Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as United States representative to the United Nations, accepting his resignation as Secretary of State immediately, the President declared he looked upon the Big Three meeting as one of a series of ordeals he has faced.

He saw two jobs ahead of him, to win the war and "find a peace that will work."

"That is all I shall devote my time to from now on," he declared and the upwards of 12,000 people who jammed the Latter Day Saints auditorium cheered lustily.

Greeted by Southern Yell

The President, greeted by a tremendous southern yell as he walked in the auditorium with a happy smile to meet more than half the population of Independence, was introduced by Mayor Roger T. Sermon with the simple words:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I give you our friend and neighbor, the President of the United States."

He has faced many ordeals of late, the President said, beginning with his nomination for the vice presidency last July "over my protest" when he had to face the Democratic National committee for a speech."

The next ordeal he said was when he was summoned to the White House last April to be notified by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt that the former President had died.

"I thought that the President had returned from Warm Springs to attend the funeral of Bishop Atwood, for which he was an honorary pallbearer," the President said.

When Mrs. Roosevelt told him of the President's passing, he continued, "you can understand how I felt when I knew that it was necessary for me to assume that great burden—I think a greater burden than any man has ever been called on to assume."

Tells of Other Ordeals

Other ordeals, he continued, meant facing Congress with a program and yesterday's appearance before delegates to the United Nations conference.

And now, he said, he had come home to face his friends and neighbors "who expect impossible things of me—I shall attempt, as I have before, in other crises, to do my best, but don't expect too much of me."

Then he discussed his forthcoming meeting with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, asserting:

"I have another ordeal facing me in the so-called Big Three meeting when we will attempt the preliminaries of a peace treaty which we hope will insure the peace for a generation to come.

"We can't afford to have spilled the blood of the cream of the manhood of all the United Nations without a just reward. We can't allow that expenditure of life to have been in vain."

He said he needed and wanted the help of all the people.

Quits as Secretary of State For Post in United Nations

JUN 28 1945

Truman Reveals Stettinius Will Head U. S. Sections of Security Organization— No Successor Named Yet.

Independence, Mo., June 27 (A. P.).—President Truman announced today that he had accepted the resignation of Edward R. Stettinius Jr. as Secretary of State and was appointing him as American representative of the Post-war Security Council and chairman of the United States delegation in its general assembly.

The President announced that he would appoint a successor to Stettinius as State Secretary next Monday or Tuesday, but laughed off attempt of reporters to make him say it would be James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.

Independence, Mo., June 27 (A. P.).—President Truman came back home today to a welcome he will never forget from thousands of Independence and Kansas City neighbors who shouted, "Hey, Harry!" until their throats were hoarse.

His gray head bared to the summer sun, the home town boy who went to the White House acknowledged greetings with a happy wave of his hand. Standing in the rear of his open car, a grin on his face a mile wide, he rode like a conqueror through the streets so familiar to his earlier struggles as a farmer, soldier, haberdasher and small-town politician.

Throughout the eighteen-mile ride from the airport to the two-story white frame Little White House where Mrs. Truman awaited him the crowd waved and called him Harry, as the folks around always have, and as he says he wants them to do. And to most of the folks who met him at the Fairfax airport in Kansas City, the President responded by calling their first names, too.

The folks were proud as peacocks and the home-town boy who made good beamed as proudly.

No Bands Drown the Cheers.

Mayor Roger Sermon headed the official greeting party which had persuaded the President to agree to the parade provided there were no bands. The only music his ears wanted to hear was the cheering voices of the people who knew him best.

His daughter Margaret boarded the presidential plane when it landed at 1:30 P. M., Central war time, after waiting for nearly an hour the arrival of her "Dad." His brother, J. Vivian Truman, rode beside the President and his daughter.

The President was pretty-well fagged out by the time he reached his recently-remodeled summer White House, from the terrific heat and the glare of the sun on his deeply-tanned face.

It was the third parade for the President this week. He was cheered by thousands at Portland, Ore., Monday on a ninety-mile tour through the city, and flew into San Francisco to receive a thunderous welcome from upward of 250,000 persons that afternoon.

Spent Night at Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City, June 27 (A. P.). —The President rested at the Hotel Utah here last night after flying in from San Francisco, where he called for action now to make the international peace charter a living thing.

The President had planned to fly the charter back to Washington with him, but the last signature had not been affixed before he flew out of San Francisco immediately after his speech.

Secretary Ross said the charter would be flown to Washington in time for its submission to the Senate on Monday. There still was speculation that the President might make a dramatic personal appeal to the Senate on that day.

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Text of Truman's Speech

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 27 (AP).—The complete text of President Truman's address tonight:

Mr. Mayor, friends and neighbors, and fellow citizens:

I faced the National Democratic Convention in Chicago last July when I was nominated for Vice-President of the United States under my protest—a terrible ordeal, I thought. I was presiding over the Senate one day in April when I had a conference with the Speaker of the House of Representatives and I was instructed to call the White House, which I did. Mr. Early, the Presidential secretary, told me that he wanted to see me at the White House as quickly and as quietly as I could get there. I thought that the President had come back to Washington from Warm Springs, Ga., to attend the funeral of Bishop Atwood. He was listed as an honorary pallbearer at the Bishop's funeral.

I arrived at the White House, was escorted to Mrs. Roosevelt's study, and she informed me that the President had passed away. Well, you can understand how I felt at that moment. It was necessary for me to assume a burden greater, I think, than any man has assumed in the history of the world—a tremendous burden. We called a meetting of the Cabinet. I was sworn in as President of the United States, and after attending the funeral of the late President it was my duty to address the Congress of the United States, 531 of the most critical gentlemen in the United States of America, and to state to them what, if anything,

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I proposed to do as President of the United States.

Yesterday I had to face the delegates of fifty nations who had met in San Francisco to prepare a charter for world peace—a terrible ordeal. All these things I am telling you about—and now I have to face and thank the people at home, who are expecting impossible things of me.

I shall attempt, as I have attempted in these other crises, to meet your expectations, but don't expect too much of me. I must have your help and your support.

There are two things that I accomplish as rPesident of the United States. The first one is tot win the war with Japan—and we are wininng it. The next one is to win a peace.

The first step toward the winwinning of that peace has been accomplished at San Francisco. We made the first step following a preliminary step by Woodrow Wilson and a follow-up by his great successor, Franklin Roosevelt.

I have another ordeal to face in the meetitng of the so-called Big Three some time next month in which we shall discuss the preliminaries for a final peace treaty which we hope will maintain the peace of the world for generations to come.

We can't afford to have spilled this blood and tears and sweat—all the young men who are the cream of our population, the cream of the population of Russia and Great Britain and our other allies. We mustn't under any circumstances allow that expenditure of lives and treasure to be made in vain. I am telling you all these things to let you know exactly what the responsibilities of your chief executive are. He can't assume tthose responsibilities unless he has the wholehearted support of you. I believe I have that support here in Jackson County.

From the way the people acted in San Francisco and in the great State of Washington and in Portland, Oregon, and Salt Lake Citq last night, I think all the people of the United States are just as anxious as I am to have a peace that will work. That is a big job. No. 1—Win the war with Japan. No. 2—Win a peace that will work. That is all I shall devote my time to from now on.

I can't tell you how much I appreciate this demonstration on the part of my people at home. Time and again I have tried to fill this great auditorium. This is the first time I have ever succeeded.

I can't tell you how very much I appreciate it. I am going to spend the next two or three days in Jackson County trying my best, with all the handicaps which a President of the United States has, to enjoy myself with you as I formerly did from the time I was county judge until I was President of the United States.

Thank you very much.

Stettinius Vows To Do His Best In New Job

Washington, June 27 (AP)—Ex-Secretary of State Stettinius today pledged "everything that is within me" toward fulfillment of the lasting peace envisaged in the United Nations Charter.

In a statement issued shortly after President Truman announced, at Independence, Mo., his designation as United States representative on the postwar security council and chairman of the United States delegation in the United Nations general assembly, Stettinius said:

"I am deeply grateful to the President for his generous appraisal of what I have done. As Chief Executive of our country he has guided our course with a sure hand and his leadership was essential to the success of the San Francisco conference.

"The President has accepted my resignation as Secretary of State and asked me to accept nomination as the representative of the United States to the United Nations when the organization comes into being. I have accepted. I shall continue to give everything that is within me toward fulfilling in action the promise of lasting peace which is now embodied in the United Nations Charter."

Stettinius Back in Capital

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Senate Committee on Hand to Greet Delegation From San Francisco.

Washington, June 27 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Stettinius and other members of the United States delegation to the San Francisco conference were enthusiastically welcomed back to Washington today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The committee, which Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), one of the returning delegates, heads, motored from the capitol to the airport nearly an hour before the world charter shapers flew in from the west coast.

Arriving in the same plane that brought Stettinius were Connally and Mrs. Connally, Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), British Ambassador Lord Halifax, Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, Brazilian Foreign Minister Pedro Leao Velloso, and Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College, only woman on the American delegation at UNCIO.

"We have completed the United Nations' charter," Stettinius said on his arrival. "We have just begun to make a United Nations peace.

Seeks Ratification.

"The next step is ratification of the charter by the United States and a sufficient number of other countries to bring the world organization into being and set it to work. This cannot come too soon."

Another plane brought in Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller and a number of Latin American officials. Dr. Wellington Koo, head of the Chinese delegation, also accompanied the party.

The Army Air Forces Band struck up "The Stars and Stripes Forever" as the passengers stepped down from the ships. On hand to greet them in addition to the entire Senate Foreign Relations Committee, were Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, and Assistant Secretaries Will Clayton, William Philips, and Julius C. Holmes.

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When Senators Connally and Vandenberg reached the Senate floor at 12:30 P. M., after nine weeks in San Francisco, they were greeted with a burst of applause.

Democrats rushed over to shake Republican Vandenberg's hand, Republicans skirted the aisles to do the same with Democrat Connally and the two delegates were congratulated all around for their work at the United Nations conference.

The Senate took an immediate recess.

Quick Ratification Predicted.

Senator Connally predicted that the Senate will ratify the charter after two to four weeks of debate and with not more than ten votes in opposition. He swung immediately into preparations to speed consideration of the international instrument. He issued a summons for a special meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee for Saturday morning. At that time the group will decide when to start the committee hearings and the manner in which they will be conducted.

Connally told reporters he didn't want to leave the impression that the charter would be "railroaded" through the committee or the Senate without opportunity for full discussion. "But," he added, "I don't want to see the Senate dilly-dally, shilly-shally and honey-swuggle all through July and August just because some members want to make speeches for consumption back home."

Morgenthau Is Next in Line In Presidential Succession

1945

WASHINGTON, June 27 — (AP) Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., became next in line for the presidency today as the result of the resignation of Secretary of State Stettinius.

The presidential succession law of 1886 provides that in case of the death or "inability" of the President, Vice President, and Secretary of State, the Presidency shall pass to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Grew Acting Secretary

Morgenthau will be next in line until a successor to Stettinius is appointed and takes office. Meantime Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew will serve as Acting Secretary of State. That does not put Grew in the line of Presidential succession because the 1886 law limits the succession to persons who have been confirmed by the Senate as cabinet officers.

President Truman has recommended that the 1886 law be changed to put the Speaker of the Houes next in line after the Vice President. Legislation embodying this proposal was approved by the House Judiciary committee today on a 10 to 9 vote but veteran legislators expressed doubt it ever will become law.

Byrnes May Get Job

On every hand tonight, predictions were heard that the new Secretary of State, to be named by President Truman next week, would be James F. Byrnes, former Senator, Supreme Court Justice and Director of War Mobilization.

Many Democratic party leaders were known to have felt that some one with a more extensive experience in party and national affairs than Stettinius should be in the top cabinet position which would lead to the Presidency if anything happened to Truman. This feeling was believed to be a major reason why the President accepted the Stettinius resignation.

Discussion of the position of "heir apparent" had intensified in recent days after it was disclosed that Mr. Truman was planning to leave the country soon to confer with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin in Germany.

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Quick Approval of Charter Is Demanded by Stettinius

WASHINGTON, June 27,—(AP) Secretary of State Stettinius today called for quick Senate approval of the United Nations charter and Senator Connally (D-Tex) predicted it would be ratified in a few weeks with no more than ten "Nay" votes.

Stettinius, Connally, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) and other delegates arrived from San Francisco in a giant Army transport plane. They were greeted by a cheering crowd of 200 officials and other welcomers.

"We have completed the charter," Stettinius said in a prepared statement. "We have just begun to make a United Nations peace. The next step is ratification of the charter by the United States and a sufficient number of other countries to bring the world organization into being and set it to work. That cannot come too soon if we are to realize the hope which the San Francisco charter has given to the world."

Four Weeks Debate Likely

At a news conference later, Connally predicted ratification would come after two to four weeks of debate. He has called the Senate Foreign Relations committee, of which he is chairman, to a session Saturday morning to arrange hearings.

There'll be no railroading, Connally emphasized, but he added:

"I don't want to see the Senate dilly-dally, shilly-shally and honey-swuggle all through July and August just because some members want to make speeches for consumption back home."

He has prepared a preliminary report on the charter which he will present to the Senate tomorrow in a 30-minute speech. Possibly previewing that effort, he told the news conference:

"The United States can not live in a cellophane wrapper that will exclude war. It didn't keep us out of war in '17, and it didn't keep us out of this world war.

Charter Not Perfect

"Nobody claims this charter is perfect, impeccable. But if it stops one war it will justify its existence and the trouble we've gone to establish it."

He said he thought most of the senators had kept up with the debate at San Francisco, had read the charter, and had made up their minds.

"Of course some minds can be unmade," he added thoughtfully.

There will be efforts made to write in reservations in the Senate, he predicted, but seemed confident all of them would fail. There is no need for reservations, he declared; the charter is clear and unambiguous.

He said he did not think there would be any great opposition to the provision calling for the use of force to settle disputes.

"I'd like to stress that the use of armed force is only a last resort under the charter," he said.

"I hope it will always be reluctantly employed. We undertook in the charter to provide for all peaceful and pacific measures short of armed force. We tried to league together might and right.

"Those senators who believe we ought to tread our pathway alone will vote against the charter, of course.

"Those who believe in cooperating with other nations in this shrinking world of ours will vote for it."

TRUMAN SPURS MOVE FOR QUICK RATIFICATION

Tells Delegates Sentiment in U. S. Favors Early Charter Approval.

SIGNING ABOUT COMPLETED

President Delivers Urgent Plea to Parley to Make World Peace Plan a Living Thing.

San Francisco, June 27 (A. P.).—A movement to win the quickest possible ratification for the United Nations charter grew

among conference delegates today. It was spurred on by President Truman's urgent plea to make the new world peace plan "a living thing."

"I am sure," he told the delegates of fifty nations here, "that the overwhelming sentiment of the people of my country and of their representatives in the Senate is in favor of immediate ratification."

An Associated Press poll which reached twenty-six of the delegations showed that twenty of the twenty-six expect their nations to ratify the charter this year.

Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) left by plane last night to return directly to the capital. Connally will report to the Senate tomorrow and Vandenberg will speak on Friday.

Secretary of State Stettinius also left for Washington with top State Department officials last night. Ahead of him is the task of leading the array of witnesses on world organization who will appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Commission to Be Formed.

Stettinius left Leo Pasvolsky, an assistant and ranking American expert on the United Nations organization, here to attend an organization meeting of the United Nations Preparatory Commission today. This commission, including representatives of all fifty nations, will have its regular headquarters in London, will prepare for the creation of the United Nations organization and recommend a site for permanent headquarters.

Mr. Truman witnessed the signing of the charter by the American delegation. The United States delegation signed in thirty-eighth place.

The President and Stettinius then went immediately into the final conference session in San Francisco's red and gold opera house, and the signing by the remaining twelve nations was suspended until after Stettinius had rapped the final gavel at 5:29 P. M. Pacific war time.

Adjournment had no effect on the signing, and in fact, it will actually be completed in Washington since only English and French texts were available today and Chinese, Spanish and Russian are still to come. Guatemala was the last to sign here, at 7:20 P. M. Pacific war time.

Mr. Truman was preceded on the rostrum by ten speakers, the delegation chiefs of the United States, Russia, Britain, China, France, Mexico, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Czecho-Slovakia and South Africa.

President Stresses Unity.

President Truman, making his first formal appearance on the international stage, stressed the effectiveness of Allied unity in achieving victory over Germany and prospective victory over Japan.

He brought the historic assemblage of fifty United Nations to a close with the declaration that it had "created a great instrument for peace and security and human progress in the world."

But now the world must use it, the President said, otherwise: "We shall betray all those who have died in order that we might meet here in freedom and safety to create it."

As Chief Executive of the United States, he promised that the charter of a new world organization dedicated to preservation of peace will be sent to the Senate "at once." Likewise, he urged speedy ratification by other nations.

Throughout his address ran the theme that the charter of the new world league is only an instrument, a machine that was built from universal desires that never again shall the world be engulfed in war. It isn't perfect, Mrs. Truman said, and there must be a will among nations to use it well. But like the American Constitution, the President asserted, it can be improved through the years.

Sees Strong Foundations.

"Upon all of us, in all our countries," the President said, "is now laid the duty of transforming into action these words which you have written. Upon our decisive action rests the hope of those who have fallen, those now living, those yet unborn—the hope for a world of free countries—with decent standards of living—which will work and co-operate in a friendly civilized community of nations.

"This new structure of peace is rising upon strong foundations."

"Let us not fail to grasp this supreme chance to establish a worldwide rule of reason—to create an enduring peace under the guidance of God."

With this new charter, Mr. Truman said, the world can start looking ahead toward a time when all worthy humans may live decently as free people.

He emphasized, however, that forces of tyranny and reaction would attempt to split asunder the United Nations. To divide and conquer, he said, was, and still is, the aim of the Axis. But he predicted it would fail in the future as in the past.

Praises Conference.

Addressing conference delegates directly for a moment, the President told them they had assembled at the Golden Gate nine weeks ago with the high hopes and confidence of peace-loving people the world over. He added:

"Their confidence in you has been justified.

"Their hope for your success has been fulfilled.

"The charter of the United Nations which you have just signed is a solid structure upon which we can build a better world. History will honor you for it. Between the victory in Europe and the final victory in Japan, in this most destructive of all wars, you have won a victory against war itself."

The charter, Mr. Truman said, was the result of a spirit of give-and-take, of tolerance of the views and interests of others. It was proof, he declared, that nations, like men, can find common ground on which to stand.

"If we had had this charter a few years ago—and above all, the will to use it—millions now dead would be alive," the President asserted. "If we should falter in the future in our will to use it, millions now living will surely die."

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Speaks of Co-operation.

He spoke of the co-operation which had guided the Allies to victory over Germany and remarked that out of the conflict had come powerful military nations fully trained and equipped for war. But he had words of reassurance for lesser Powers:

The great nations, he said, have "no right to dominate the world." Rather, he said, it is their duty to assume responsibility for leadership toward a world of peace.

"That is why," Mr. Truman said, "we have here resolved that power and strength shall be used not to wage war, but to keep the world at peace, and free from the fear of war."

It must be recognized, he continued, that no one nation, no group of nations, can or should expect any special privilege which harms any other nations.

Would Share Security.

"If any nation would keep security for itself," he said, "it must be ready and willing to share security with all. That is the price which each nation will have to pay for world peace. Unless we are all willing to pay that price no organization for world peace can accomplish its purpose.

"And what a reasonable price that is!"

In calling on all member nations for speed in ratification, Mr. Truman said:

"There is a time for making plans—and there is a time for action. The time for action is now! Let us, therefore, each in his own nation and according to its own way, seek immediate approval of this charter—and make it a living thing."

Two former American Presidents received repeated acclaim at the final session of the conference.

Almost every one of the speakers, before paying tribute to President Harry S. Truman on the platform above them, gave thanks first to Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

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Delegates Hold Last Meeting in San Francisco

Set Up Committee of 14 to Start United Nations When Charter Is Ratified

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27 (AP).—Delegates of fifty United Nations took steps toward getting the world security organization into operation today as they met for the last time by the Golden Gate.

They formally agreed to set up an executive committee of fourteen to sit in London, probably beginning the first week in August. The committee will get ready for the birth of the peace agency, to take place when enough countries have ratified the charter signed here.

It is hoped by delegates to the now-ended United Nations Conference that this will be before the end of the year. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, upon his return to Washington, predicted that the United States will approve the treaty in two to four weeks. Other nations are expected to follow quickly.

Meanwhile, delegates poured out of San Francisco. Most of the leaders had already left, but two of the big five delegation chiefs attended the meeting today which arranged for the interim committee.

They were Russian Ambassador Andrei Gromyko and Joseph Paul-Boncour of France.

State Department adviser Leo Pasvolsky presided over the meeting, on the motion of Herbert Evatt, of Australia.

Mr. Evatt, who led the small powers through their stormy fight against the large-nation veto over peace enforcement decisions of the world organization, got in a final lick.

He said he was glad to see the change of atmosphere in the committee room where much of the battle took place and which he has christened "Madison Square Garden."

"It augurs well for the future," Mr. Evatt said.

Dmitri Z. Manuilsky, of the Ukraine, retorted good naturedly that if those walls had seen a lot of agitation, it was Mr. Evatt who had caused it.

"That's true," Mr. Evatt replied, "but you and your colleagues did your bit. Anyway, it's a happy ending."

That was the keynote of the session, and all decisions were approved unanimously.

The committee decided to send all the conference documents—estimated at twenty tons—to Britain in preparation for the meeting. The definite date will be fixed by the United Kingdom in consultation with the other thirteen countries.

They are Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Iran, Mexico, the Netherlands, Russia, the United States and Yugoslavia.

The committee, Mr. Pasvolsky said afterward, will call the preparatory commission—which consists of all fifty nations represented at San Francisco—into session as soon as the charter takes effect.

In the mean time, its job is to get ready for the first meetings, work on the dissolution of the old League of Nations, recommend a home for the new peace agency, get plans fixed for setting up the permanent secretariat and send out nominations for candidates to the International Court of Justice.

Delegates wandered out of their last meeting to an empty, unpoliced street. They exchanged a few final farewells, then set off to join their colleagues who have already started home in search of quick ratification to turn the document written in San Francisco into a live, going concern.

There's Only 1 Official Signed Copy Of Charter

San Francisco, June 27 (AP). There is only one official, signed copy of the United Nations World Security Charter.

Although newsreels will show delegates signing two large volumes at yesterday's closing session of the United Nations conference, the Charter consists of one handsomely bound book. The other volume which delegates signed at the same table was the interim document authorizing the preparatory commission to set up the world organization.

The Charter will remain in custody of the United States delegation until the London meeting of the world council several months hence.

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CHARTER BEARS WORLD EMBLEM

San Francisco, June 27 (A. P.).—The United Nations charter and the preparatory commission document are inscribed with an emblem showing a North Pole projection of the world, surrounded by two branches of laurel.

The same emblem was used on the conference buttons, distributed to delegates and the press. A large reproduction was hoisted on the backdrop curtain during the signature ceremony.

State Department officials said that it hasn't been officially accepted yet as the emblem of the United Nations—but it's on the books.

STUDY OF CHARTER URGED

Dr. Lewis Believes it Should Be Mandatory in All Schools

New York, June 27—(AP)—Study of the United Nations Charter should be made mandatory in all schools, Dr. William Mather Lewis, retiring president of Lafayette College, Easton, believes.

"The San Francisco Conference, Dumbarton Oaks and the others will mean nothing if we don't get the idea of international co-operation down to the common people," he asserted yesterday. "That is what we will have to seek through education."

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POLISH CHIEFS REACH CAPITAL

Task In Warsaw Is To Complete New Regime

London, June 27 (AP)—Polish leaders who organized a new Polish government of national unity at Moscow reached Warsaw today to complete the regime, and predicted a "better, greater Poland," a Warsaw broadcast announced.

The group included Boleslaw Bierut, president of the Polish national council; Edward B. Osubka-Morawski, premier of the Lublin government; Wladislaw Gomulka, first deputy premier; Wladislaw Koernik, M. Kolodziej, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former premier of the London Polish government, and Jan Stanczyk, former minister of labor in the London regime.

Plenty Of Work

The broadcast said Bierut declared "the solution of the Polish question will foster the unity of the great powers," and that "every decent Pole will work for Poland. There is plenty of work to be done."

Mikolajczyk, the radio added, said "I believe we will all pull together to build a better, greater Poland, and heal the wounds dealt her by war."

Earlier, the London Polish Government said Meczislaw Thugut, who had been minister of interior under Mikolajczyk, had refused an appointment as minister of posts and telegraph in the new Warsaw government.

A spokesman for the London group said Wincenty Witos, 71-year-old Peasant party leader, might also refuse to join. Witos had been designated for a position in the Presidium or executive council.

Exiles Claim Army

The London group, in a message addressed to all Poles, asserted it would remain Poland's lawful government "even when recognition (by Allied governments) will be withdrawn," and said it had the full support of the Polish armed forces.

Terming the new Warsaw government "a self-appointed political body composed of Communists and foreign agents," the London Poles said "the future fate of the Poles will not be alike everywhere. While most will suffer in Poland the cruel realities of a police regime, others will remain in the free world to be spokesmen of

those who must remain mute."

"Free and unfettered elections," the statement declared, are impossible in Poland "as long as the Soviet forces and Soviet political police remain in Poland, as long as there is no freedom of polititcal life, of the press, of assembly and association, and as long as the iron screen separating Poland from the world is not lifted."

'Unintelligent Stubbornness'

It added that the London Polish Government was "charged with lack of political acumen and unintelligent stubbornness. No one could expect, however, that the Polish nation should commit suicide in the name of alleged reasonableness and on top of that should besmirch its good name."

[A Polish Telegraph Agency dispatch from Londor said the Polish journalists' federation had appealed to American and British newspaper organizatons to defend "the principle of freedom of the press in Poland and to demand that Allied journalists be permitted to enter Poland to report objectively present conditions in the country."]

CHURCHILL LAUDS U. S. WAR EFFORT

WITH CHURCHILL'S CAMPAIGN TOUR, June 27 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill today paid new tribute to America's contribution to the British war effort and said the United States "sent millions of pounds worth of munitions all through this war without making any charge for it."

Speaking at Blackburn in Yorkshire, Churchill said America's action was a "noble deed on the part of a great people which never can be absent from our minds and never will be forgotten in the future."

Churchill, on a vote-chasing swing through Northern England also disagreed "with the view that we were nearly finished or finished in 1941," maintaining on the contrary that "we were getting stronger every day." Yesterday Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery told American soldiers at Wiesbaden that in 1941 Britain "was finished and you came along and gave us a helping hand."

The British not only stood alone and saved themselves, Churchill said, but gave time "for the mighty forces of Russia and the overwhelming strength of the United States to be gathered all together so that they could roll forward upon the enemy."

Britain's torrid election campaign meanwhile stirred the traditionally staid Britons to frequent rowdyism. They were throwing things at candidates, sabotaging their automobiles, tearing down posters, heckling orators and trying to jam their loudspeaker systems.

Even Churchill had been subjected to repeated heckling. At one place hecklers tried to tear down his amplifying system when he taunted them: "You haven't much chance against me with my microphone, have you?"

A milk bottle was heaved last night through the window of a car carrying Brendan Bracken, first lord of the admiralty, as he was leaving a conservative party rally in London.

MONTGOMERY CONTRADICTED BY CHURCHILL

Prime Minister Disagrees With Field Marshal Over U. S. Aid.

BRITAIN WASN'T THROUGH

Adds 'We Have Raised Ourselves Into the Very Van of the Conquering Nations.'

Bradford, England, June 27 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill disagreed today with "the view that we were nearly finished or finished in 1941," and declared that, as a matter of fact, "we were getting stronger every day." Field-Marshall Sir Bernard Montgomery told a group of American officers and enlisted men at Wiesbaden, Germany, yesterday that Britain was finished in 1941 and could not possibly have survived without American aid.

Churchill made his statement at this northern city, where, along with the cities of Halifax, Burnley, Blackburn and Preston, his electioneering campaign carried him today. At Preston the Prime Minister was scheduled to speak on behalf of his son, Major Randolph Churchill, who is trying for one of two seats in that district.

Van of Conquering Nations.

At Halifax, Churchill told his listeners that "We should flatter ourselves if we thought we were as enormous, or in many ways as powerful, a nation as either of our great Allies; we are not, but with the unity, firmness of character, moderation of behavior in every way and with stable laws of policy, we have raised ourselves by the storm of war into the very van of the conquering nations, and, by these qualities of British and Yorkshire character, we shall continue to march forward at the head of the nation."

Explaining why he felt it necessary for the Labor party leader, Clement R. Attlee, to be present at the Big Three meeting in Berlin next month, Churchill said: "I do not feel strong enough at the moment to speak for Britain with the decided voice I could do before Parliament dissolved. Unless I receive from you your mandate and full uncompromising expression of your confidence, I, or any one else in my position, will speak with weakened voice in the councils of the world."

Churchill asked the crowds at Bradford, who had been waiting three hours for his arrival, to excuse him for speaking with his hat on, the first time he has done it. "I don't want to catch a cold," he explained, "from such a warm welcome."

British Mines Sank 1,000 Ships

LONDON, June 27 (AP).—The Admiralty reported today that British-laid mines sank or damaged an estimated 1,000 Axis vessels during the war. More than 250,000 mines were laid.

BOTTLE HURLED AT BRACKEN

Rowdyism is Committed Against Other British Candidates

London, June 27—(AP)—A milk bottle was hurled through the window of Brendan Bracken's car last night as the First Lord of the Admiralty, seeking re-election as a Conservative, was leaving a London campaign meeting described by newspapers as "the rowdiest yet held in the constituency."

A. V. Alexander, Bracken's Laborite predecessor as First Lord, said he almost missed the deadline for filing his nomination because someone had tampered with the carburetor of his automobile. The car of Sir William Beveridge, Liberal author of the social security plan, also broke down mysteriously while he was en route to a speaking engagement.

U. S. CLOSING BRITISH BASES

Draining England Rapidly of Both American Men and Materiel

London, June 27—(AP)—United States military installations in Great Britain are being closed down rapidly and the British Isles are rapidly being drained of both American men and materiel, Brigadier General E. F. Koenig, American commander of the United Kingdom base, announced today.

Koenig said at a press conference that there are now only about 350,000 tons of American materiel here, compared with 1,400,000 tons on March 15.

The general said he would not tolerate any destruction of materiel, and toward that end had issued an order today prohibiting soldiers from destroying even their personal property.

Holland To Insist On Full Reparations

London, June 27 (AP)—A Dutch policy of insistence on full reparations from Germany and a determined purge of former Nazis in the political and economic reconstruction of the Netherlands was outlined tonight by Premier William Shermerhorn in a radio broadcast.

The recently appointed Premier said prosecution of the war against Japan was "the foremost task of the new Cabinet."

Holland is preparing the biggest festival in 50 years for Queen Wilhelmina who will return to Amsterdam tomorrow. The city will take a holiday to celebrate the return of the Queen who left her country after the Germans came, and fled to England to continue the fight.

STALIN GENERALISSIMO

LONDON, June 27 — (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that the supreme court had elevated Premier Marshal Stalin to the newly created rank of generalissimo.

The rank was created by the Presidium yesterday to be awarded "for especially outstanding services to the motherland in directing all the armed forces of the state in the time of war." Stalin was given four new decorations at the time.

ONLY 245,000 YANKS REMAIN IN ENGLAND

LONDON, June 27—(AP) Only 245,000 American troops still remain in Britain, compared with more than 2,000,000 last January, Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, commander of the United Kingdom base, said today.

American material here now totals about 350,000 tons, compared with 1,400,000 tons on March 15, he said, and the number of American wounded in United Kingdom hospitals has been reduced to less than 12,000 from a peak of 120,000.

No destruction of material will be tolerated, Koenig said, adding he had ordered soldiers not to destroy even their personal property.

British Reported Berlin Bound

London, June 27 (A. P.).—The BBC, in an English broadcast to Europe, said that "British troops and armor formed today to start the march to Berlin," where they will join with Russians and Americans in occupying the German capital. There was no confirmation from other quarters, and the broadcast was not repeated in BBC's home or overseas programs.

Russians Hope To Clear North American Theory

London, June 27 (AP)—A Russian archaeological expedition from Leningrad is now en route to the Chukotka Peninsula in Siberia just opposite Alaska to do excavation work expected to "clarify many questions in connection with the population of North America," the Moscow radio said today.

There long has been a theory that prehistoric North Americans migrated from the Asiatic mainland across a landbridge since vanished into the Bering Sea.

Command In Germany Created By Frenchmen

Paris, June 27 (AP)—The French Government announced today the creation of a French command in Germany to be headed by Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny and to be responsible directly to General de Gaulle.

The announcement said this command would represent the Provisional French Government in all relations with the Allies in Germany, and would include a member of the permanent inter-Allied coordination council, a commander of French occupation troops, a military administrator and economic and political advisers.

German Gets U. S. Permit to Publish Paper

Retired Printer in Aachen Told to Run His Weekly on Democratic Principles

PARIS, June 27 (AP).—Heinrich Hollands, sixty, a composing room foreman who retired and lived on his small pension through the entire Nazi regime, received the first conditional license today to publish a German newspaper in the American and British occupation zones.

His weekly is the Aachener Nachrichten," of Aachen. It has been published since Jan. 24, first by Psychological Warfare Division personnel and gradually by German employees under P. W. D. supervision. Its circulation has grown to 50,000.

Hollands now is permitted to publish has newspaper subject to scrutiny after publication. His license can be revoked at the first violation of the democratic principles laid down for him.

Brigadier General Robert A. McClure, chief of the psychological Warfare Division, told Hollands: "If, through your sincere effort and your integrity, you succeed in producing an honest democratic newspaper which is of service to your community, you can look forward to the day when all restrictions will be removed and your newspaper becomes the model for an eventual free press all over Germany."

Two previous candidates to publish newspapers in Aachen were rejected because of associations with the Nazis.

Hollands retired as mechanical superintendent of a pre-Nazi Aachen newspaper shortly before Hitler took power.

U.S. MAY KEEP RULE OVER SAAR COAL

France, who will Occupy Zone, says Americans are Doing Job Well

Paris, June 27—(AP)—Although France has announced that her occupation zone will include the Saar basin, which she long has held vital to her industry, there are authoritative indications that the Americans will continue to supervise the Saar coal production.

For one thing, as Economic Minister Rene Pleven points out, the Americans are doing the job with remarkable efficiency, and France needs every ton of coal she can get. get.

In the second place, as long as the American army remains in charge the workers are assured of adequate food.

"Food is half the trick," says Pleven. "You can feed Parisians vegetables, but men can't mine on them."

At present, the number of workers in the Saar — normally 49,000 — stands at 15,000 after reaching a low of 8,000. Plans are under way to increase this to 35,000, using prisoners of war.

France now is getting 20,000 tons of the basin's present monthly coke production of about 134,000 tons — 11 per cent of the pre-war average. The rest of it goes to American military uses or back into mine operations.

France's outlook for the coming winter, so far as fuel is concerned, is not bright.

Since liberation France has brought her coal production up to 2,850,000 tons a month — about three-fourths of what it was under the German occupation and roughly two-thirds of pre-war normal.

The output will not suffice to cover industrial needs, even with none left over for home heating.

French-Spanish Trade Relations Are Halted

Paris, June 27 (AP)—All commercial relations between France and Spain have been halted completely, it was learned tonight, and diplomatic relations between the two countries have grown more tenuous.

The French News Agency announced that negotiations for renewal of a 40,000,000 peseta loan Spain granted to France in 1943 for purchases there were suspended by the Spanish following the Chambery incident in which a train carrying repatriates to Spain was attacked by a crowd of Frenchmen. (The peseta is worth nine cents at currant rates of exchange.)

Madrid next closed the frontier to exports and imports between the two countries. Since then, both countries have suspended the granting of export and import licens including permits for tran through the two countries.

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FIND GERMAN RADIUM

Bad Tolz, Germany, June (A. P.).—Dr. Carl F. Weiss, he[illegible] of the Reich Radio-Activity Laboratory at Berlin, led a party of American and German scientists yesterday to a cache of 21.[illegible] grams of radium, valued at $2,000,000, which he had buried in the Bavarian mountains. He said that it was Germany's entire radium supply. As reward for revealing the radium to the Americans, he asked permission to see a showing of Charles Chaplin's film, "The Dictator."

K. P. Kaput in Reich.

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 27 (A. P.).—G. I.'s think the Fifteenth Army commander, Lieut.-Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, writes the most beautiful prose. They cited this passage today, a directive to unit commanders:

"Pull our G. I.'s off K. P. Hire all the civilian help you need. Let our men sit at tables and let the Germans wait on them."

LONG-DISTANCE LAUNDRY RECORD

With Seventieth United States Division, in Germany, June 27 (A. P.).—Corporal Mason McCoy of Portland, Ore., thinks he has the world's long-distance record for getting his laundry done. Last March he was packing souvenirs of battle to send home and grabbed one worn pair of socks to serve as a filler.

Two months later the socks came back to him, clean, with this note from his wife: "Please send me some more things to wash. It makes life seem more normal when I have your washing to do."

110 V-2 ROCKETS IN HANDS OF U. S.

Nordhausen, Germany, June 27 (A. P.).—From the vast underground factory here, 110 complete V-2 rocket samples have been taken by United States Army engineers for testing and scientific research. The British and French also have removed many samples. When the Russians arrive to occupy this Harz Mountain sector of central Germany, there will be ample specimens left, plus material of all kinds in quantities which stagger the imagination.

Exploration of the underground plant disclosed two main tunnels, each 1.2 miles long, leading through mountains in which the plant is built. The tunnels are wide enough for railroad cars. From the major tunnels, 250 yards apart, forty-six minor passages lead off at right angles. These contain stockrooms, huge welding machines, drills, presses, toolshops, heating plants, air-conditioning and plant-assembly lines for V-2—the powerful missile hurled against England and the Allies late in the war at vast heights and at a speed far exceeding that of sound.

An estimated 20,000 impressed foreign laborers lost their lives constructing the plant, possibly the largest underground factory in the world. In addition to V-2's, countless V-1's—the original flying-bomb vengeance weapons—were found in the plant, all ready for use.

Zones Of Occupation For Berlin Predicted

Halle-on-Saale River, Germany, June 27 (AP)—Members of the American Berlin occupation force said tonight they believed that America ntroops would occupy parts of both the residential and manufacturing sections of the German capital in the forthcoming joint occupation. Barring last-minute changes, they believe the tri-partition of Berlin for occupation is likely to run along these lines:

Russian Zone—Center of city, north and east of Potsdamer Platz and Hermann Goering Strasse, the Horst Wessel Platz area, and the boroughs of Pankow, Weissensee, Lichtenberg, Treptow, Koepenick and Prenzlauer Berg.

British Zone—Tiergarten, boroughs of Wedding, Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorf, Spandau and Reinckendorf.

United States Zone—Kreuzberg area, boroughs of Schoeneberg, Neukoelin, Steglitz, Zehlendorf, Tempelhof and Tempelhof airdrome.

VIOLENT REACTION FORESEEN BY POPE

Vatican City, June 27 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII, in his audience yesterday with Jean A. Brunner, commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, said that "strong, even violent reaction" may sweep the masses in war-devastated countries. The Pontiff added that men of judgment and leadership "should protect such masses against themselves."

The Pope's comments were published by L'Osservatore Romano today.

"If any group of men is set on reaching the coveted goal of peace," the Pope said, "it should be the veterans of modern foreign wars. They know what it means to be carried thousands of miles away from family and friends, to have their studies or business careers or ambition broken perhaps forever. There never will be, there cannot be, peace in the world until men turn to God; unless charity and justice are secure and defended, where necessary, against the assaults of overpowering physical might."

The Pontiff today granted an audience to William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and now a French Army major.

SOVIET PRESS HAILS CHARTER ADOPTION

Big Three Will Become Its Soul to Keep Peace Throughout World, Izvestia Declares

MOSCOW, June 27 (AP)—The Soviet press and radio today hailed the United Nations Charter as an achievement of "the spirit of collaboration and unanimity."

Izvestia, Government newspaper, predicted that the Big Three powers "will become the soul of the new organization and will be able to bring peace to the peoples of the world."

"Maybe some will not find the decisions ideal, but at the present moment they are the best possible," Izvestia said. "I can say with confidence that the final text of the charter greatly outdistances all previous projects for establishing international organizations.

"Now the Soviet people can repeat once more to all peoples the words of Foreign Commissar Molotoff at the beginning of the San Francisco Conference: 'You should certainly know that one may rely on the Soviet Union in the cause defending the peace and security of nations. Our peace-loving peoples, the Soviet Government and the Red Army, our great Marshal Stalin stand for this great cause.'"

RUSSIAN CALLS TURKS PRO-NAZI

Ankara Is Disturbed Over Dardanelles Rumors.

Moscow, June 27 (A. P.).—I. Yermashev, a Russian journalist, accused Turkey today of carrying on a policy favorable to Fascism during the war.

"The aggressors are defeated, and thus Turkey was rescued from the inevitable mobbing which would not have missed her if Hitler had been victorious," Yermashev wrote in Red Star. He said that certain Turkish political groups and the press should keep this in mind and behave with modesty in discussing world events.

"Yet, in these recent days," Yermashev added, "the Turkish press follows outspokenly provocative articles with the signature of Yalchin." Yermashev said that Husein Yalchin, a Turkish writer, had suggested that there might be a third world war and proposed a Turkish foreign policy of trying to play off the great Powers against each other, particularly Britain and the Soviet Union.

Apparently his 'program' is in accord with the views of some of Turkey's leaders," commented Yermashev. "In that case, one must be sorry for them and at the same time warn that such fits of conceit are connected with losing one's perspective and arriving at unpleasant consequences."

Coalition Government In Sweden To Resign

Stockholm, June 27 (AP)—The Swedish Premier, Per Albin Hansson, said today that his coalition Government would resign at the end of July. With the end of the war, he said in a statement, parliamentary groups decided there no longer was reason for contining the coalition.

The Social Democrats, as the majority party, will be asked to form the new government.

JOHANSEN TRIAL OPENS

Kirsten Flagstad's Husband Pleads Innocent in Norway

Oslo, June 27—(AP)—Henry Johansen, lumberman husband of the Metropolitan Opera singer Kirsten Flagstad, was accused by the Government today of grossing about $23,000,000 in business deals with the Germans during the occupation of Norway.

Johansen was a member of Quisling's Samling Party. He pleaded innocent to charges of war profiteering. His wife, who has been living unobtrusively in south Norway, did not attend the hearing.

LEOPOLD SEEN ALL BUT OUT

Communist Expects Abdication By Week End

Brussels, June 27 (AP)—An abdication announcement by King Leopold III before the week end was predicted today by a Communist leader who declared "Leopold must tell the whole world he is giving up the crown."

But "once that is done, we have no interest in whether he completes the formalities of abdication here or in Germany," Dr. Albert Marteau, Communist Minister of Public Health, added.

Meanwhile, an air trip planned by the leaders of the Belgian bar to Salzburg to consult with the King, presumably on legal aspects of abdication, was reported delayed until tomorrow by the weather.

Trying To Save Face

Marteau said that "although the Communists are not represented in Leopold's conference this week, we have news that what he is doing now is seeking a way to save his face and prestige when he abdicates. Before the end of the week the crisis will be finished."

He said Switzerland might be a "logical place" for Leopold to live after abdicating because "it would not be in the national interest for him to stay here permanently after abdication. We do not care if he comes back for a short while and some of his admirers celebrate a little in the streets. He must first give his solemn promise to abdicate, however. Then he won't be able to change his mind.

"We are also prepared to agree to a generous allotment for his future living expenses. If he has no money of his own, we will vote him some."

How Pleasant Jail

[A Paris broadcast recorded by the FCC said 10,000 persons had demonstrated in Charleroi demanding Leopold's adbication.]

The Communists, Marteau continued, "wholeheartedly welcomed" retention of Prince Charles as regent until Leopold's eldest son, Prince Baudouin, becomes 18 in three years and is eligible to succeed to the throne.

Asked if Communists would oppose any marriage by Baudouin to a Belgian commoner, he smiled and replied, "to a young Communist, no!"

"But it might be better to an English princess. We opposed Leopold's second marriage not because it was to a commoner but because it occurred when he was supposed to be a prisoner of war."

EARLY ABDICATION SEEN FOR LEOPOLD

Brussels, June 27 (A. P.).—The leading spokesman for the Belgian Communist party predicted today that King Leopold III would make an abdication statement before the end of the week. D. Albert Marteau, Communist Minister of Public Health, said that the Communists had no objection to the manner in which the king abdicates.

"Leopold must tell the whole world he is giving up his crown, but once that is done, we have no interest in whether he completes the formalities of abdication here or in Germany," Marteau said. An airplane trip by deans of the Belgian bar to consult with Leopold — presumably on the legal aspects of abdication—was reported delayed until tomorrow because of bad weather.

Friends of the King have hoped that if he abdicates, it will be with dignity, and after his return to his palace, on the outskirts of Brussels, with his young wife and four children.

100,000 Dutch Jews Deported

THE HAGUE, June 27 (AP)—The Germans deported about 100,000 Jews from the Netherlands during the occupation, and the news agency Aneta estimated today that 95,000 of them were executed. Only 1,400 have returned.

SLOVAKIANS SET TO TRY CRIMINALS

Tiso High On List Of Axis Sympathizers

By A. I. GOLDBERG

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, June 22 [AP—*Delayed*]—The Slovakian state has set up machinery to quickly bring Nazi war collaborators to trial and weed out German adherents holding minor positions in the Government.

High on the list is Dr. Joseph Tiso, president of the Nazi wartime puppet Slovakian state, captured by Allied forces on June 9 and now imprisoned at Pilsen.

Charles Schmiedte, 48, Communist copresident of the national council presently governing Slovakia, said trials of war collaborators would be swift and just.

Accusations Must Be Proved

"I consider we have done much in a short time," he asserted. "Tribunals of the people now are really getting to work and handling accusations against government officials or citizens that they collaborated with the Germans.

"However, we are making it a rule that any accusation presented to the court must be clearly proved. All big leaders are in custody. Now we are going after the little fry."

Dr. Joszef Lettric, 40, Democratic copresident under the coalition council where democracy is being worked out on a dual party cooperative system, said: "Tiso was the German political instrument that served as a puppet government."

Slow, Grinding Task

"But he went even further than that," Lettric declared. "It was he who warned the German Government of our uprising in the Banska district and called upon the Nazis to put it down.

"In the Banska district, one of our first acts was to abolish racial decrees, and we are now attempting to restore Jewish rights of property. It is a slow, grinding task."

Slovakia's governing council, headed by Schmiedte and Lettric,

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is carrying on the war-born political co-operation arising from the resistance movement. Elections are planned for November to determine the course of Slovakia's government.

Calls For Worker Betterment

As outlined by these leaders, Slovakia's program calls for worker and cultural betterment, the end of huge landed estates, and governmental control of utilities, forests and education. It is described as midway between Communism and capitalism.

Despite food shortages, Slovakia already is working hard to restore its economic life and preparing to tackle the problems of displaced populations and boundary and repatriation issues. Some 500,000 Hungarians are slated to be moved out of Slovakia in return for 300,000 Slovakians.

SLOVAK STATE HELD TEST FOR EUROPE

Fall Elections May Set Pattern for Russia's Neighbors—Autonomy Increasing

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By A. I. GOLDBERG

Associated Press Correspondent.

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, June 22 (Delayed)—The Slovak State in the Czechoslovak Republic provides a test today for a governmental experiment that may furnish the corporative pattern for central European countries in Russia's sphere.

It is operating under a dual party coalition with two co-Presidents, one democratic and the other Communist. This coalition carries on the war-fostered political cooperation stemming out of the resistance movement. Government heads said the coalition is operating satisfactorily in the first peace tests. Elections planned for November will provide the first definite popular answer.

Slovakia's program of worker and cultural betterment, dissolving landed estates and governmental control of utilities, forests and education provides the key to the kind of government that may shape up in the Pan-Slav, or Danubian, belt on Russia's borders. This program thus far is midway between communism and capitalism.

Czechoslovakia still is Russian occupation territory, but the Governments in Bohemia and Moravia and at Bratislava are functioning with a high degree of autonomy. The highest-ranking Russian officer in Bratislava now is a major and the occupation troops are dwindling, although the city is filled with troops moving southward across the Danube.

Working to Regain Feet

As elsewhere in Russian occupation territory, and in a great deal of the American-occupied area, one can travel for miles without seeing any signs of military occupation. Joined portraits of Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia and President Eduard Benes and Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, and red banners are displayed everywhere.

Through it all Slovakia is working hard to get on its feet despite the shortage of food, the problems of displaced populations and the brewing boundary and repatriation disputes, notably with Hungary. There is a horrible lack of medicines and surgical instruments, which the Germans carried off.

Residents of the country still are imbued with the patriotic ideals of 1918 when Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points prescribed Czechoslovakia's birth, and they cling to the late President Roosevelt's pronouncements on the right of small States.

Dr. Joseph Lettrich, 40-year-old chairman of the Democratic party, and Charles Schmiedte, 48-year-old chairman of the Communist party, are the co-Presidents. Dr. Lettrich was a lawyer for the Cooperative Finance Movement and worked with the Farmer's party. He was one of the leaders of the Báňská Bystrica uprising last September and October in which 90,000 Regular Army Slovak troops and more than 10,000 Partisans tied up six fully equipped German SS [Elite Guard] divisions for two months, then conducted guerrilla warfare from the hills until the Red Army reached them. The Germans had a price on his head, but he remained behind German lines until the Russians arrived. Mr. Schmiedte is a studious furniture maker who came from a family of coal miners.

The Government is faced with the problem of moving 500,000 Hungarians out of Slovakia to Hungary and bringing back some 300,000 Slovaks on an exchange basis. There also may be a border wrangle along the north bank of the Danube between Bratislava and the Ersekújvár [Nové Zámky] area, now largely populated by persons of Hungarian extraction and culture.

There has been some tendency toward a third party of small land owners, but its strength will not be determined until the November elections. Russia has kept all the terms of the occupation treaty very fairly, Dr. Lettrich said.

Mr. Schmiedte said the land reforms would limit estates to 123½ acres, with the extra land going to families according to their needs. There will be no restrictions on small business men, and there is no plan now to set up collective farming. Large forests will be under the control of the state, with sections marked for furnishing fuel to neighboring communities.

Mr. Schmiedte said: "We want consolidated friendship between Szechs and Slovaks in a united state on the firm basis of democracy by the people. In fact, we want to raise the level of the working class so high that American Slovaks will want to come home."

French Delegate Target In Syria

Beirut, Lebanon, June 27 (AP)—Two hand grenades were thrown in an attempt either to terrorize or assassinate the French delegate at Aleppo in Syria this morning, French officials reported.

The first explosive was tossed into the garden of the official's home before dawn and the second at his automobile several hours later. Three Syrian civilians were wounded.

British headquarters said two British soldiers were wounded Monday night when French troops in Aleppo opened fire with rifles and machine guns.

The French version of this incident said French sentries at the barracks opened fire on prowlers. When a British patrol finally arrived to intervene it was mistaken for more prowlers, the French said.

TURKEY FEARS FOR STRAITS

Reports Say Russia Has An Eye On Dardanelles

Ankara, June 27 (AP)—Turkish quarters believed today that Foreign Minister Hasan Saka soon may confer in London with British leaders to determine the official Anglo-American attitude toward reports that Russia is seeking advantages in the Dardanelles.

Doubt and anxiety have stirred Turkey for the past 48 hours as a result of reports that Russia has sought a modification of the Montreux Convention which gave Turkey control of the strategic straits between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

And A Province Wanted?

The best opinion in Ankara was that nothing concrete was likely to develop before the forthcoming Big Three meeting. But the Turks were believed preparing to sound out Britain and the United States for their reaction, and it was expected that Saka would stop off in London for talks with Prime Minister Churchill and the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, while en route home from the San Francisco conference.

While official quarters remained silent, it is possible to state on reliable authority that the question of changes in the Montreux convention arose during discussions preliminary to the negotiation of a Turko-Soviet pact of friendship and nonaggression.

The Russians also were said to have raised the question of the proprietorship of the northeastern Turkish province of Kars, former Russian territory.

No Demands Made

Other questions, such as the possibility of permanent Soviet bases on Turkish soil, also may have been raised, less authoritative sources reported.

It was emphasized in this disturbed capital that no Russian demands as such have been made to the Turks. The questions were said to have been merely interjected into the general discussions of the framework within which the new Turko-Soviet pact will take shape.

Some observers believed that if the questions were pressed by Russia and converted into actual demands a dangerous situation would be created between Turkey and Russia.

Falls Back On Charter

With regard to the Dardanelles, the Turks take the view that the Montreux Convention, which has given Turkey control of the straits since 1936, was an internationally negotiated instrument and could be altered only by agreement of the great powers.

As for Kars—which Russia ceded to Turkey in 1921 as a gesture of good will—the Turkish attitude is that if Russia is seriously considering a demand for its return, the San Francisco Charter should give Turkey clear grounds for protesting to the United Nations.

TURKS LOOK TO U. S. ON DARDANELLES

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May Sound out Opinion of Britain also on Reported Russian Moves

Ankara, June 27—(AP)—Turkey, disturbed by reports that Russia is seeking modification of the Montreux Convention, fixing the status of the Dardanelles, looked toward the United States and Britain today for a hint of their reaction.

While no concrete developments are expected before the impending Big Three meeting, it is believed in Ankara that Turkey will sound out opinion in both Washington and London in the meantime. It is expected that Foreign Minister Hasan Saka may stop off in Britain for talks with Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden en route home from the San Francisco Security Conference.

Few developments affecting Turkey since the start of the European war have stirred Ankara so much as the rumors which have been current for the past 48 hours. While official quarters have remained silent, it is possible to state on reliable authority:

During discussions preliminary to negotiation of a new Turkish-Russian pact of friendship and nonaggression in Moscow, the Russians raised for discussion the questions of the proprietorship of the northeastern Turkish Province of Kars, and the possibility of making changes in the Montreux Convention which would give the Soviet Union a favored spot with respect to control of the Dardanelles.

Other questions such as the possibility of permanent Soviet bases on Turkish soil may also have been raised, it was reported, but there was no substantiation.

The Turks take the view that the Montreux convention, which has given Turkey supervision of the strait since 1936, was an internationally negotiated instrument and can be altered only through a multilateral agreement of the great Powers.

JAPANESE CONVOY IS REPORTED SUNK

Light Task Force Makes Daylight Attack in Okhotsk Sea.

GUAM, Thursday, June 28—(AP) Penetrating the Okhotsk Sea, west of the Kuriles, for the first announced time of the Pacific war, a light naval task force of the North Pacific fleet sank or damaged a small Japanese convoy in a daylight attack Monday.

The action was disclosed in Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz's communique today.

Three Ships Sunk

Three Japanese ships were sunk, one probably was sunk and one small vessel was damaged in the engagement, fought west of the Kuriles island of Harumukotan.

The North Pacific task force, presumably composed of cruisers and destroyers, crossed through the Kurile island chain for the first sweep into the sea of Okhotsk, which lies between the Russian-held Kamchatka peninsula and the Siberian mainland on the west.

Few details of this sweep were reported, but the task force objective presumably was to intercept a Japanese supply convoy running from the homeland to the fog-bound Kuriles bases.

Harumukotan is about 60 miles south of Paramushiro, northernmost of the Kuriles and is the second island south of Paramushiro.

Have Shelled Islands

Task forces of the North Pacific fleet frequently have shelled Paramushiro and Matsuwa Islands, but these attacks generally have been hit-and-run bombardments in the night.

The fact the task force dared a penetration into the Okhotsk sea in daylight indicates that Japanese air cover, based in the Kuriles, has been reduced sharply.

The task force command probably took advantage of cover in the customary bad weather of that region of the Pacific.

At its southern end, the sea of Okhotsk sweeps the coast of Hokkaido, which is the northernmost of the Japanese home islands.

Hokkaido is about 600 miles south of Harumukotan island.

Last Sunday, Liberators of the Aleutians-based 11th Army Air Force flew over the eastern edge of the Okhotsk sea and sank a small cargo ship and damaged two others.

Fleet's Casualties Are 9,731 For Campaign Off Okinawa

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Guam, Thursday, June 28 (AP)—Pacific Fleet casualties from March 18 through June 20, were 9,731, bringing the total cost of the seizure of Okinawa and all associated naval operations to 46,319.

Of the total, 11,897 navy personnel, soldiers and Marines were killed or missing.

Japanese casualties in ground action were 111,351, including 9,498 prisoners. An estimated 3,500 more were killed in the battle of the Inland Sea March 18-19—included in the navy casualty period—and more than 4,000 Japanese pilots were shot down in assaults on American forces.

4,907 Killed Or Missing In Fleet

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué today raised navy casualty figures to 4,907 killed or missing and 4,824 wounded in all Pacific Fleet activities associated with the Okinawa invasion.

Naval losses included approximately 1,000 killed, missing or wounded aboard the carrier, U.S.S. Franklin, severely damaged by two *kamikaze* (suicide) pilots as she launched planes to attack a Japanese naval force March 18, and 656 casualties aboard another large carrier, the U.S.S. Bunker Hill, May 11 as she launched planes to [illegible]k Japanese positions in support of American ground forces on Okinawa.

The American invasion fleet, engaged in transporting, protecting and supplying the ground forces on Okinawa, totaled more than 1,400 ships, a majority of which remained offshore, open constantly to attack by enemy bombers and crash-diving *kamikazes*.

Additions To Prior Report

Today's figures added 637 to the list of killed or missing naval personnel since May 23, and 653 to the wounded list. This was for a four-week period, May 24 through June 20.

Most naval casualties were suffered aboard ships sunk or damaged in Japanese aerial assaults on forces lying off Okinawa to protect

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ground forces. *Kamikaze* attacks decreased in the past month and naval losses were fewer in that period.

The March 18-June 20 period included carrier strikes in force on the Tokyo area, neutralizing raids on Kyushu and other Japanese air fields from which the enemy staged his Okinawa attacks, numerous neutralizing raids on the Sakishima Islands, southernmost of the Ryukyus, and on Minami Daito, Amami and other islands in the Ryukyus area.

Stilwell Takes Over

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell made his first appearance on Okinawa as commander of the United States 10th Army today, as Japan awaited the next move by the American forces.

[Radio Tokyo reported without confirmation that Allied forces were fighting their way ashore on Kume Island, 50 miles west of Okinawa, and predicted that American troops may invade the China coast before attacking Japan.

[Kume, 10 square miles in area, is within 300 miles of Formosa and points toward the China coast like a dog's head.

Doubts Value As Base

[Radio Tokyo filled the air with speculation on future Allied moves. It quoted Maj. Gen. Masori Ito, a leading military commentator, as saying Okinawa is totally unsuitable as a base for large-scale operations. The newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi* saw possibility of the China landings before invasion of Japan.]

Stilwell stood with 500 of his 10th Army solders atop Hill 89 on Okinawa's southeast coast, as the American flag was raised to honor the men of the 7th Infantry Division, who wrested this last defense ridge from the enemy.

6 Yanks Ambushed

There still was scattered activity on Okinawa. Isolated Japanese hideout remnants ambushed and killed six American soldiers in the north. Mopping-up squads herded 802 more prisoners into stockades, boosting the enemy's Okinawa losses to 111,351.

New prisoners increased the total of Japanese captured to 9,498. Tenth Army squads caught one group wading neck deep in the surf off southern Okinawa, sneaking north to continue guerrilla warfare.

However, headquarters reported the general trend to surrender increased. Many of the enemy displayed safe-conduct leaflets scattered by Allied forces.

12 Jap Planes Shot Down

Fleet headquarters reported futile attempts by a few enemy aircraft to bomb the Okinawa area. It said anti-aircraft guns and combat air patrols shot down twelve Japanese craft.

With the Okinawa campaign ended, it was disclosed that escort carrier planes flew 35,000 sorties in support of the 10th Army—more than were flown previously in the entire war by this type of aircraft. The pilots made rocket, bombing and strafing strikes against enemy fortifications.

They shot down 279 Japanese planes. Losses were 63 pilots and crewmen, all to anti-aircraft fire and none to enemy planes.

In New Pinpoint Attack

The four aircraft factories were hit in a daylight strike in the 21st Bomber Command's new campaign to employ great bombing fleets in pinpoint bombing of war industries.

Three other targets were hit on the same raid, but photo assessment has not been completed. They were the Mitsubishi aircraft assembly plant at Kagamigahara, Kure naval arsenal and the Utsube River oil refinery at Yokkaichi.

Le May also reported that the Kasumigaura seaplane base, northeast of Tokyo, was 33 per cent destroyed in a June 10 strike.

JUN 28 1945

Photos Show Heavy Damage To Jap Plants In B-29 Raids

COONS

Guam, *Thursday*, June 28 (AP)—B-29's heavily damaged four more Japanese aircraft factories in demolition and fire raids on three cities June 18 and 22, Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, announced today.

New damage, assessed from reconnaissance photographs, increased the total burned out industrial and urban areas of Japan to more than 115 square miles.

Lists Damage Shown

Lemay's report listed this newly assessed damage:

Kawasaki aircraft works at Kagamigahara, near Nagoya, about 35 per cent destroyed or damaged.

Kawanishi Aircraft Company plant at Himeji, almost completely destroyed.

Mitsubishi aircraft works plant at Tamashima, about 85 per cent destroyed or damaged.

Kawasaki aircraft plant at Akashi, near Kobe, about 24 per cent new damage.

There were damaged in the June 22 demolition raid.

Result Of Fire Missions

Reconnaissance photos of damage inflicted on June 18 and 20 fire missions showed:

Kagoshima on Kyushu, 2.04 square miles, or 42 per cent of this small industrial center's built up area.

Fukuoka, also on Kyushu, 1.3 square miles, or twenty per cent of the built up area.

Omuta, on Honshu, .11 square mile.

The burned-out area in the three cities totaled 3.46 square miles, increasing the grand total of burned-out industrial areas in fourteen Japanese cities to 115 square miles.

Liberators Batter Shipping

Navy search Liberators attacked shipping off the coast of Honshu yesterday in quick follow-up strikes to the Superfortresses 530-plane demolition raids on eleven Japanese industrial and ordnance plants.

The Liberators, from Fleet Air Wing 18, sank a trawler and damaged a small cargo ship, raising to 36,000 the tonnage of Japanese shipping sunk by this Marianas-based air wing since April 23.

Medium Mitchell bombers of the Okinawa-based 4th Marine Aircraft Wing ranged almost to Tokyo to score rocket hits on two medium cargo ships. They exploded one. Planes of the same wing also struck Japanese bases in the Marshalls and Palaus.

Destroy Small Vessels

Marine Corsair fighters and bomb-carrying avenger torpedo planes attacked Japanese positions on Ishigaki Island in the Sakishima group, southernmost of the Rykyus. They destroyed five small vessels and damaged two.

Several hundred American Superfortress crewmen were spared emergency landings at sea while returning from yesterday's 500-plane demolition raid on Japan, when more than 70 of the B-29's made refueling stops at Iwo Jima.

Adverse winds and icing conditions cut into the fuel supply of the big bombers, after they dropped more than 3,000 tons of high explosives on ten Nipponese aircraft, arms and ammunition plants in the heaviest demolition raid on Japan to date.

JUN 28 1945

B-29s RAID BIGGEST PLANE GAS PLANT

Utsube Refinery Hit 14 Hrs. after Attacks on ten other Jap Targets

ERICKSON

Guam, June 27—(AP)—The great Marianas Superfortress fleet added Japan's principal remaining aviation gasoline refinery to its list of bombed industrial targets today.

Fifty Fortresses struck the Utsube River oil refinery near Yokkaichi, 18 miles southwest of Nagoya, before midnight last night—less than 14 hours after 500 other B-29s pounded ten aircraft, gun and ammunition plants in the greatest demolition sweep ever made against Japan.

The Japanese said two Superfortresses, ranging far to the north, scouted the southern part of Hokkaido, northernmost of the home islands, today.

Since the destruction of fuel producing plants at Tokuyana and Otake in a May 10 strike on Honshu, the Utsube plant has been Japan's biggest remaining producer of aviation gasoline. The plant had never before been a primary objective, although it was hit by some of the fire bombs which heavily damaged the city of Yokkaichi on June 18.

Soupy Weather

DAY

Returning airmen reported seeing their bombs strike three of the ten plants Tuesday despite soupy weather which often reduced visibility to wingtip distance.

These targets were the Mitsubishi Aircraft Co.'s Kagamigahara plant near Gifu and the Kawasaki Aircraft Co.'s Akashi plant. Bomb blasts in the Sumitomo light metals plant at Osaka bounced some of the Superforts 400 feet, crewmen said.

Scattered, would-be Japanese suicide crashers were evaded or blown from the sky by the guns of the B-29s and their Iwo-based escorting Mustangs. Most Japanese interceptors showed little eagerness to fight.

Icing conditions and adverse winds forced more than 70 Superforts to make emergency refueling tsops at make emergency refueling stops at time they were landing on that tiny island at the rate of one every 30 seconds.

5 B-29s Fail to Return

Five B-29s failed to return to their bases. Tokyo broadcasts claimed [illegible] were shot down and 66 damaged. Okinawa-based Marine and Army Corsairs, Thunderbolts and Avengers meanwhile reported destruction of 596½ Japanese aircraft from mid-April to Sunday.

Army, Navy and Marine planes continued to harrass Japanese shipping and islands through the Central and Far Western Pacific, and search Mariners of Fleet Air Wing One sank a freighter-transport in the Yellow Sea. Strikes again were reported on Japanese installations from the southern Ryukyus to the northern Kuriles.

VETERANS OF B-29 RAIDS COMPLAIN

Charge Lack Of Definite Policy About Return To Home

Milwaukee, June 27 (AP)—Bitterness exists among some American Superfortress crewmen still flying against Japan after having already completed 30 missions, Robert J. Doyle, Milwaukee *Journal* correspondent, said today in a dispatch to his newspaper from Saipan.

The principal complaint of the enlisted crewmen, Doyle said, is that some of the original crews which flew the first B-29 missions against Japan were sent home after completing 30 missions while the rest of the old crews were told they must fly 35.

Lack Clear-Cut Policy

"A lack of knowledge of any clear-cut policy has dampened the spirits of Superfort flyers from the start," Doyle wrote.

"For several months men were given no indication how many raids against Japan they would be expected to fly. The first raids last November, December and January were much more hazardous than raids now. . . . Flyers who saw heavy losses on early missions doubted they could survive a tour of even fifteen missions. But men flew 15 and then 20 and 25 missions as raids became less difficult."

Doyle said a gunner with 29 missions told him:

"They didn't tell us until about two months ago that we would be through after 30 missions. Now, after sweating it out down the home stretch, they tell us we have to fly 35. Yesterday I had one mission to go, now I've got six."

Between Life And Death

Another gunner commented, according to Doyle: "It's all right to be charitable, but even one mission can mean the difference between life and dath. When you have to fly five extra there's that much chance of not living through it. Not a question of being yellow, because I've been scared on every mission, but that hasn't stopped me from flying them and doing my job as well as I can."

Doyle said he was told by Brig. Gen. Emmet (Rosie) O'Donnell, commander of the 73d Bomb Wing, that some original crews must fly more than others because sufficient trained replacements were not yet available and if all original crews were relieved after 30 missions even more planes would be idle at a time when every effort is being made to step up the Superfortress program.

JUN 28 1945

35,000 SORTIES FLOWN IN OKINAWA FIGHT

Carrier Escort Planes Topped such Flights for Entire War

ERICKSON

Guam, June 27—(AP)—Escort carrier planes flew 35,000 sorties in support of the Okinawa conquest —more than were flown in the entire war by this type of aircraft up until that campaign—Rear Admiral Calvin Thornton Durgin said today.

"It was "the kind of a job we didn't know we could do," the commander of the escort carrier forces declared in summarizing the campaign.

The Admiral admitted the durability and performance of pilots, ships' companies and ships was far beyond what he expected his forces would be called upon to deliver when they set out for Okinawa.

The 52-year-old Durgin, native of Palmyra, N. J., himself stayed at sea 95 days, with occasional flights ashore for conferences with Admiral Richmond Kelley Turner, commander of amphibious operations in the Pacific.

Durgin's fliers shot down 279 Japanese planes. Sixty-three pilots and crewmen were lost in combat, all to anti-aircraft fire, and none to aerial action by Japanese planes.

HOW OKINAWA GENERALS DIED

Death Scene Described; Bodies Buried By Americans

By AL DOPKING

Okinawa, June 27 (AP) — The bodies of Lieut. Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima, commander of the Japanese army destroyed in Okinawa, and his chief of staff, Lieut. Gen. Isamu Cho, were buried under United States military auspices today near the cave where they died a hara-kiri death in the last hours of fighting on the island.

The graves were twenty yards from the pole where the United States flag later was raised on Hill 89 in services honoring 7th Infantry Division doughboys, who wrested this last ridge defense from the Nipponese last week.

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, new commander of the United States 10th Army which conquered the island, attended the flag ceremony. Present also were corps commanders, 7th Division general officers and 500 infantrymen who helped take the hill.

Horrible Scene Of Death

The bodies of the two Japanese generals were covered into graves almost above their cave headquarters, which was sealed during the American flag service.

When I visited the cave today it presented a horrible scene of death, self-inflicted in accordance with the Nipponese samurai code. The headless bodies of Ushijima and Cho were first found by 32d Regiment infantrymen in shallow graves outside the cave, which overlooks the Pacific from the south shore of Okinawa.

They had died Friday as prescribed by the face-saving precepts of the samurai code, while American doughboys in foxholes 100 yards away were mopping up the last Nipponese holdouts.

The story of the officers' deaths was told by a captured Japanese, who said he cooked the last meal for Ushijima and his staff.

Large Dinner Ordered

On the night of June 21 the cook was ordered to prepare an extra large dinner for Ushijima and his staff. The menu included rice, canned meats, potatoes, fried fish cakes, salmon, bean soup, fried cabbage, pineapple tea, with saki rice wine as an appetizer.

The meal was served at 10 o'clock, the cook said, and at 11.30 the sentry guarding the last remaining entrance to the cave was dismissed and ordered to join the fight against the near-by Americans.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the cook was preparing breakfast when Ushjima's orderly came to him and whispered that the commanding general and Cho were about to commit seppuku, honorable suicide.

Forty minutes later both generals accompanied by their aides and staff members came out onto a narrow ledge before the cave. While the aides placed a heavy comforter on the rough shelf and laid a white sheet over it as a symbol of death, the two generals conversed in monotones.

Couldn't Look North

Ushijima knelt on the sheet, his head bent forward. Cho knelt on his commander's left. They faced west toward the Pacific because the narrowness of the ledge prevented them looking north toward the Japanese imperial palace, as is customary in hara-kiri.

A lieutenant held two knives, each with its blade wrapped in a white cloth. Ushijima's adjutant stood on the general's right with the samurai sword in his hand

Ushijima received the knife and, holding it with both hands, plunged it into his abdomen. The adjutant with a skillful stroke of the sword beheaded the general.

The ceremony was the same for Cho, and when it was completed the staff officers reentered the cave and three orderlies took the bodies to the base of the cliff for burial.

Cho had written his own epitaph on a white silk mattress cover found near his body. It read: "Without regret, fear, shame or obligation. Army chief of staff Cho Isamu. Age of departure 51 years. At this time and place I hereby certify the foregoing."

Stab Marks In Stomach

General Ushijima's body lay on a khaki wool army blanket. The head was missing and a stab mark on the abdomen showed he had begun the traditional incision with the ceremonial knife when his adjutant clipped off his head with a long samurai sword.

Cho's head lay beside his body and there also was a stab mark on his abdomen. Both officers had worn white gloves and highly polished boots.

Ushijima and Cho wore full uniforms, with decorations and medals pinned to their blouses, for the final death ceremony in the early morning of June 22, one day after the Yanks crushed Japanese organized resistance.

In the cave tunnel Americans found the bodies of a lieutenant colonel, a captain and a lieutenant, Ushijima's adjutant, aide and assistant aide, respectively. All had been shot through the throat.

ncer, said the bodies, in full field uniforms with medals and insignia, have been identified positively as those of Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima, commanding general of the 32d Japanese Army, and Lieutenant General Isamu Cho, his chief of staff.

The hara-kiri ceremony for Ushijima and Cho was held at the entrance to a huge headquarters cave on Hill 89 while Tenth Army soldiers were in foxholes 100 yards away. The 200-foot hill is between Mabuni town and the ocean.

Found at Base of Cliff

The bodies were found at the base of a cliff 75 yards from the cave entrance, which opened onto a narrow ledge six feet wide and 20 feet long.

Their stomachs had been slit crosswise and their heads virtually severed.

Buried with Cho was a heavy comforter and white silk mattress cover. On it he had written his own epitaph:

"Twenty-second day, sixth month, 20th year of Showa era. I depart without regret, fear, shame or obligation. Army chief of staff Cho Isamu. Age of departure 51 years."

Cho's epitaph indicated he and Ushijima fulfilled the Samurai code on June 22 — four days after Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., commanding the U. S. Tenth Army, was killed by an enemy artillery shell.

Rejected Surrender

Several days before, Ushijima had rejected Buckner's appeal to accept honorable surrender. By the thousands, however, other Japanese officers and men have been giving up.

The story of the hara-kiri ceremony was told by a Japanese prisoner who said he had been a cook for General Ushijima.

His story:

On the night of June 21, the cook was given instructions to prepare a dinner for an important occasion. In his kitchen, near the seaward entrance to the cave, he prepared rice, canned meats, potatoes, fried fish cakes, salmon, bean soup, fried cabbage, pineapples and tea. There was saki for an appetizer.

At 3 A. M., on June 22, the cook was busy preparing breakfast when an orderly came and whispered that Ushijima and Cho were going to commit "seppuku," Japanese term for honorable suicide.

Appear in Full Uniform

Forty minutes later, both generals appeared in full field uniform with their medals pinned to their blouses, their boots highly polished. They were accompanied by aides and followed by members of the staff to the narrow ledge at the seaward entrance.

The two generals conversed in low tones. A heavy comforter was placed on the ledge. Over it was laid a white sheet, symbolic of death.

Ushijima knelt with his knees on the sheet, his head bent slightly forward. Cho knelt on his left. Both faced the Pacific Ocean. The narrowness of the ledge prevented them from facing north toward the Imperial Palace.

An aide held two knives, each half wrapped in white cloth. An adjutant, with drawn saber, stood on Ushijima's right. Both generals bared their abdomens. As Ushijima plunged a knife into his stomach, the adjutant swung his saber downwards, severing the general's spinal column. He tumbled forward dead.

Bodies Partially Covered

Cho went through an identical ceremony.

Staff members filed back into the cave as three orderlies chopped out coral rock. The bodies then were partially covered with stones.

The bodies were found Monday by a patrol led by Colonel John (Mickey) Finn), of the 32d Regiment, Seventh Infantry Division.

All Japanese leaders of high rank on the conquered island now are accounted for. The bodies of Admiral Minoru Ota, the island's naval base commander, and five members of his staff were found with their throats cut in an elaborate cave on Oroku Peninsula on mid-June.

Two Jap Generals Commit Hara-Kiri on Okinawa 100 Yds. from U.S. Line

By The Associated Press

Tenth Army Headquarters, Okinawa, June 27. — The bodies of the Japanese commanding general on Okinawa and his chief of staff, who had slit their stomachs in hara-kiri ceremonies, have been found in shallow rock graves at the southeastern tip of the American-won island.

Colonel Cecil W. Nist, of Salem, Ore., 24th Army Corps staff of-

LUZON CONQUERED, MACARTHUR SAYS

Organized Jap Resistance Crushed with 113,593 Enemy Reported Dead.

MANILA, Thursday, June 28.—(AP) Reconquest of big Luzon island, which the Japanese invaded Dec. 10, 1941 and which American forces reinvaded last Jan. 9, was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur — his biggest single triumph of the Southwest Pacific war.

Scattered enemy remnants must be hunted down but organized resistance was crushed in North Luzon, the last Japanese strongpoint, with 113,593 counted dead, other thousands yet to be counted and several thousand taken prisoner.

Reporting complete conquest of the Cagayan valley, today's communique added:

Entire Island Liberated

"The entire island of Luzon, embracing 40,420 square miles and a population of 800,000 is now liberated."

The Americans have made a juncture in the valley of northern Luzon "securing the entire length" and climaxing a campaign of 28 days.

The once powerful Japanese force in the 200 mile long valley has been driven into the mountains to the east and west, cut off from all supplies.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy, MacArthur placing these at 113,593 dead. He said the graves of many more thousands of Nipponese troops had been located but uncounted.

"Except for isolated operations, this closes the major phase of the northern Luzon campaign," the communique reported, "one of the most savage and bitterly fought in American history."

The only other enemy forces of consequence in the Philippines are on Mindanao, southernmost island, and they are scattered and growing increasingly disorganized.

Difficult Terrain

Emphasizing the great work done in the Cagayan valley, headquarters said:

"No terrain has ever presented greater logistical difficulties and none has ever provided an adversary with more naturally impregnable strongholds."

In addition to the listed enemy dead several thousand were taken prisoner.

Announced American losses were 3,793 dead, 34 missing and 11,351 wounded.

Enemy losses throughout the archipelago already far exceed 400,000.

Reporting from Mindanao, Richard Bergholz, Associated Press correspondent, said Japanese leadership was breaking and that there was evidence of disorganization as the Nipponese reached their last-ditch positions in the Talomo-Davao River plain west of Davao city. Soldiers of the 24th Infantry Division advanced so rapidly that they forced the Japanese off Mount Manoy, a strong natural defense point, and then took the village of Tamogan.

U.S. LUZON FORCES NEAR JUNCTURE

Japs Breaking in North; Americans Advance on Mindanao

Manila, June 27—(AP)—Organized Japanese resistance in the Philippines rapidly is approaching an end.

Less than 20 miles separated American soldiers and Filipino guerillas converging from both the north and south toward a junction in the flat river bottom above Tuguegarao, General Douglas MacArthur reported today.

Instead of fighting to the end in the lowlands, at least half of an estimated 20,000 Japanese on north Luzon were extricating themselves in a withdrawal to the mountainous wilderness of the Sierra Madres on the east, leaving rear guards to fight a delaying action.

The same situation is true on Mindanao, where harried Japanese have reached their last prepared positions in the Talomo-Davao River plain. Although they still are fighting fiercely, the strong, cohesive leadership which characterized the Japanese retreat thus far was beginning to break and disorganization was setting in.

Americans Advance Quickly

Relentless troops of Major General Roscoe B. Woodruff's 24th Infantry Division moved so fast they drove the enemy off Mount Manoy, one of the best spots for a strong Japanese stand, then smashed ahead to take Tamogan Village.

The Yanks now have fought their way out of brutally thick abaca groves of Talomo Plain—the world's greatest hemp producing area—and are moving up into mountainous areas and rain forests. Other Eighth Army troops on Mindanao hopped up the north coast to the mouth of Agusan River, whose upper reaches probably are a haven for Japanese driven out of the central section of the Philippines' second largest island.

There was no confirmation of repeated Japanese claims that Balikpapan, last Japanese-held oil center on the east coast of Borneo, was under attack by a large American force. Today's communique did note continuation of heavy air strikes on Balikpapan gun positions and on Manggar Air Field, a dozen miles to the north.

Japs Claim Allied Cruiser

Tokyo radio made the unconfirmed claim that an Allied cruiser was sunk and another damaged Monday in air attacks off Balikpapan.

Drawing on their slender air resources in the Indies, the Japanese sent a few fighters into the air. One heckled a Seventh Fleet Liberator as it bombed Kuching shipyard facilities Monday.

In the Halmaheras, Royal Australian Air Force Spitfires destroyed a Japanese torpedo patrol boat, and several small craft off Halmahera. There was no confirmtion of an enemy report of an Allied landing on Ternate Island, administrative center of the Moluccas. Ternate is about ten miles off the west coast of Halmahera.

Australian forces were in complete occupation of the Miri Oil Fields on North Borneo. They captured the great fields without a struggle Sunday in an overland push from the Lutong refinery center. Miri air field, which fell to the same force several days ago, gives the Allies an air base 90 miles closer to Singapore than Labuan air field in the Brunel Bay area.

AUSSIES SEIZE RAIL TERMINUS

Expand Hold In Brunei And Oilfield Sectors

Manila, Thursday, June 28 (AP)—Australian forces on western Borneo are expanding their gains in the Brunei Bay area, today's headquarters communiqué announced, as well as in the S eria-Mari oil fields area to the south.

There was no mention however, of an Allied invasion fleet hammering at Balikpapan, oil refining center on the southeast coast of the island, as reported by Radio Tokyo.

In the Brunei area, Aussie ground troops moved into Beaufort, railroad terminus. This completed consolidation of defenses north of Labaun Island, securing the northern flank against attack by enemy forces that may be based at Jesselton.

For the past week patrols probing tidal streams had advanced slowly on Beaufort, cutting its rail line 2½ miles south of the town. Beaufort is a rubber export center.

Down the western coast, units of the 9th Division occupied Kuala Belait, 7 miles south of Seria. It is the river port for the Seria fields.

Planes Pound Balikpapan

Heavy and medium bombers and fighter units, supporting the Borneo operations, made medium and low level attacks on the Balikpapan area. More than 200 tons of bombs were dropped, destroying gun positions and starting large fires. Personnel areas at Tandjoen, to the southwest, also were bombed.

More than 150 aircraft of the 5th and 13th Air Forces participated in the coordinated attacks. Enemy anti-aircraft fire, steadily weakening under the constant aerial pounding was reported light to medium.

First confirmation of the Tokyo reports of Allied fleet operations off Balikpapan came yesterday from a war correspondent for Aneta, the Netherlands news agency.

Tells Of Bombardment

In a delayed dispatch from an Australian bombing plane over Balikpapan, dated June 19, Nathan Broch reported to Aneta that the vital oil clearance port "has just been subjected to one of the heaviest combined Allied air and sea assaults ever staged in daylight" against the city.

Broch said planes of thirteen American and Australian squadrons blasted powerful Japanese artillery batteries on a Balikpapan hill, adding another fire to the sea of flames shooting up from the city's shattered water front.

Balikpapan Deserted

The correspondent wrote, "Balikpapan, as I saw it today, is a strangely deserted place with Allied warships keeping a death watch some miles outside the vast bay. The guns of these ships had been on the job before our arrival over the target area and evidence of the damage they caused was still provided by the dense clouds of black smoke columns rolling skyward for 10,000 feet. . . .

"As our air attack proceeded we watched Balikpapan's oil riches burning away. Apparently the Jap defenses were cracked open. . . .

"From what I have seen today Macassar Strait, separating Borneo and Celebes, is wide open to Allied ships now that we dominate the northern entrance to the strait through our capture of Tarakan Island."

LANDING ON KUME REPORTED BY JAPS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27—(AP) Radio Tokyo reported without confirmation today that Allied troops had landed on Kume Island, about 50 miles west of Okinawa, and that heavy fighting was in progress.

This unsupported claim, broadcast to American areas, was mixed with other invasion prattle which

included a prediction of an American landing on the China coast and reiteration of reports of Allied invasion activity off Balikpapan, Borneo.

The Domei News Agency report of the Kume landing was meager and apparently altered the vague Tokyo claim of yesterday that American invasion forces had struck about half way between Okinawa and Kyushu, probably a reference to the Amami islands.

The terse report of the Kume operation said it was made Tuesday morning (Japan date) and referred to it as a "fresh landing." It added that the island's garrison "intercepted the enemy and heavy fighting is now in progress."

Kume, is due west of Naha, capital of Okinawa. Its occupation would expand the American hold on the Okinawa area and protect the western flank of the Yank occupation forces on Okinawa. Kume is a small island, shaped like a dog's head, with an area of about ten square miles.

There has been no mention of Kume in any recent American communique on the Okinawa campaign. The Kerama Islands, between Okinawa and Kume, already are in American possession. Some of the group, lying about 12 miles west of Okinawa, were seized prior to the Okinawa invasion, others later on.

INVASION OF KUME REPORTED BY JAPS

Enemy Predicts U. S. may Land in China before Assault on Nippon

By The Associated Press

Guam, June 27.—Tokyo radio reported that Allied invasion forces were fighting their way today onto Kume Island, 50 miles west of Okinawa, and predicted American assault forces may land on the China coast preparatory to invading Japan.

The unconfirmed report on the Kume invasion said "heavy fighting is now in progress." It described the action as a "fresh landing" in the central Ryukyu Islands where Americans are developing new bases to hit the enemy homeland.

Tokyo quoted Major General Masori Ito, one of Japan's leading military commentators, as saying there was no immediate prospect of an invasion of Japan and Okinawa "totally unsuitable as a base for large scale operations.

Another broadcast quoted the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri Hochi as noting "the possibility is great that the enemy will attempt a landing on the China continent in preparation for the actual invasion of Japan."

Jap Losses Boosted

Capture of Kume would add a little more than ten square miles to the American-held Ryukyu area, including Okinawa and the nearby Kerama Islands. It would also protect the western flank of Okinawa where capture of 802 more prisoners boosted Nipponese losses for the campaign to 111,351.

Kume, shaped like a dog's head pointed toward the China coast, is due west of Okinawa's capital city of Naha, and within 300 miles of Formosa. On the west side, from the tip of the dog's nose southeastward, its coastline is eight miles long. One height on the north end rises over 990 feet and another near the south end up to approximately 920 feet. An all-weather highway traverses a large part of the island.

Captive Total Now 9,498

The new bag of prisoners increased the captive total to 9,498. One group was taken in by Tenth Army mopup squads when caught wading, neck deep, in surf off the southern end of Okinawa, trying to sneak north to become guerillas. In the northern sector, Japanese hideout remnants ambushed and killed six Americans.

Headquarters reported that 12 enemy planes were shot down Monday night by anti-aircraft batteries and night fighters during a series of small scale attacks on the Okinawa area "which did no damage." Slow enemy float planes, which ordinarily can carry only sufficient gasoline for a round-trip flight from Kyushu, were among the raiders.

The only action reported officially elsewhere in the Ryukyus was an attack by Marine Corsairs and Avengers on the Sakishima group of Islands, southernmost of the chain, Monday and Tuesday.

INVASION JITTERS GRIP ALL NIPPON, JAP SAYS

U.S First Plans to Shatter Large Cities, Commentator Asserts

London, June 27—(AP)—A Japanese military commentator declared today in a Tokyo broadcast that "everybody in Japan is talking of invasion, everybody is theorizing about it."

"The American plan seems to be first to shatter systematically all Japanese industrial centers and large cities and then, having completely paralyzed our industrial power, to launch their final attack," the commentator said.

Another Japanese broadcast said that residents of Japan's industrial cities bombed from their homes by Superfortresses had been sent relief supplies by their countrymen in occupied Shanghai.

The Japanese Finance Ministry also announced it had abolished various advisory organs — with which Nipponese bureaucracy abounds—and replaced them with "a single comprehensive advisory committee" of 55 members.

JAPS BEGIN NEW 'THOUGHT WARFARE'

San Francisco, June 27 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo formally inaugurated today a new phase of "thought warfare," the "Great Japan New Asia Society." The Domei News Agency, in a broadcast heard here by the Federal Communications Commission, said that the new propaganda instrument was designed "to unite all East Asia peoples against foreign aggression."

The society replaces the "New Asia Movement Headquarters," propaganda project of the old Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which was abolished in favor of the Political Association of Great Japan, new Totalitarian party.

JUN 28 1945

SHANGRI-LA SURVIVORS GET 'LEND-LEASE' AID

Sea-shell Currency Dropped to 15 Stranded in Valley

Mount Hagen Station, New Guinea, June 25—(AP)—(Delayed)—Lend-lease finally percolated today to New Guinea's wilds—and out dripped 40 pounds of sea shells, first-rate currency in these innocent parts.

The 40-pound bag of sea shells was the gift of the Commonwealth of Australia, which thought they might come in handy in dealing with the natives of Shangri-La, hosts to the Army Wac and 14 compatriots stranded for the moment in that hidden, mountain-girt valley of New Guinea.

Major Sir George Greathead, administrator of Australian-mandated New Guinea, presented the shells to Air Force officers and said they were to be dropped to Wac Corporal Margaret Hastings, of Oswego, N. Y., and her companions.

There was enough mother of pearl in the bag to buy whole harems of Shangri-Laian wives, and uncounted pigs.

Meanwhile, expert glider personnel and new equipment arrived on Biak Island, where final tests will be made on the use of gliders for extricating the Hasluck party from the difficult valley.

CHINESE AGAIN IN LIUCHOW

1,300 Japs Killed In 10 Days; U.S. Planes On Scene

Chungking, June 27 (AP)—Chinese troops, supported by low-flying United States fighter-bombers, have fought into the western suburbs of Liuchow, south China's most vital communications hub, after a ten-day battle in which more than 1,300 Japanese troops were killed, Chinese reports said tonight.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers battled into the western suburbs of the former 14th Air Force base in a swift thrust through Japanese defenses that wiped out 100 Japanese defenders, the Chinese high command said.

Attempt To Join Forces

These assault units were attempting to join forces with other elements reported fighting to gain the city's south rail station.

The Chinese news service said large quantities of war material had been seized on Liuchow's approaches in the past ten days.

Northwest of Liuchow, enemy troops and gun positions were heavily pummeled by Mustang fighter-bombers of the 14th Air Force, an American communiqué said, while the strongpoints of Luchai, 27 miles northeast, and Tawan, 29 miles south, also were blasted.

Main Forces Withdraw

Chinese reports said a handful of Japanese troops fighting a strong rearguard action were denying the Chinese repossession of Liuchow as main enemy forces carried out a withdrawal northward under pressure from the 14th Ar Force. The Japanese still held a 10-mile stretch of the Liuchow-Indo-China highway north of the Indo-China border town of Dong Dang.

In Chekiang, the Japanese continued their withdrawal northward along China's "invasion coast" toward Shanghai and were apparently fighting for possession of Linhai (Taichow), 165 miles below the great seaport.

MASSACRE STORY DOUBTED

Korean Declared Japs Killed 154 U. S. and British Prisoners

Chungking, June 27—(AP)—American and British authorities viewed with reserve today the story of a Korean deserter from the Japanese army who said he had witnessed the massacre of 154 American and British prisoners of war on Shikoky Island.

The Korean, who did not want his name divulged for fear of reprisals to his family, said that after the alleged massacre he was sent to China and surrendered early this year.

Allied authorities wondered why the Japanese would permit a Korean witness to such a massacre to be transferred to China where he might surrender or be captured.

ALLIES WIN BURMA TOWN

Indian Troops Advance 24 Miles Northeast of Pegu

CALCUTTA, India, June 27 (AP)—Indian troops of the British Fourteenth Army, pursuing Japanese forces fleeing from Burma toward Thailand, attacked and occupied most of a village twenty-four miles east-northeast of Pegu, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters said today.

To the north, local Burmese forces attacked other Japanese troops crossing the Sittang River, twenty-two miles north of Toungoo, inflicting casualties.

Spitfires continued attacks on enemy river craft operating on the Sittang.

INFILTRATING FOE TRIED TO KILL GEN. BLAMEY

Japs Penetrated to within 20 Ft. of his Tent on Borneo

Melbourne, June 27—(AP)—Japanese attempting to kill General Sir Thomas Blamey and his senior officers on a Borneo beach Sunday night infiltrated to within 20 feet of the tent in which the Australian army commander-in-chief was conferring with his staff, the army reported.

The army believed it a planned attempt to kill Blamey rather than chance selection of a route so near his tent.

Firing broke out on the nearby beach while Blamey was conferring with divisional commander Major General G. G. Wooten and other senior officers. An intensive hunt began in thick jungle fringing the beach below Blamey's tent.

Guards, surrounding the infiltrating Japanese, waited until the enemy began to move, allowing them to come within a few yards before opening fire with rifles. Two Japanese were killed and the others fled.

JUN 28 1945

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

CAPETOWN, June 27.—(AP) Health authorities reported today that a smallpox epidemic had broken out in South Africa and that the mortality rate was high.

WAVELL TALKS WITH JINNAH

JUN 28 1945

Hope Held For 3-Way Accord On Indian Government

PURDUE

Simla, India, June 27 (AP)—A new step in negotiations for the formation of a new national government for India was taken tonight when British Viceroy Lord Wavell conferred unexpectedly with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the powerful all-India Moslem League.

Jinnah, returned from the conference amiable but uncommunicative on whether he had been asked by the Viceroy to yield from his earlier adamant position that his organization should have the sole right to name the Moslems who will serve on the proposed executive council.

Jinnah's claims have been challenged by Mohandas K. Gandhi and the All-India Congress party which claims to represent a large Moslem membership although conceding that the organization is predominantly Hindu.

This morning, Indian political leaders conferred with the Viceroy for an hour on Lord Wavell's proposals for a virtually all-Indian government and then adjourned until Friday amid speculation that agreement on all points might have been reached.

Moslem Choices Discussed

The third-day session of the conference designed to broaden India's self-government was adjourned "to enable the conferees to continue their private consultations," a statement said.

It was reliably reported that these intra-India talks were concerned chiefly with the question of whether the All-India Congress party should name any Moslems as its representatives on the proposed executive council, or whether Moslem representation should be exclusively chosen from the Moslem League.

The Congress party is insistent that its organization represents all Indian communal groups, including many Moslems unaffiliated with the Moslem League, and that its delegation on the Viceroy's council should reflect that situation.

A protracted conference tonight between Pandit Govind Belabh Pant, an emissary of the Congress party, and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, occasioned much speculation.

Plan Held Acceptable

It was generally known that the conference sessions had brought agreement that the Wavell plan was workable and acceptable to all concerned.

As a result, one report said that the conferees—particularly representatives of the congress and the league—had reached such a degree of accord that they were discussing the actual membership of the executive council.

It was believed that once an accord was reached on the apportionment of seats on the council, the remainder of the conference business would be concluded in a short time and the conferees would be ready to submit their agreement to the working committees of their parties for ratification.

One delegate was heard to remark: "We should know in a day or two how long we will be here."

LEADERS IN INDIA NEAR AGREEMENT

Simla, India, June 27 (A. P.).—Indian national leaders were reported near agreement today on the basic membership of a proposed new viceroy's council for India and it appeared possible they might go on to draft a complete scheme for an interim government before adjourning their present conference. An official statement last night said that the meeting summoned by Viceroy Lord Wavell had reached certain provisional conclusions on British proposals to extend Indian self-government but did not indicate the nature of the conclusions.

At the same time leaders of Mohammed Ali Jinnah's Moslem League declared that for the time being it was unnecessary to call the league working committee together to pass on pending proposals—indicating the Moslems had abandoned their original position that the Simla parley would have to be adjourned so that working committees could be consulted. It was said, however, that there were one or two recalcitrant parties to whom any agreement

along the lines outlined by Lord Wavell still was distasteful. One stumbling block was reported to be their insistence that only Moslem league members should represent Moslems on the interim council.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES LISTED AS 102,954

OTTAWA, June 27.—(AP) Defense headquarters said today Canada suffered 102,954 casualties in the Army, Navy and Air Force, including 37,964 dead and 2,866 missing, for the war period up to May 31.

In the 4 1-2 years of the First World War Canadian casualties totalled 190,092, including 62,817 dead.

Intake into the armed forces up to last September was approximately 1,000,000, while in the last war about 630,000 Canadians served.

The Army, not generally committed in the European theater until D-Day last June 6, had the heaviest casualty total at 80,054, including 21,806 dead. The R.C.A.F. had a total of 20,564 casualties, including 14,247 dead, while the Navy had 2,336 casualties, including 1,911 dead.

HITLER ARCHIVES IN SPAIN

Moscow Radio Says They Were Flown There in March

New York, June 27—(AP)—The Moscow radio says that Adolf Hitler's personal archives and records of the Reichschancellery are hidden in Palencia in northern Spain, where they are now guarded by a special Falangist garrison.

The broadcast, monitored last night by NBC, said a fleet of German planes brought the records to the Balearic islands during the last week of March and the first two weeks of April. Spanish Government planes picked up the documents, and several German index specialists who traveled with the Hitler papers, it added, and took them to Madrid and later Palencia.

The Moscow radio said the secret leaked out through an officer of the Madrid airdrome staff.

363 YANKS KILLED IN SUICIDE PLANE RAID ON CARRIER

Admiral Mitscher's Flagship Survives Two Direct Hits by Japs.

WILL FIGHT AGAIN

Bunker Hill Is Now Being Repaired at Puget Sound.

JUN 28 1945

WASHINGTON, June 27.—(AP) Japanese suicide planes scored two direct bomb hits on the Carrier Bunker Hill, causing 656 casualties, but the flagship of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher survived four hours of flaming death and will fight again.

The Navy disclosed today that the Bunker Hill, despite losses of 373 dead, 15 missing and 264 wounded in the tragic episode off Okinawa May 11, is home under her own power for repairs at the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

A daring maneuver which literally flung the fire from her hangar deck capped the heroic efforts of her crew and assisting ships to conquer the flames.

Three hours after the attack, firefighters were still waging a nip and tuck battle in the flaming deck.

Tons of water, poured on countless thousands of gallons of flaming oil and gasoline, were forcing the firefighters back against the bulkhead. The sheer weight of the water was causing a six degree list in the ship. Below decks men were dying from heat and suffocation.

Shifts Fire into Sea

The Cruiser Wilkes-Barre, a member of the task group, had come alongside, placing her bow hard against the Bunker Hill's starboard quarter, to add her hose to the firefighting. With the Wilkes-Barre at her side, the Bunker Hill went into a wide, 70 degree turn at 2 1-2 degree rudder. In turning the Navy account said, she shifted the load of water across the ship and "sumped the heart of the roaring inferno on her hangar deck out into the sea.

"Men with lips too burned to cheer rushed forward with their hose," the Navy related. "Fresh air whipped across the deck at their backs, forcing the heavy smoke of burning oil and gas away from them. New life breathed through the ship. Men who were lying on blistering hot decks below knew, even as they drew their first breath of fresh air, that some miracle had saved them. They knew, too, that the Bunker Hill would live to fight again."

Commodore A. A. ("31 Knot") Burke, chief of staff to Admiral Mitscher said the admiral was in flag plot when the attack came and escaped unhurt, although three remained offshore, open constantly to attack by enemy bombers and crash diving Kamikazes.

Today's figures added 637 to the list of killed or missing naval personnel since May 23, and 653 to the wounded list. This was for a four weeks' period, May 24 through June 20.

4,270 Killed or Missing

Nimitz's report through May 24 listed 4,270 naval personnel killed or missing and 4,171 wounded.

Most naval casualties were suffered aboard ships sunk or damaged in Japanese aerial assaults on forces lying off Okinawa to protect ground forces. Kamikaze (suicide) attacks decreased in the past month and naval losses were fewer in that period.

Nimitz's communiques have disclosed that a total of 33 ships—all of destroyer size or smaller—were sunk, and approximately 60 were damaged since March 18 in the entire Ryukus and supporting operations.

The March 18-June 20 period included Carrier strikes in force on the Tokyo area, neutralizing raids on Kyushu and other Japanese airfields from which the enemy staged his Okinawa attacks, numerous neutralizing raids on the Sakishima islands, southernmost of the Ryukyus, and on Minami Daito, Anami and other islands in the Ryukyus area.

Sank Jap Battleship

The March 18-19 attack trapped a strong Japanese naval force in the inland sea. There, Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier pilots sank the 45,000 ton battleship Yamato; two cruisers, five destroyers and several smaller vessels.

Total American casualties for Ryukyus campaign — fleet, plus Army and Marine on Okinawa—were 46,319.

A few days ago, Nimitz reported 6,990 soldiers and Marines were killed or missing and 29,598 were wounded in the 82-day ground campaign.

JUN 28 1945

Only a few enemy planes appeared over the Okinawa area Tuesday. They caused no damage, Nimitz's communique today reported.

The communique also reported the discovery of Southern Okinawa of the bodies of Lt. Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima, commander of enemy ground forces, and army chief of staff, Gen. Isamu Cho. The finding of these bodies was reported last night by Associated Press Correspondents Al Dopking and Robert Geiger in a jointly-radioed story from Okinawa.

Stilwell on Scene

Gen. Joseph Stilwell made his first appearance on Okinawa as commander of the 10th U. S. Army today and Japan awaited the next move by American forces that conquered the strategic island only 325 miles south of Kyushu.

(Radio Tokyo reported without confirmation that Allied forces were fighting their way ashore on Kume island, 50 miles west of Okinawa, and predicted that American troops may invade the China coast before attacking Japan.

(Kume, ten square-miles in area, has an eight-mile western shoreline. It is within 300 miles of Formosa and points toward the China coast like a dog's head. Radio Tokyo filled the air with speculation that Allied forces may invade the China coast before attacking Japan).

Stilwell stood with 500 of his 10th Army soldiers atop Hill 89 on Okinawa's southeast coast, as the American flag was raised to honor the men of the Seventh Infantry Division, who wrested this last defense ridge from the enemy.

Charge Food Mismanagement Cost 'Many Million Dollars'

JUN 28 1945

WASHINGTON, June 27 — (AP) A House sub-committee asserted today that mismanagement in the War Food administration had resulted in food and money losses running into "many millions of dollars."

It also accused some WFA officials of giving false information to Congress when it sought to check up on the agency's operations.

In a report on a lengthy investigation—much of its conducted undercover—an appropriations subcommittee headed by Rep. Traver (D.-Ga.) accused WPA of wasteful warehousing practices, poor bookkeeping and inadequate records, lax hiring methods and "inefficiency and dereliction x x x on the part of some officials."

Along with its criticism, the committee had words of praise for WFA. It said the agency "has met a national need in a period of extreme emergency and the over-all result has been one of which the people of the country have the right to be proud." It also praised War Food Administrator Marvin Jones as helpful and cooperative.

Commenting on the report, Jones said the committee charges referred to only one phase of the WFA's food operations — the storing and handling of perishable foods in connection with lend-lease and farm price support operations.

"Naturally, there were some losses, but the over-all losses were less than those which normally occur in regular channels of trade," Jones said in a statement.

"This food had to be produced, stored, transported and loaded on ships. During a portion of the time there were great submarine sinkings. We were frequently met with the choice of whether we would proceed slowly and avoid losses or act quickly and get the food to the battlefronts on time."

Jones said it was necessary to handle WFA food with a shortage of labor, materials, warehousing and transportation.

"We have from time to time been criticized for not storing enough food. We have been criticized for storing too much. Between the two, we must have done a pretty good job."

Fail to Fix Total

In its criticism, it made no attempt to fix a dollars value of actual losses—said, in fact, that confused records made it impossible—but contended a sampling of warehouse operations alone "justifies the feeling that it has been considerable, probably amounting to many millions of dollars."

The report singled out for criticism Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead, an Army officer who was director of food distribution in WFA until a few months ago.

"Obviously," it said, "Colonel Olmstead's position in the broad food-handling picture is such as to preclude the dodging of responsibility by laying the blame on a lesser official under his jurisdiction."

The committee served advance notice on Rep. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), who will become Secretary of Agriculture next month, that it wants periodic reports from him on progress he has made on "remedial measures." It implied that WFA appropriations may be reduced as a result of the probe.

NEXT - IN - LINE BILL APPROVED BY SINGLE VOTE

JUN 28 1945

Truman Measure Making the Speaker President Wins in Committee.

COME WANT TO STUDY PLAN

Balloting by House Judiciary Group Is 10 to 9 in Favor of Executive's Proposal.

Washington, June 27 (A. P.).—By a one-vote margin the House Judiciary Committee today approved President Truman's recommendation that Congress make the Speaker of the House next in line for the presidency, after the Vice-President.

The vote was 10 to 9, taken in executive session. Several of those who voted against the bill said they would prefer additional time to study the bill.

The measure, which provides that the Speaker of the House be substituted for the Secretary of State as the man who would take over the White House in the absence of both an elected President and Vice-President, now goes to the House floor.

Representative Sam Rayburn (D.-Tex.) is the present House Speaker.

The bill, written by Representative Sumners (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, follows exactly the presidential succession views outlined by President Truman in a recent message.

It provides that, should neither a President nor Vice-President be able to serve, then the presidency should pass to the Speaker of the House who must resign to accept the post.

In the event the House was not in session or had no speaker at the time, the President pro tem of the Senate would become President to serve until a speaker qualifies. If there is neither a speaker nor Senate president, then the presidency would pass down the line of the Cabinet as it now does—but only until a speaker could be elected and qualified.

The same bill provides for the special election of a President, in the event of a vacancy, at the next regular congressional election. Under present law if the Secretary of State should take over the White House he would remain as Chief Executive until the next regular presidential election.

In calling for presidential succession legislation recently, President Truman pointed out to Congress that under the present law it is possible for a Vice-president, who moves into the presidency as did Mr. Truman, to name his own successor through his selection of a Secretary of State.

DISCHARGE POINTS CUT IS EXPECTED

Washington, June 27 (A. P.).—Capitol Hill expects the Army soon to cut the present 85-point score required for discharge to either 80 or 78.

The final decision will be made on the basis of reports being received by the War Department from field commanders.

House Military Committee members say the new "critical" score will not change the weighting of points allotted in the tentative program. A man still will receive one point for each month of service, one additional point for each month of foreign service, five points for each battle and twelve points for each child, not in excess of three. No points are allowed for service after May 12.

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Force Speaks with Authority Asserts Gen. Alexander Patch

STAUNTON, Va., June 27.—(AP) Lt. General Alexander M. Patch, who commanded the Seventh Army in Germany, said in an interview in a homecoming celebration here today that he wants the American people to remember that force speaks with authority.

If there is any one idea he wants to get across to the American people, General Patch said, it is his sincere hope that the "American people will recognize the absolute need for a continuation of a state of military preparedness consistent with our national wealth."

The one-time professor at Staunton Military Academy, whose wife and daughter have made their home here for the duration, said that he hoped that never again would any nation "feel free to gamble in attacking our people."

He said that he felt strongly that "in this world it is force that speaks with authority."

Not since the first time Woodrow Wilson came home after he became president had Staunton prepared such a public celebration for a returning hero. It included an infantry parade which made its way through the streets of downtown Staunton, where stores had been closed for the occasion, to the Woodrow Wilson birthplace, now a national shrine, where the General spoke to hundreds of Stauntonians and visitors.

The General turned toward a section of war-wounded seated near the speakers' stand and said, "When I saw these members of the Seventh Army from the hospital sitting here on my left, indeed I felt humble and I feel humble now."

Mrs. Kennedy Given Navy Cross For Son

Boston, June 27 (AP)—Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, wife of the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's today received the Navy Cross, awarded posthumously to her eldest son, Lieut. Joseph Patrick Kennedy, Jr., USNR, for heroic action in which he lost his life nearly a year ago.

In simple ceremonies held at the commandant's office, Rear Admiral Felix Gygax, USN, commandant of the 1st Naval District, presented the Navy's highest honor for heroism to the lieutenant's mother, while Kennedy and four of her children watched.

JUN 28 1945

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P. M. E. W. T. TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1945).

JUN 28 1945

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 27, (AP)—MINELAYING DURING THE WAR DEVELOPED INTO A BATTLE OF WITS BETWEEN OPPOSING TECHNICIANS WITH A MAIN OBJECTIVE OF DEFEATING ENEMY MINESWEEPERS BUT THE BRITISH NAVY CLAIMED TODAY THAT ITS SCATTERED SEATRAPS HAD SUNK OR DAMAGED AN ESTIMATED 1,000 AXIS VESSELS.

WITH MORE THAN 250,000 MINES LAID, THE WORK WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO CATEGORIES -- PROTECTIVE MINING TO GUARD COASTAL SHIPPING AND OFFENSIVE MINING IN ENEMY WATERS.

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ESTIMATED 60 TO 70 PERCENT OF CASUALTIES IN ENEMY WATERS RESULTED FROM MINES STREWN BY AIRCRAFT WHICH PENETRATED AREAS INACCESSIBLE TO MINELAYING CRAFT. THE MINISTRY ADDED THAT MINING WARFARE HAD SO ADVANCED THAT THE SIMPLE ACOUSTIC AND MAGNETIC MINES OF THE LAST WAR HAD BECOME "EXTREMELY COMPLICATED INTRICATE WEAPONS SO DANGEROUS THAT ENEMY FORCES BUILT MINESWEEPERS THAT RESEMBLED FLOATING POWER STATIONS."

AMONG VICTORIES CLAIMED BY BRITISH TECHNICIANS WAS THE DEVELOPMENTS OF A SPECIAL LOW SENSITIVITY MINE DESIGNED TO BE FIRED ONLY BY A GERMAN "SPERRBRECHER," A LARGE VESSEL FOR SWEEPING MAGNETIC MINES. ALSO DEVELOPED

JUN 28 1945

LONDON, JUNE 27--(AP)--A NEW BRITISH TWIN-ENGINE STRATOSPHERE FIGHTER CALLED THE "WELKIN" WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION. [redacted] ITS WING SPAN OF 70 FEET MAKES IT THE LARGEST OF [redacted] SINGLE SEATER FIGHTERS.

MC 1120PEW JUNE 27 JAMESONS 11900

Spain Allocated West Indies Sugar

Washington, June 27 (A. P.).—Spain has been allocated 60,000 tons of sugar this year from West Indies' production, War Food Administration officials said today.

The allocation was made by the Combined Food Board of the United States, Canada and Great Britain meeting here several months ago.

The board pooled sugar obtainable from Cuba, Puerto Rico, other Caribbean islands, and from domestic production, and then divided it among this country, Britain, Canada, liberated areas and neutral countries.

The allocation was made to Spain as a neutral and in line with a trade agreement with that country which provided for the diversion of strategic materials from Germany during the war.

HEALTH SERVICE A MILITARY BODY

Washington, June 27 (A. P.).—President Truman by executive order today declared the commissioned personnel—about 3,000—of of the United States Public Health Service to be members of the military forces for the duration of the war.

He took the action under authority of the Public Health Service act of 1944. It is effective July 21.

The Public Health Service has no enlisted personnel, but its commissioned corps of around 3,000 is composed of physicians, dentists, sanitary engineers, pharmacists, other scientists and nurses.

The order gives this personnel the same status, benefits, discipline and obligations as members of the other branches of the military establishment. It also brings about uniformity both in status and in discipline as between the several members of the PHS commissioned corps. Previously certain officers acuired veterans status and others did not, depending upon the particular assignments.

The order does not transfer the administration of the PHS either to the Army or Navy. The PHS will continue to operate as a part of the Federal Security Agency, except that those PHS officers on duty with the Army or Navy remain subject to the laws for the government of the service to which detailed. The largest number so detailed are serving with the Coast Guard, to which the PHS furnishes medical care.

JUN 28 1945

WILL RETAIN AXIS'S SEIZED PROPERTY

Washington, June 27 A. P.).—High government agencies have agreed that German and Japanese property seized in this country at the outbreak of war never shall be returned to the owners.

The decision has been reached by the Alien Property Custodian, the State Department and the Treasury.

Custodian James E. Markham submitted the information today to the Senate sub-committee studying Axis war potential.

Chairman Kilgore (D.-W. Va.) made the views public in connection with hearings designed to develop congressional policy toward the defeated enemy after peace returns.

Markham said:

"The Office of Alien Property Custodian will recommend that the property in the United States which has been seized from nationals of Germany and Japan should not be returned to them."

Markham added that it wasn't his business to say what should be done with the hundreds of millions of dollars involved. The President and Congress are to decide that, but he pointed out that these sums thus would be available to meet claims the Government has against Germany and Japan.

The custodian has seized the German interests in 195 enterprises, the total net worth estimated at $164,000,000. Japanese holdings were not estimated.

JAP NAVY 'SIZED UP' BY ADMIRAL SHERMAN

WASHINGTON, June 27 — (AP) Rear Admiral Forrest Sherman, deputy chief of staff to Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, today presented this official Navy estimate of what the Japanese have left in surface ships.

Two partially converted battleships, half old battleship and half carrier, the Ise and Hyuga; the battleship Nagato, roughly equivalent to the U. S. West Virginia, commissioned in 1923; two other old battleships not in commission; a small number of aircraft carriers which are moored alongside docks under camouflage; approximately 30 destroyers and a "few" cruisers.

Among the carrier strength, he said at a news conference, are two or three fairly large carriers not ready for service.

Sherman said the Pacific Naval forces "would like nothing better" than for the remnants of the enemy fleet to attempt a "suicide" attack.

GEN. TWINING IS AMONG MANY HEROES PROMOTED

UNOFFICIAL

WASHINGTON, June 27 — (AP) The Senate voted a promotion today for the general whose bombers smashed the Ploesti oil fields in Romania, one of the great blows at the Nazis in the Balkans.

Confirmation was by voice vote on the nomination of Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining to be a lieutenant general. Twining has been strategic air force commander in the Mediterranean, operating out of Italy.

The Senate also confirmed appointment of Col. Harry Vaughan, aide to President Truman, as a Brigadier General.

Eleven other major generals were voted three-star rank, including John R. Hodge, 24th corps commander in the Pacific; Ennis C. Whitehead, air officer under Gen. Douglas MacArthur; Matthew R. Ridgeway, Alvan C. Gillem Jr., Troy H. Middleton, Willis D. Crittenberger, Charles P. Hall, Raymond S. McLain, Leroy Lutes, Robert C. Richardson Jr., and John E. Hull.

Confirmed as major generals were E. Gladstone Plank, Lauris Norstad, Clovis E. Byers, Donald W. Brann, Lawrence C. Jaynes, Ray T. Maddocks, Edward M. Powers, Stanley L. Scott, George H. Decker, Harold M. McClelland, Edward P. Curtis and John M. Franklin.

15 OF FREED BUNDISTS WILL BE INTERNED

U. S. to Liberate eight Others who are American Citizens

JUN 28 1945

Washington, June 27 — (AP)— Fifteen of the 24 German-American Bundists whose convictions for conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Act were reversed by the Supreme Court will be interned as enemy aliens, according to the Justice Department.

Twelve of the 15 are former naturalized Americans whose citizenship was taken from them. They are Gustav Elmer, Walter Borchers, Otto Fenzke and William Carl Kunz, New York city; Louis Schatz, Troy, N. Y.; Ernest Martin Christoph, Summit, N. J.; John Carl Fitting, Union City, N. J.; Bruno Knupfer, Ridgewood, Queens, N. Y.; Herman Agne, Philadelphia; Fritz Karl Struer, Detroit; August Klapprott, Andover, N. J.; and Otto Albert Willumeit, Chicago.

The other three, Herman Schwinn, Los Angeles; Max Rapp, New York, and Walter Schneller, Jr., Erie, never were American citizens.

Eight of the remaining nine men will go free at the end of this week, the announcement said, because they are United States citizens and cannot be interned.

CONGRESS GROUP IS TOLD OF PLEA TO STOP INQUIRY

Investigator Testifies He Was 'Approached' in His OPA Radio Study.

Washington, June 27 (A. P.).—An investigator for the House Committee on un-American Activities testified today that he had been approached to halt his investigation of OPA radio programs and that "$5,000" was mentioned.

Asked by Representative Thomas (R.-N. J.) if "any one had got in touch with you to stop this inquiry," the investigator, George B. McDavitt, said "yes."

"Did they offer you a sum of money?' Thomas continued.

McDavitt replied that in the course of the conversation, which took place over a telephone, the party at the other end of the line whom he was unable to identify, mentioned that "$5,000 is a lot of money."

"I treated the remark like a joke," McDavitt said, "and told him 'I didn't understand.'

"'I think you do,'" he quoted the other person as saying, "and then . . . the person said:

"'We'll smear your face so your wife won't know it."

He said the conversation took place about three weeks ago.

The committee, permanent successor to the old Dies Committee, is investigating radio programs broadcast by the New York Regional Office of the OPA.

Weiner's Record.

Ernie Adamson, committee counsel, has promised to submit evidence showing that the programs, written by Tex Weiner, employed through civil service as radio director for the New York office, had a subversive undertone.

Adamson read into the record a letter from the civil service which detailed educational qualifications submitted by Weiner when he applied for civil service rating.

McDavitt said that Temple University, which Weiner claimed he attended, had no record of his matriculation there, or that he had graduated from National University, Washington, with the degree of LL. B., as he claimed.

McDavitt quoted a New York city playwright's agent, a Mrs. Blanche Talbot, as saying that Weiner had described himself to her as a "communist." Mrs. Talbot, McDavitt said, told him that Weiner had said "that some day I'll be American ambassador to Russia."

McDavitt testified that Weiner had refused to follow "certain" editorial changes in his scripts that had been requested by the Washington OPA office, to which they were submitted for censorship.

Acting Chairman Rankin (D.-Miss.) asked McDavitt: "Do you contend that Weiner's scripts are a part of the technic of spreading communistic propaganda?"

"Yes, sir," McDavitt replied.

SENATOR BILBO RANTS AGAINST FEPC MEASURE

WASHINGTON, June 27 — (AP) For three hours and 32 minutes today, Senator Theodore G. Bilbo said he didn't want the FEPC in any shape or form. And he said if any Senators think this is a filibuster, show up tomorrow and really hear one.

From 12:58 until 4:30, Bilbo droned on about the Fair Employment Practices Committee, charged it was trying to fuse white and negro races and those who were for it only wanted the negro vote. He as a Mississippi Democrat didn't need it.

He insisted it wasn't a filibuster but it sure looked the part. It had so much the air of one that Senator McKellar (D-Tenn) and Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky decided to seek a compromise.

McKellar pleaded that the situation was threatening a War Agencies' Appropriation bill, night sessions might be necessary, and even then the fiscal year might end without cleaning up the money measures.

Bilbo said he couldn't help it; those who wanted to stick funds for the FEPC into the war agency bill were to blame.

So McKellar threw up his hands and moved to recess until noon tomorrow. Bilbo will still have the floor then.

"And like Tennyson's brook, I can run on forever," Bilbo said.

The problem developed into a duel between Bilbo and Senator Chavez (D-NM) who was authorized by a majority of the appropriations committee to offer an amendment for FEPC funds. Chavez agreed later to ask only for $250,000 for FEPC to January 11, 1946. Bilbo said he wouldn't mind that if the amendment contains a "death sentence" requiring FEPC to fold up at that time.

Chavez didn't say so in these words but he said in effect, no death sentence.

Bilbo read from clippings, speeches and books, castigating advocates of the FEPC. He let fly at Eleanor Roosevelt, who has backed the committee in her syndicated column. And he said:

"If this good woman had given one-half of the attention to the rearing and directing of the lives and affairs of her brood that she has been giving trying to force recognition and social equality for the negro in America, she would not today be embarrassed with headline stories about some of her offspring."

ASSOCIATED PRESS ASKS NEW HEARING

JUN 28 1945

NEW YORK, June 27—(AP)—A petition for rehearing of the Federal government's anti-trust case against the Associated Press will be filed with the Supreme court, AP's board of directors announced today.

The petition will be filed on or before Sept. 1 in connection with the Supreme court's recent decision affirming a lower court verdict. The decision held that AP by-laws violated the Sherman Anti-trust act and should be amended to remove competitive effects upon existing members as a factor in consideration of new applications for membership.

The board of directors made public the following statement, addressed to members of the Associated Press:

"Both the special committee in charge of the government case and the board of directors have met with counsel on the recent Supreme court decision. Counsel advises that the prevailing Supreme court decision is an affirmance of the court below without change in substance.

"On consideration of the prevailing opinion, counsel has advised and the committee and the board have agreed that a petition for rehearing should be filed in the Supreme court. An extension of time for that purpose has been consented to by the Department of Justice. That extension expires on Sept. 1. If a petition for rehearing is filed by that date the mandate or order of the Supreme court carrying out its decision is further stayed until twenty days after the decision of the Supreme court on the petition for rehearing.

"As best we can estimate, that means in the event the petition for rehearing should be denied, the mandate or order of the Supreme court would come down to the Special court on or about Oct. 20.

"Oral argument is not permitted on petitions for rehearing so that the petition will be submitted on the record heretofore made plus such alleged errors in the prevailing opinion as the petition may raise.

"In the event the petition is denied, it will be necessary to amend the by-laws of the AP to conform to the decision of the Special court.

"The President with the concurrence of the board has been authorized to consider the form of such amendments with counsel.

"The board does not feel that it is the appropriate agency, as such, to present to Congress any appeal for relief from the court decision that the membership may desire. This, however, should not deter any member from exercising his right of petition to the Congress, if he so elects."

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WERE MINES THAT WERE "COCKED" BY MINESWEEPERS AND THEN DISCHARGED BY THE PRINCIPAL TARGETS THE MINESWEEPERS WERE SUPPOSED TO PROTECT.

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THE MINISTRY SAID MORE THAN 40 ENEMY SHIPS WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THE NORTH AFRICAN AND NORMANDY LANDINGS AND ANOTHER 100 OFF FRANCE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P. M. EST. TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27).

THE NAVY'S OFFENSIVE MINING, IN ADDITION TO ENEMY SHIPS SUNK, WAS SAID TO HAVE INTERFERED WITH ENEMY U-BOAT TRAINING, A DELAY IN PASSAGE OF U-BOATS TO OPERATIONAL AREAS AND THE FORCING OF TRAFFIC INTO WATERS WHERE IT WOULD BE MORE VULNERABLE TO OTHER FORMS OF ATTACK.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P. M. EST., TODAY, JUNE 27).

JUN 28 1945

-Campbell1s II557-1a1120.cs

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 3:15 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27)

JUN 28 1945

SECRETARY

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-FOREIGN ANTHONY EDEN ASKED THE BRITISH PEOPLE TONIGHT TO VOTE FOR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVES IN THE JULY 5 GENERAL ELECTION AND SUPPORT A PARTY STANDING FOR THE SAME PRINCIPLES OF FREE ENTERPRISE WHICH HE SAID MADE MADE THE UNITED STATES GREAT.

EDEN ROSE FROM A SICKBED TO MAKE MAKE WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE HIS ONLY SPEECH OF THE CAMPAIGN. HE ATTACKED THE SOCIALIST POLICIES OF THE LABOR PARTY, CHIEF OPPONENTS OF THE CONSERVATIVES, IN THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION.

DECLARING THE UNITED STATES IS "NOW THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL COUNTRY IN THE WORLD" AND "THE MOST FORMIDABLE MILITARY POWER," THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THAT IF BRITAIN IS TO FLOURISH IN THE FUTURE SHE WILL NEED THE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE THAT HAVE CREATED WEALTH AND STRENGTH IN THE UNITED STATES.

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EDEN TOLD HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. HE SAID NO ONE COULD ESCAPE THE SENSE OF VITALITY AND CONFIDENCE, FREEDOM AND FRANK FRIENDSHIP WHICH HAVE BECOME THE BIRTHRIGHT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

"BUT MORE REMARKABLE STILL," HE SAID, "THE UNITED STATES HAS TRANSFORMED ITSELF IN THE BRIEF SPACE OF FIVE YEARS FROM A COMPARATIVELY UNARMED STATE, SAVE FOR ITS NAVY, TO THE GREATEST MILITARY ARSENAL AND MOST FORMIDABLE MILITARY POWER ON EARTH. X X X

"HOW HAS IT BEEN DONE?

"THE ANSWER IS BY ENTERPRISE, BY COURAGE, BY TAKING RISKS, BY COMPETITION: CERTAINLY NOT BY SOCIALISM--NO COUNTRY BELIEVES MORE FIRMLY IN FREE ENTERPRISE THAN THE UNITED STATES.

JUN 28 1945

"THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (OF CHURCHILL) STANDS FOR FREE ENTERPRISE AND FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE HERE AT HOME. DO NOT IMAGINE THAT THE CHOICE BEFORE YOU AT THIS ELECTION LIES BETWEEN COMPLETE STATE SOCIALISM, AS EXPOUNDED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY, AND AN ANARCHY OF UNRESTRICTED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

"PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND GOVERNMENT CONTROL CAN AND SHOULD EXIST SIDE BY SIDE."

JUN 28 1945

EDEN SAID HIS PARTY WOULD DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO IMPROVE BRITAIN'S HOUSE SITUATION, THE ONLY PLEDGE HE MADE TO THE VOTERS DURING HIS SPEECH.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY SAID ALSO THAT THE [redacted] THE COUNTRY NEEDED CHURCHILL'S WAR CONTINUED WAR LEADERSHIP FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST

EDEN SPOKE TO THE COUNTRY OVER THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY FROM THE STUDY OF HIS COUNTRY HOME IN SUSSEX. HE WORE PAJAMAS AND A DRESSING GOWN. FOR THE LAST THREE WEEKS HE HAS BEEN ILL FROM A DUODENAL ULCER. IT WAS HIS FIRST NATIONWIDE BROADCAST SINCE HE RETURNED FROM RUSSIA IN 1941.

JUN 28 1945

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 3:15 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27)

HERGNER 8 11814 THRU FOURTH--RJ 1306

(100)
LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE BELGRADE RADIO, QUOTING A LJUBLJANA DISPATCH, SAID TODAY PROTESTS HAVE BEEN SENT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL BECAUSE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN SLOVENIA HAVE DISARMED THE MILITIA AND DISSOLVED THE PEOPLES' COURTS.

(THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN BELGRADE DENIED ON JUNE 23 ACCUSATIONS IN THE YUGOSLAV PRESS THAT A REIGN OF TERROR WAS BEING CARRIED OUT AGAINST SLOVENES IN BRITISH-OCCUPIED CARINTHIA IN AUSTRIA AND THAT NUMEROUS SLOVENES HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIESAL

TODAY'S

THAT NUMEROUS SLOVENES HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

TODAY'S BROADCAST SAID MASS MEETINGS, DEMONSTRATIONS AND STRIKES WERE TAKING PLACE AS A RESULT OF THE ALLIED MEASURES.

CB1011AEW

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THERE HAS BEEN A [illegible] REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF TROOPS QUARTERED IN THE BRITISH ISLES, THE GENERAL ADDED. HE EXPLAINED THERE WERE SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 2,000,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS HERE LAST JANUARY. THE NUMBER STILL PRESENT IS A MILITARY SECRET, BUT KOENIG SAID IT CONSISTED MAINLY OF AIRFORCE PERSONNEL.

THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN WOUNDED IN UNITED KINGDOM HOSPITALS HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM A PEAK OF 120,000 TO FEWER THAN 12,000 WITH PRACTICALLY NO BATTLE CASUALTIES, HE SAID. ADD LON ×× PERSONAL PROPERTY

THREE GREAT BRITISH LINERS, THE QUEENS MARY AND ELIZABETH AND THE AQUITANIA, ARE BEING USED BY THE ARMY TO CARRY HOME 50,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS PER MONTH IN THE IMMENSE U.S. REDEPLOYMENT PROGRAM, HE ADDED.

30.24 279 53

KOENIG SAID THAT TROOPS REMAINING HERE THROUGH A REDEPLOYMENT PERIOD OF ABOUT ONE YEAR WILL BE OFFERED EDUCATIONAL COURSES IN BRITISH UNIVERSITIES TO HELP THEM PASS THE TIME PROFITABLY.

JUN 28 1945

RW731AEW

POLISH

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-POLAND'S GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, CLAIMING FULL SUPPORT FROM POLISH ARMED FORCES IN WESTERN ALLIED TERRITORY, INSISTED TODAY IT WOULD REMAIN ITS COUNTRY'S LAWFUL GOVERNMENT "EVEN WHEN RECOGNITION WILL BE WITHDRAWN."

IN A MESSAGE ADDRESSED TO POLES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THE GOVERNMENT SAID:

"THE FUTURE FATE OF THE POLES WILL NOT BE ALIKE EVERYWHERE. WHILE MOST WILL SUFFER IN POLAND THE CRUEL REALITIES OF A POLICE REGIME, OTHERS WILL REMAIN IN THE FREE WORLD TO BE SPOKESMEN OF THOSE WHO MUST REMAIN MUTE."

IT DESCRIBED THE "NATIONAL UNITY" GOVERNMENT AGREED ON IN MOSCOW AS "A SELF-APPOINTED POLITICAL BODY COMPOSED OF COMMUNISTS AND FOREIGN AGENTS." IT MADE ITS FIRST PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT THE REVAMPED WARSAW GROUP SOON WOULD BE RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

OF ITSELF, THE LONDON GROUP SAID: "WE WERE CHARGED WITH LACK OF POLITICAL ACUMEN AND (WITH BEING) AN UNINTELLIGENT, STUBBORN ASS. NO ONE COULD EXPECT, HOWEVER, THAT THE POLISH NATION SHOULD COMMIT SUICIDE IN THE NAME OF ALLEGED REASONABLENESS AND ON TOP OF THAT SHOULD BESMIRCH ITS GOOD NAME."

IT SAID IT COULD NOT AGREE TO POINTS AT ISSUE WHICH IT DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

1. ANNEXATION OF HALF OF THE TERRITORY OF THE POLISH NATION.
2. IMPOSITION ON POLAND OF A SOCIAL REGIME ALIEN TO HER BASIC CONCEPTS OF FREEDOM, LAWFUL ORDER AND MORAL TRADITIONS.
3. GRANTING OF RIGHTS TO A SELF-APPOINTED COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF MEMBERS OF A NUMERICALLY WEAK COMMUNIST PARTY AND SUBORDINATED TO A FOREIGN POWER.
4. DESTRUCTION OF THE LEGAL ORDER ON WHICH THE POLISH STATE IS BASED.
5. SEVERING OF THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD LINKS BETWEEN POLAND AND THE WORLD OF WESTERN CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION.

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THE MESSAGE MAINTAINED THAT "FREE AND UNFETTERED" ELECTIONS WERE IMPOSSIBLE IN POLAND "AS LONG AS THE SOVIET FORCES AND SOVIET POLITICAL POLICE REMAIN IN POLAND, AS LONG AS THERE IS NO FREEDOM OF POLITICAL LIFE, OF THE PRESS, OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION, AND AS LONG AS THE IRON SCREEN SEPARATING POLAND FROM THE WORLD IS NOT LIFTED."

PARAPHRASING A FAMOUS CHURCHILL QUOTATION, THE EXILED GOVERNMENT TOLD THE POLES, "WE CANNOT PROMISE YOU ANYTHING TODAY AND TOMORROW EXCEPT TOIL, SWEAT AND TEARS." IT ADDED:

"OUR EFFORTS WILL NOT BE IN VAIN. THE MORAL VALUES OF CIVILIZATION NOW TRODDEN UPON WILL UNDERGO A REBIRTH AND FINALLY WIN. WITH ALL OUR STRENGTH WE MUST WORK FOR THIS REBIRTH AND SPEED IT UP."

RW845AEW

LAVENHAM, ENG., JUNE 27-(AP)-- MAJ.R.G.GAYER-ANDERSON, WELL-KNOWN EGYPTOLOGIST WHO DIED RECENTLY, BEQUEATHED AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN RING TO THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS A TOKEN OF ADMIRATION. THE RING WILL BE SENT TO MRS.ROOSEVELT.

GAYER-ANDERSON ALSO LEFT EQUALLY VALUABLE RINGS TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY.

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APR DENNEHYS 01025--JA-- 628A

ADD PARIS XX 2 COUNTRIES

A FRENCH SPOKESMAN SAID DIPLOMATIC AGENTS HAD BEEN EXCHANGED WITH MADRID AND RELATIONS HAD BEEN MAINTAINED, DESPITE THE CHARACTER OF THE FRANCO REGIME, FOR THESE REASONS: (1) FRANCE HOPED TO RETURN THROUGH SPAIN 30,000 FRENCH REFUGEES FROM NORTH AFRICA FOR WHICH SHIPPING WAS NOT AVAILABLE; (2) FRANCE HOPED TO SIGN A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE NEEDED SUPPLIES LIKE OLIVE OIL, IRON, PYRITES, WOLFRAM AND FOOD; (3) FRANCE WISHED TO EXTRADITE PIERRE LAVAL FROM HIS REFUGE IN BARCELONA.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT IF NONE OF THESE BENEFITS IS OBTAINABLE, THE FRENCH POSITION IS THAT THERE IS NO REASON TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS.

003A9PEU

PARIS, JUNE 27-(AP)--THE AMERICAN FOURTH DIVISION, WHEN IT ARRIVES IN THE UNITED STATES NEXT WEEK, WILL DELIVER GIFTS FROM THE CITY OF PARIS TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK "SYMBOLIZING THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY AND EQUALITY."

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THE GIFTS, WHICH INCLUDE PART OF THE GATE OF THE TUILERIES AND A STONE FROM THE HOTEL CRILLON WILL BE PRESENTED TO MAYOR LA GUARDIA BY MJ.GEN.HAROLD W.BLAKELEY, DIVISION COMMANDER.

THE STONE HAS AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN SHELL FRAGMENTS

IMBEDDED IN IT. HEAVY FIGHTING TOOK PLACE IN THE VICINITY OF BOTH THE TUILERIES AND THE CRILLON WHEN THE 4TH ENTERED PARIS.

JUN 28 1945

APL BEALMERAS 01025--JA-- 545A

BY HOWARD COWAN

BERCHTESGADEN, JUNE 27-(AP)-DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE THAT HITLER ALTERNATELY THREATENED NEUTRAL TURKEY WITH "TOTAL ANNIHILATION" AND ASSURED HER OF "FRIENDLY COOPERATION" WHEN THE GERMAN ARMY MARCHED INTO NEIGHBORING BULGARIA IN THE SPRING OF 1941 HAS BEEN UNCOVERED IN THE RUINS OF THE NAZI FUEHRER'S MOUNTAIN CHALET.

SHORTHAND NOTES OF THREE LETTERS ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT ISMET INONU OF TURKEY--ONE OVER FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP'S NAME AND THE OTHER TWO OVER HITLER'S--WERE DISCOVERED BY THIS CORRESPONDENT THE MORNING AFTER THE U.S. THIRD DIVISION HOISTED THE AMERICAN FLAG OVER HITLER'S HIDEOUT. THE NOTES, WRITTEN DURING THE LATTER PART OF FEBRUARY, 1941, WERE TRANSLATED AND CONFISCATED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES, WHO PROVIDED ME WITH COPIES.

THE COMMUNICATION FROM VON RIBBENTROP, ON THE LAST DAY OF FEBRUARY, WHICH HE SPECIFIES WAS TO BE DELIVERED TO ANKARA "BY COURIER ONLY," DECLARED:

"I WISH TO INFORM YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT ENTRY OF GERMAN TROOPS INTO BULGARIA ALREADY HAS TAKEN PLACE."

HE ADDED THAT THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT AGREED TO THE ENTRY AFTER GERMANY EXPLAINED THAT THIS ACTION WAS NOT DIRECTED AGAINST TURKEY."

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"IN ANSWER TO THE STATEMENT MADE BY YOUR MINISTER OF WAR, THAT GERMAN POLITICS IN THE BALKANS SURELY DRIVE TURKEY INTO WAR," VON RIBBENTROP ASKED INONU TO "KINDLY NOTE THAT THE OLD GERMAN-TURKISH FRIENDSHIP CAN CONTINUE UNIMPAIRED BY MAINTENANCE OF STRICT NEUTRALITY IN CONNECTION WITH COMING EVENTS. WHILE ENTRY INTO WAR WILL BRING ABOUT DANGER OF TOTAL ANNIHILATION OF THE TURKISH STATE."

HITLER'S LETTERS HOPED FOR "PEACE" AND DECLARED THAT A "WAR WHICH WAS FORCED UPON US" HAD REQUIRED THE GERMAN ARMY TO ENTER TURKEY'S PART OF THE WORLD. HE SAID IT WAS THE "PURPOSE OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO ERASE FOR ALL TIME BRITISH INFLUENCE ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT."

A40

GERMAN ENTRY OF BULGARIA, HITLER SAID, "IN NO WAY COMPROMISES THE TERRITORIAL OR POLITICAL INTEGRITY OF TURKEY."

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"I HAVE ORDERED," HE ADDED, "THAT GERMAN TROOPS MARCHING INTO BULGARIA REMAIN AS FAR FROM THE TURKISH BORDER AS POSSIBLE, SO THAT NO FALSE ALARM CAN COME FROM OUR PRESENCE--UNLESS THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT TAKES COUNTERMEASURES AND FORCES US TO CHANGE OUR POSITION."

BUT EVEN THAT, HITLER STATED, "WILL NOT CHANGE OUR DETERMINATION TO OPPOSE BRITISH EFFORTS TO INVADE GREECE."

MS14AEW

ROME, JUNE 27-(AP)-A U.S. ARMY UNIVERSITY WITH 59 COURSES AND CO-EDS WILL OPEN JULY 9 IN FLORENCE IN A FORMER FASCIST AERONAUTICS UNIVERSITY.

ALL 1,200 STUDENTS WILL WEAR UNIFORMS OF THE ARMED SERVICES AND THERE WILL BE NO CLASSROOM DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN OFFICERS AND MEN. ON THE FACULTY ARE AT LEAST ONE WAC AND SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE 92ND NEGRO DIVISION. SOME 4,000 STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED WITHIN A FEW MONTHS.

BRIG. GEN. F. J. TATE, EUNICE, ALA., SAID THE SCHOOL AND ITS LECTURERS ARE "COMPARABLE TO ANY COLLEGE IN THE UNITED STATES."

JUN 28 1945

FEDERS 1215 APR RM 0827

MILAN, JUNE 27-(AP)-TWO FRENCH SOLDIERS AND ONE ITALIAN WOMAN WERE KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHER PERSONS WERE INJURED MONDAY WHEN A BOMB EXPLODED IN THE HEATING SYSTEM OF THE DEL SOLE HOTEL IN SUSA VAL DAOSTA.

FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES WHO ARE STILL OCCUPYING THE AREA ORDERED CIVILIANS NOT TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES, BUT THE ORDER WAS RESCINDED WHEN THE PREFECT OF TURIN ARRIVED ON THE SCENE.

APL JB 530PEW BRUTTOS 01850

30.24 27955

JUN 28 1945

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES INAUGURATED ITS TRANSATLANTIC ROUTE BETWEEN STOCKHOLM AND NEW YORK TODAY WHEN A CONVERTED FLYING FORTRESS DEPARTED FROM BROMMA AT 6:10 P. M. SWEDISH TIME.

IT WAS A TEST FLIGHT WITHOUT PASSENGERS. THE PLANE CARRIED NINE "SILA" EMPLOYES, INCLUDING THE CREW, AND MAIL AND FREIGHT FOR THEW UNITED STATES. THE PLANE ALSO CARRIED STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPERS WITH A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT IN ENGLISH IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPENING OF THE ROUTE.

THE PLANE WILL MAKE LANDINGS IN ICELAND AND LABRADOR.

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APL SHANKES 01900 JB 535PEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 27-(AP)-GEORGE DIMITROV, FORMER HEAD OF THE COMINTERN WHICH THE RUSSIANS SAID WAS DISBANDED, WAS AWARDED THE ORDER OF LENIN TODAY "FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICES IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM.

WW7 GILMORE 00840 RM 0832

WITH ANKARA

JUN 28 1945

MOSCOW, JUNE 27--(AP)--OVERTURES BY THE TURKS TOWARDS THE RUSSIANS FOR A NEW AGREEMENT TO REPLACE THE FRIENDSHIP AND NON-AGGRESSION PACT DENOUNCED BY MOSCOW ~~ZZ~~ ARE LIKELY TO LEAD TO SOME READJUSTMENTS OF THE TURKISH-ARMENIAN FRONTIER, A WELL-INFORMED DIPLOMAT SAID TODAY.

THIS INFORMANT CITED RECENT REPORTS FROM ARMENIA THAT THE PEOPLE THERE CONSIDER THE BORDER SETTLEMENT AFTER THE LAST WAR UNJUST TO ARMENIANS, AND POINTED OUT THAT A COMPARATIVELY LARGE NUMBER OF ARMENIANS RESIDING IN TURKEY WISH TO BE JOINED WITH THEIR BROTHERS ACROSS THE BORDER IN THE U.S.S.R.

NOTHING DEFINITE HAS DEVELOPED YET FROM THE DISCUSSIONS IT WAS SAID.

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(THE NORTHEASTERN TURKISH PROVINCE OF KARS INCLUDES MANY ARMENIANS. THE AREA WAS CEDED TO TURKEY BY RUSSIA AT THE END OF THE LAST WAR.)

MPW GILMORES 01100 CCC 290P

BY A. I. GOLDBERG

VIENNA, JUNE ~~28~~ 24--(DELAYED) --(AP)- VIENNESE ARE TACKLING THE JOB OF REBUILDING ONE-FOURTH OF THIS ONCE-GAY CITY EVEN THOUGH THERE IS A CRITICAL SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS AND THEIR MINDS FIRSTLY ARE CENTERED

UPON GETTING ENOUGH FOOD.

CONSERVATIVE FIGURES SHOW THAT 25 PERCENT OF VIENNA WAS DESTROYED DURING THE WAR AND ANOTHER 15 PERCENT DAMAGED.

THE REPLACEMENT OF WHAT ALLIED BOMBS

WIPED OUT BEFORE VIENNA'S CAPTURE LOOMS AS A MONUMENTAL TASK FOR HER LIGHT-HEARTED CITIZENRY.

HOW LONG RECONSTRUCTION WILL REQUIRE PROBABLY CANNOT BE ESTIMATED BUT THE CITY'S LIBERATED FORMER MAYOR, KARL SEITZ, WHOM VIENNESE CALL THE "MAN OF OUR HEARTS," HAS DECLARED VIENNESE MUST GET TO WORK QUICKLY AND

WHILE VIENNESE HAVE LITTLE MATERIALS FOR REBUILDING, THEIR TOP CONCERN AT THE MOMENT IS AN ADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLY. AFTER THAT COMES LODGING, AND THE RULE NOW IS THAT NO LODGING CAN ACCOMMODATE LESS THAN TWO PERSONS IN EACH ROOM.

AMONG THE FAMED SHOWPLACES DESTROYED BY BOMBING WAS THE BELVEDERE PALACE, AROUND WHICH THE NAZIS ALWAYS GUARDED HEAVILY.

VIENNESE ARE MUCH IMPRESSED BY THE ACCURACY OF AMERICAN BOMBINGS AND SAID THE GERMANS HAD USED THE CITY AS A HUGE STOREHOUSE FOR MUNITIONS, GASOLINE AND OIL.

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SAID ONE VIENNESE.

"IT WAS MIRACULOUS HOW THE AIR FORCES KNEW WHAT AND WHERE TO STRIKE. IT WAS NEVER ANNOUNCED HERE WHAT WAS HIT AND WE HAD TO RIDE BY OUR SUSPICIONS OR LEARN SECRETLY WHAT THE TARGET WAS IN A FAR INDUSTRIAL SECTION OF THE CITY.

"BUT WE ALWAYS LEARNED THE NEXT MORNING WHEN THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE OR NEW YORK RADIO DIRECTLY TOLD US WHAT HAD BEEN HIT. EVEN UNDER THE NAZIS WE KEPT OUR EAR TO THE RADIO AND WE KNEW WHAT WAS GOING ON. WE KNEW BOMBINGS WERE NECESSARY AND WE PRAYED FOR THEIR SUCCESS."

THE ASSASSINATED

THE NAME OF FORMER CHANCELLOR ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS NOW IS RARELY MENTIONED IN VIENNA. WHEN THE GERMANS CAME IN FORCE THEY REMOVED HIS BODY FROM KANZELLER KIRCHE AND BURIED HIM IN A SECRET SPOT IN HEITZING, A WESTERN SUBURB OF VIENNA.

WHILE JOINTLY AWAITING JOINT ALLIED OCCUPATION OF THE CITY, VIENNESE TOY WITH MOST FANTASTIC POLITICAL NOTIONS.

ONE WHICH RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE CREDENCE HERE AND IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE HOW IT STARTED WAS THAT THE DUKE OF WINDSOR WAS COMING HERE TO ESTABLISH A CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND PAVE THE WAY FOR

THE RETURN OF ARCHDUKE OTTO OF HAPSBURG AND RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY.

TALK HAS BEEN RECURRENT THAT OTTO MIGHT TAKE OVER AUSTRIA AND BAVARIA IN A MONARCHIAL LINEUP.

-goldberg-IIA-3rd-1a-3rd-yes

BY A.I. GOLDBERG

BUDAPEST, JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE STRONG MEN LOOM UP IN HUNGARY TODAY AS THE COUNTRY AWAITS ELECTIONS FOR PARLIAMENT--- POSSIBLY IN SEPTEMBER---TO DECIDE THE MAKEUP OF A FIVE-MAN COUNCIL THAT WILL GOVERN HUNGARY AFTER MILITARY OCCUPATION ENDS.

THEY ARE COUNT JULIUS KAROLYI, FORMER PREMIER; MATYAS RAKOSI, COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER; AND RUSZTEN VAMBERY, INTERNATIONALLY-KNOWN HUNGARIAN LAWYER WHO ONCE DEFENDED RAKOSI AT A POLITICAL TRIAL.

THERE IS A QUESTION AS TO HOW THE ELECTION WILL BE CONDUCTED, BUT ONE INFORMANT, A SOCIAL DEMOCRAT BUT A GOOD FRIEND OF BOTH RAKOSI AND VAMBERY, SAID HE WAS CERTAIN THE BALLOT WOULD BE SECRET.

THERE IS NOW NO DEFINITE CHECK ON THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF EACH PARTY, BUT THE BEST INFORMATION IS THAT THE SMALL LANDOWNERS' PARTY IS THE LARGEST, THE COMMUNISTS NEXT, AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS THIRD. THE LANDOWNERS HAVE BEEN ATTRACTING A NUMBER OF MEMBERS LATELY WHO HAD BEEN INCLINING TOWARD THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

POLITICAL FIRES ARE FED FREELY BY NINE NEWSPAPERS IN BUDAPEST, THREE PUBLISHED IN THE AFTERNOON AND SIX IN THE MORNING. TWO OF THE MORNING PAPERS ARE ARMY PUBLICATIONS THE UJ SZO IS A RED ARMY FRONT PAPER. THE KOSSUTH NEPE IS A HUNGARIAN ARMY PAPER. OTHERS ARE PUBLISHED BY THE COMMUNISTS, THE PEASANT PARTY, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, THE CIVIC PARTY, THE SMALL LANDOWNERS, THE LIBERALS.

THE PAPERS ARE FINANCED UNDER A CURIOUS OPERATING ARRANGEMENT IN WHICH FUNDS ARE SUPPLIED FROM THEATER RECEIPTS AND A RADIO LISTENERS' TAX. THE GOVERNMENT HAS A THEATER MONOPOLY AND DIVIDES THE RECEIPTS WITH THE PAPERS.

IT IS PROBLEMATICAL HOW MANY RADIO SETS ARE NOW IN OPERATION IN BUDAPEST AND HOW MUCH REVENUE CAN BE DERIVED FROM A LISTENERS' TAX SUCH AS WAS IMPOSED BEFORE THE WAR. BUDAPEST'S POPULATION PROBABLY HAS BEEN REDUCED

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TO LESS THAN ONE MILLION, HALF OF WHAT IT WAS BEFORE THE WAR. JUN 28 1945

IN ADDITION, MANY RADIO SETS WERE DESTROYED DURING THE RUSSIAN SIEGE AND THE BUDAPEST RADIO OPERATES ON XHXXXXXXXXXXXX SUCH A WEAK CIRCUIT THAT LISTENERS SAY IT IS EASIER TO GET LONDON OR MOSCOW.

UNDER THE THEATER ~~XXX~~ MONOPOLY, SOCIALISTS SHARE RECEIPTS FROM 19 MOVIE HOUSES, COMMUNISTS FROM A SIMILAR NUMBER, THE LANDOWNERS FROM EIGHT, THE PEASANTS FROM FIVE, AND THE CIVIC PARTY FROM TWO.

PAPER STOCKS CURRENTLY ARE AMPLE FOR LIMITED PRINTINGS OF FROM JUN 28 1945 FOUR-PAGE TO SIX-PAGE TABLOIDS.

THERE IS CENSORSHIP BY SOVIET GEN. KLEMENTI VOROSHILOV'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT. THE PAPER ALLOCATION CAN SERVE AS A SECONDARY CENSORSHIP.

PAPERS ARE SERVED BY THE HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY (MTI), FORMERLY A SEMI-OFFICIAL AX NEWS BUREAU. ~~XHEN~~ IF DISPATCHES FROM THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS ARE USED ON ~~OBVIOUS MOSCOW STORIES~~ NO CREDIT LINES ARE USED TO INDICATE THEIR SOURCE.

THE PEOPLE OF BUDAPEST ARE LIVING IN RUINS THAT AMERICANS WHO HAVE NEVER SEEN LONDON OR MUNICH OR COLOGNE OR VIENNA OR BUDAPEST CANNOT IMAGINE.

ONE ROOM IN AN ENTIRE HOUSE OR APARTMENT BUILDING MAY BE HABITABLE, OR ONE BURROW IN A CELLAR. MISTRESS TIBOR ECKHART, A PRE-WAR SOCIAL LEADER WELL-KNOWN IN AMERICAN DRAWING ROOMS, IS NOW LIVING IN A SUITE FIVE FLOORS UP IN A BUILDING. BELOW HER ARE THREE ENTIRELY BURNED-OUT FLOORS. JUN 28 1945

IF YOU LIVE IN THE SUBURBS ~~XX~~ BUT NOT NEAR ONE OF THE FEW TRAMWAYS NOW OPERATING, YOU WALK. JUST OFF BATHORY SQUARE AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING HUNGARIAN WOMAN GAVE SOME STREET DIRECTIONS TO ME AND A STARS AND STRIPES CORRESPONDENT, HOWARD BYRNE, AND THEN VOLUNTEERED SHE WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE US ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ STAY IN THE FLAT SHE AND HER MOTHER WERE OCCUPYING. IT WAS 12 MILES OUT. WE WERE NOT STAYING, ANYWAY. THE WOMAN SAID SHE WALKED THE 12 MILES TWICE DAILY BETWEEN HOME AND HER OFFICE. JUN 28 1945

HUNGARIANS HAVE BEEN SCURRYING AROUND TO BRITISH AND AMERICANS TO OFFER THEM WHOLE VILLAS WITH SERVANT STAFFS AND SWIMMING POOLS AND GOLF COURSES IN THE BELIEF THEIR PRESENCE MIGHT HALT GOVERNMENT ~~XXX~~ EXPROPRIATION OR VANDALISM BY LOOSE BANDS THAT ALWAYS LURK ON THE FRINGE OF AN ARMY. GOLDBERGS 11405 THRU FIFTY (4TH MISSING)

RJ---1416

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30-24 27959

...FOUR CHILDREN. 4th Bulletin

MARTEAU SAID THE COMMUNISTS "WHOLEHEARTEDLY WELCOME" THE RETENTION OF PRINCE CHARLES AS REGENT, UNTIL LEOPOLD'S OLDEST SON, PRINCE BADOUIN, REACHES THE AGE OF 1[illegible] THREE YEARS HENCE.

THE ANTI-MONARCHIST POLITICAL BLOC APPEARED UNSHAKEN IN ITS REFUSAL TO LET LEOPOLAND ABDICATE HERE INSTEAD OF IN EXILE. IT APPEARED DOUBTFUL THAT THE KING EVER WOULD ENJOY RESIDENCE IN HIS NATIVE LAND AGAIN.

(THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY 10,000 PERSONS STAGED A DEMONSTRATION IN THE SOUTH BELGIAN CITY OF CHARLEROI DEMANDING LEOPOLD'S ABDICATION. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID THE CROWD WAS HARANGUED BY "LEFT-WING AND TRADE UNION SPEAKERS.")

RW851AEW

BEIRUT, JUNE 27-(AP)-BRITISH HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID TODAY THAT TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE WOUNDED MONDAY NIGHT WHEN FRENCH TROOPS IN ALEPPO OPENED FIRE WITH RIFLES AND MACHINEGUNS ON THE HOME OF THE ARAB DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, HIGHEST LOCAL SYRIAN AUTHORITY.

THE FIRING LASTED ABOUT 90 MINUTES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, BUT FULL DETAILS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE. THE GUNFW

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THE FIRING LASTED ABOUT 90 MINUTES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, BUT FULL DETAILS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE. THE GUNFIRE FINALLY CEASED ABOUT 11 P.M.

THE SAME NIGHT SIX SYRIANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FIRED AT A FRENCH SUPPLY DEPOT AT THE JAMILIYE DISTRICT IN THE EASTERN SECTION OF ALEPPO. FRENCH AND BRITISH PATROLS DISPERSED THE SYRIANS.

RW719AEW

A23FX

DAVAO (450)

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

JUN 28 1945

DAVAO, MINDANAO, P.I., JUNE 27-(AP)-DAVAO CITY, HUB OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEMP PRODUCING CENTER AND HOTBED OF PRO-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES BEFORE THE WAR, NOW IS A DIRTY, BROKEN, DISHONORED CITY---UNWANTED AND UNUSED BY ITS CONQUERORS.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN AND AROUND DAVAO CITY REPORT THAT NOWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES HAS ANTIPATHY TO THE YANKS BEEN MORE OPENLY DISPLAYED AND APPARENTLY NOWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES HAS JAPANESE PROPAGANDA BEEN MORE EFFECTIVE IN WINNING OVER THE FILIPINOS.

THAT IS PARTIALLY EXPLAINED BY THE FACT THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN WORKING AT IT FOR YEARS. LONG BEFORE THE WAR, DAVAO BECAME A VIRTUAL JAPANESE COLONY, INDEPENDENT OF MOST COMMONWEALTH POLITICS. JAPANESE INTERESTS OWNED OR CONTROLLED VIRTUALLY EVERY MAJOR BUSINESS AND PLANTATION IN THE DAVAO AREA. FOR YEARS, THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN SENDING IN COLONISTS TO CEMENT THE NIPPONESE HOLD ON THIS PARTICULAR SEGMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

SO IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE THAT OVER A PERIOD OF TIME, PARTICULARLY OF STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND RELATIVE PROSPERITY, THAT SOME FILIPINOS BECAME WHAT THE JAPANESE CALL "SHIN NICHI"--JAPANESE LOVERS.

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SOME OF THESE FILIPINO INHABITANTS HAVE RETURNED TO DAVAO NOW THAT THE FURY OF WAR HAS BLOWN TO THE NORTHWEST. THEY ARE RELATIVELY FEW IN NUMBERS AS YET, BUT THAT CANCEROUS ATTITUDE SEEMS TO BE SPREADING THROUGHOUT THE BODY OF DAVAO CITY.

THERE HAVE BEEN SOME CASES OF SABOTAGE---NOTHING SERIOUS YET, BUT ANNOYING. HOWEVER, THERE IS A FEELING HERE, MORE THAN ANY PLACE I HAVE VISITED FROM ONE END OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE OTHER, THAT THESE FILIPINOS WERE NOT GLAD TO BE "LIBERATED." THEY REFLECT THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA LINE THAT THE WHITE MAN TRIES TO PRETEND HE IS SUPERIOR TO THE FILIPINO AND THAT ASIATIC PEOPLES SHOULD RESIST "OCCIDENTAL DOMINATION."

A24FX

THESE ARE THE PRO-JAPANESE FILIPINOS. MANY PURE JAPANESE CIVILIANS AND FILIPINO WIVES OF JAPANESE MEN ARE LEADING A HECTIC, HARRIED LIFE BEHIND JAPANESE TROOPS RETREATING BACK INTO WILD, UNEXPLORED MOUNTAINS. THEY HAVE NOT SHOWN ANY SIGNS OF SURRENDERING AND THEY APPARENTLY ARE NOT BEING HELD IN THE MOUNTAINS AGAINST THEIR WILL.

THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL AUTHENTICATED CASES WHERE ARMED CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN KILLED WHILE FIGHTING IN THE LINE WITH THE IMPERIAL FORCES. IT NOW IS PRETTY WELL DETERMINED THAT VIRTUALLY EVERY ABLE BODIED MAN FROM DAVAO'S JAPANESE COLONY HAS BEEN IMPRESSED INTO THE JAPANESE ARMY.

SO WHILE THE HUNGRY AND SICK JAPANESE, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, ARE COMPRESSED FARTHER AND FARTHER BACK IN THE MOUNTAINS, THE CITY OF DAVAO REMAINS AN UGLY REMINDER OF PRE-WAR DAYS OF "DAI NIPPON"---OF THE GREAT JAPAN.

AMERICAN SHIPS AVOID THE ONCE BUSY SANTA ANA DOCKS AT DAVAO. AMERICAN TRUCKS SKIRT THE CITY. EVEN THE GREGARIOUS SOLDIER HAS FOUND DAVAO IS PRETTY MUCH OF A DUMP.

INHABITED BY A FEW FILIPINOS---MANY WITH SLANT-EYED OFFSPRING---DAVAO REMAINS IN BROKEN SQUALOR A CESSPOOL OF ANTI-AMERICANISM AND OF THE "SHIN NICHI."

UM121APW

JUN 28 1945

BOX WITH JAP GENERALS (100)

OKINAWA, JUNE 27-(AP)-IT WAS FROM CASTLE TO CAVE FOR JAPAN'S LT.GEN.MITSURU USHIJIMA.

WHEN THE U.S. 10TH ARMY INVADED OKINAWA, THE ENEMY'S COMMANDING GENERAL WAS IN THE 16TH CENTURY SHURI CASTLE.

BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN ENDED, USHIJIMA WAS HIDING OUT AT THE SOUTHEAST END OF THE ISLAND IN A CAVE 50 FEET UP THE 250 (CORRECT) FOOT HILL 89.

HIS HOME WAS A TUNNEL SEVEN FEET WIDE AND SIX FEET HIGH PENETRATING 100 YARDS THROUGH THE HILL. IT HAD SEVERAL OPENINGS AND A SHAFT TO THE TOP.

AS THE AMERICANS APPROACHED, ALL ENTRANCES WB WB WB WB WB WB

AS THE AMERICANS APPROACHED, ALL ENTRANCES WERE SEALED OFF, EXCEPT ONE LEADING OUT ON A NARROW LEDGE FACING THE SEA.

THERE FIVE DAYS AGO, USHIJIMA AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF KILLED THEMSELVES BY SLITTING THEIR STOMACHS.

UM123APW NM

JUN 28 1945

WHILE THE GIANT AIR FLEET WAS CHECKING [illegible] ITS MARIANAS BASES, 50 OTHER SUPERFORTS BOMBED THE UTSUBE RIVE[illegible] REFINERY NEAR YOKKAICHI, 18 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NAGOYA, BEFORE MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT (TUESDAY MORNING, U.S. TIME.) ADDGUAM(AERIAL) TO DATE

(IN WASHINGTON 20TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID THE RAID ON THE UTSUBE REFINERY DREW NO AIR OPPOSITION OR ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, AND THAT OBSERVERS REPORTED EXCELLENT RESULTS FROM THE BOMBING, DONE CHIEFLY BY INSTRUMENTS. NO PLANES WERE LOST.)

THE UTSUBE PLANT HAS BEEN JAPAN'S LARGEST SINCE THE MAY 10

STRIKE AGAINST THOSE AT TOKUYAMA AND OTAKE. WHILE IT WAS HIT JUNE 16 BY FIRE BOMBS THAT HEAVILY DAMAGED YOKKAICHI IT NEVER BEFORE WAS A PRIMARY OBJECTIVE.

PILOTS RETURNING FROM THE 500-PLANE RAID REPORTED SEEING THEIR BOMBS STRIKE THREE OF THE TEN TARGET PLANTS DESPITE SLOPPY WEATHER. FEW AIRMEN COULD OBSERVE RESULTS. BUT HITS WERE SEEN ON THE MITSUBISHI AIRCRAFT COMPANY'S KAGAMIGAHARA PLANT NEAR GIFU AND THE KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT COMPANY'S AKASHI PLANT. CREWMEN SAID SOME SUPERFORTS WERE BOUNCED 400 FEET BY BOMB BLASTS IN THE SUMITOMO LIGHT METALS PLANT AT OSAKA.

IWO-BASED MUSTANGS ESCORTED THE SUPERFORTRESSES AND SHOT DOWN SOME WOULD-BE SUICIDE PLANES.

JQ65SPCW

JUN 28 1945

...PLANES. 400 GUAM JAPANESE PLANES

REAR ADM. WILLIAM SAMPLE, COMMANDER OF ONE ESCORT CARRIER GROUP, WAS AT SEA 85 DAYS WITHOUT ONCE SEEING LAND. HE WAS ASSIGNED TO NEUTRALIZING STRIKES ON THE SAKISHIMA GROUP BETWEEN FORMOSA AND OKINAWA. WHEN HIS FLAGSHIP HAD TO LEAVE FOR REFUELLING, SAMPLE MOVED ABOARD ANOTHER SHIP.

THE PRIMARY JOB OF DURGIN'S PILOTS WAS TO MAKE ROCKET, BOMBING AND STRAFING STRIKES AGAINST ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS ON OKINAWA IN SUPPORT OF THE U.S. TENTH ARMY.

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PILOTS FLEW FOUR-HOUR MISSIONS NEARLY EVERY DAY AND SOMETIMES WERE CALLED ON FOR TWO MISSIONS, KEEPING THEM IN THE AIR UP TO NINE HOURS, AND, AS DURGIN PUT IT, "THAT'S TOO MUCH."

THE FLIERS FROM ONE JEEP CARRIER WERE IN ACTION FOR 45 STRAIGHT DAYS, GOT A BRIEF RESPITE AND THEN FLEW FOR 30 MORE DAYS.

"WE EXPECTED THOSE BOYS WOULD BE HAVING A LOT OF CRACKUPS THAT LAST MONTH," DURGIN SAID, "BUT THERE WAS ONLY ONE DECK CRASH. THAT'S QUITE A PERFORMANCE.

"BUT THE BOYS DIDN'T SEEM TO MIND IT TOO MUCH. ONE PILOT TOLD ME THAT AS LONG AS HE GOT MAIL REGULARLY AND AS LONG AS HE GOT ALL THE ICE CREAM HE WANTED HE WAS WILLING TO STAY OUT FOREVER."

DURGIN PRAISED THE ENDURANCE OF THE SHIPS AS WELL AS THE MEN, GAVE SHIPBUILDER HENRY J. KAISER CREDIT FOR A "WONDERFUL JOB" AND SAID NOT A SHIP HAD TO LEAVE THE OPERATION BECAUSE OF MECHANICAL FAILURES OR WEAR AND TEAR.

WW70>APW NM

513TH BOMB WING, B-29 BASE, TINIAN-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING B-29 CREW MEN FROM NEW YORK HAVE BEEN AWARDED AIR MEDALS OR OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO THEIR PREVIOUSLY WON AIR MEDALS FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL FLIGHTS DURING COMBAT MISSIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE EMPIRE":

LT. JACK CAGAN, 262 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., (NAVIGATOR) AIR MEDAL.

S/SGT. GEORGE D. SMITH, 200 E. 75TH ST., NEW YORK, N.Y., (RADIO OPERATOR). OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

SGT. JOHN H. FISCHER, 1158 120TH ST., COLLEGE POINT, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., (GUNNER). AIR MEDAL.

SGT. JOSEPH FOX, 8880 BRIGHTON 6TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., (TAIL GUNNER). AIR MEDAL.

S/SGT. A.H. BIENERT, 179-02 HILLSIDE AVE., JAMAICA, N.Y., (TAIL GUNNER). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

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SGT. CHARLES W. HERRING, OTEGO, N.Y., (GUNNER). AIR MEDAL.

M/SGT. GEORGE C. BATKA, 70 MAPPANOCCA AVE., RYE, N.Y., (FLIGHT ENGINEER). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

S/SGT. EDWARD T. ALLCOR, 421 46TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., (GUNNER). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

SGT. ROBERT K. RYAN, 1420 KEMBLE ST., UTICA, N.Y., (GUNNER). AIR MEDAL.

S/SGT. WARREN S. HALL, BEDFORD CENTER ROAD, BEDFORD HILLS, N.Y., (GUNNER). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

S/SGT. EUCLID CHU, 599 E. 156TH ST., BRONX, N.Y., (PRECISION INSTRUMENTS OPERATOR). OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

T/SGT. ARTHUR R. SIMPSON, 50 FORBES ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y., (CFC GUNNER). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

SGT. WILBERT V. KEMP, 522 CARTER ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y., (RADIO OPERATOR). AIR MEDAL.

LT. JACOB KAGAN, 1070 ANDERSON AVE., BRONX, N.Y., (BOMBARDIER). OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

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LT. HARRY JARVIS, 3608 29TH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y., (NAV.). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

LT. FREDERICK E. DOWL, 27 MARION AVE., HARRISON, N.Y., (FLIGHT

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ENGINEER). AIR MEDAL.

LT.W.N.JACKSON, 54 ERIE ST., LOCKPORT, N.Y., (PILOT). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

826

LT.ARTHUR C.LOGIN, 275 CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK, N.Y., (NAVIGATOR). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

LT.CLAUDE A.JOHNSTONE, 70 PRAND AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y., (PILOT). OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

F/O IRWIN L.PODELL, 121-04 89TH AVE., RICHMOND HILLS, N.Y., (NAV.). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

JUN 28 1945

LT.WILLIAM F.SULLIVAN, 129 HENRY ST., HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., (NAVIGATOR). SECOND OAK LEAD CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

LT.GARY LIPTON, 2295 MORRIS AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y., (NAVIGATOR). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

LT.MILTON A.GARFINKLE, 196 W.66TH ST., NEW YORK, N.Y., (NAV.). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

LT.PHILIP A.QUAY, CHAMPLAIN, N.Y., (PILOT). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

LT.LESTER SCHWARTZ, 1045 BOYNTON AVE., BRONX, N.Y., (BOMBARDIER). OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

JUN 28 1945

LT.MARSHALL PERLIN, 259 OCEAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., (NAVIGATOR). AIR MEDAL.

LT.ROY GOLDFINGER, 215 W.83RD ST., NEW YORK, N.Y., (BOMBARDIER). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

S/SGT.RUSSELL V.POLLOCK, WALNUT AVE., HERRIC, N.Y., (RADIO OPERATOR). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

SGT.ELIO S.CASALE, RT.1, OSWEGO RD., LIVERPOOL, N.Y., (PRECISION INSTRUMENTS OPERATOR). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

SGT.JOSEPH E.CERRY, VOORHEESVILLE, N.Y., (GUNNER). AIR MEDAL.

T/SGT.GEORGE E.BENYO, 447 43RD ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., (FLIGHT ENGINEER). SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

SGT.JOHN F.CATALANO, 229-15 112TH RD., QUEENS VILLAGE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y. SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

WE54PEW

U.S.SUPERFORTRESS BASE, SAIPAN-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AIR MEDALS OR OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO THE AIR MEDAL HAVE BEEN AWARDED MANY AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS CREWMEN OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND UNIT ON SAIPAN ISLAND FOR THEIR WORK ON MANY SUCCESSFUL COMBAT MISSIONS OVER THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

MANY OF THOSE DECORATED, PIONEERS OF THE MARIANAS-TO-JAPAN B-29 RUN, CONTINUE TO PARTICIPATE IN STRIKES AGAINST NIPPON.

THE CITATIONS SAID THE CREWMEN, STRIKING AGAINST JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, BRAVED FIGHTER OPPOSITION, INTENSE ACK ACK, AND BAD WEATHER TO AID IN CARRYING OUT THE MISSIONS.

THOSE RECEIVING THE AWARDS INCLUDED:

(X INDICATES OAK LEAF CLUSTER AWARDS)

JUN 28 1945

NEW YORK:

TECH.SGT.JAMES F. MCHUGH, 436 EAST 66TH STREET,

FIRST LIEUT.WARREN A.MOLLIEN, 9005-84TH STREET, WOODHAVEN, L.I.

FIRST LIEUT.FREDERICK W.KUHLMAN, 70-29-64TH PLACE, GLENDALE, QUEENS

SECOND LIEUT.ARTHUR A.WIENSLAW, 76 EAST 7TH STREET,

STAFF SGT.JOSEPH A.BERKOWITZ, 1654 POPHAM AVENUE, BRONX

SGT.VINCENT P.HINOTT, 89-94-83RD STREET, JACKSON HEIGHTS

FIRST LIEUT.RAYMOND A.STRADA, 107 EAST GAINSBURG AVENUE, WHITE PLAINS

TECH.SGT.ROBERT G.ALDRICH,

JUN 28 1945

FIRST LT.RAYMOND A.STRADA, 107 EAST GAINSBURG AVENUE, WHITE PLAINS (X)

TECH.SGT.ROBERT G.ALDRICH, ROSSBURG (X)

STAFF SGT.ALBERT H.LEIBOWITZ, 1105 BOYNTON AVENUE, BRONX (X)

FIRST LIEUT.CHARLES F.MILICI, 182-34 AVON ROAD, JAMAICA ESTATES (X)

FIRST LT.THEODORE H.TARBELL, 99 BERNHURST, KENMORE (X)

FIRST LT.ROBERT H.DAVISON, 215 MANHATTAN AVENUE.

STAFF SGT.MORTON BERDY, 322 WILSON AVENUE, BRONX (X)

STAFF SGT.VICTOR H.CHALKER, 150 WOODSIDE AVENUE, FREEPORT (X)

STAFF SGT.SAM L.KAMERMAN, 541 EAST SHOUSTON STREET, NEW YORKK (X)

FIRST LT.EDWARD T.LEE, 5 PINE STREET, BINGHAMTON JUN 28 1945

STAFF SGT.JOHN A.CARABILLO, 43 SOUTH AVENUE, WAPPINGERS FALLS

SGT.STEPHEN COCO, 10 MESSINA STREET, ROCHESTER

SGT.CLIFFORD J.NALSTEAD, 226 ELDERT STREET, BROOKLYN

SGT.THOMAS H.BROMLEY, 24-16 40TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY

SGT.VINCENT J.DIFILIPPI, 1037 65TH STREET, BROOKLYN

SECOND LT.RICHARD C.BAUHL, 162 DELAWAINE DRIVE, ROCHESTER (X)

SECOND LT.FRANK DANNA, JR., 653 CRAWFORD AVENUE, BROOKLYN (X)

JUN 28 1945

SECOND LT.JEROME L.EPSTEIN, 756 WEST 186TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY (X)

SECOND LT.HARRY FISHMAN, 3343 166TH STREET, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND (X)

SECOND LT.OTIS A.GLAZEBROOK, 111, BENEDICT AVENUE, BORGAN HILLS, S.I.

STAFF SERGEANT FRANK A.ZOPPO, 1908 CONEY ISLAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN

ST.JAMES J.CALLIGAN, 662 EAST 21ST STREET, BROOKLYN

SGT.CLIFFORD J.HALSTEAD, 226 ELBERT STREET, BROOKLYN

SGT.JACK EISENTHAL, 2 ORCHARD STREET, NEW YORK

CAPT.JAMES S.BRADEN, 542 6TH AVENUE, NORTH TROY

CAPT.JOHN H.BREWSTER, 45 ST PAUL PLACE, NEW ROCHELLE (X)

STAFF SGT.CHARLES A.LACHMUND, 431 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK (X)

STAFF SGT.JOHN J.MAGUIRE, 419 WEST 121ST STREET, NEW YORK (X)

STAFF SGT.FREDERICK O.BURRELL, JR., 182 STATE STREET, CORNING

FIRST LT.JOSEPH J.DELL'ARIO, 301 EAST 104TH STRETET, NEW YORK (X)

FIRST LT.THOMAS P.SAVAGE, 606 NORTH GEORGE STREET, ROME (X)

STAFF SGT.RONALD J.JONES, 21 PARK AVENUE, BOLEVILLE (X)

PS527PEW

HEADQUARTERS, U.S.73RD BOMB WING, SAIPAN-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"HOME TO REST" WAS THE ORDER GIVEN MANY AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS CREWMEN AT THE SAIPAN AS THEY RECENTLY COMPLETED THEIR 30TH MISSION TO JAPAN. SOME OF THESE AIRMEN, NOW HEADING FOR A HOME LAYOFF, WERE IN THE FIRST B-29 BLOWS AGAINST TOKYO LAST NOVEMBER 24. JUN 28 1945

CREWMEN ORDERED HOME INCLUDE:

S/SGT CHARLES T.LENTZ, GUNNER, 101 DELEY AVE., SYRACUSE.

T/SGT IRVING B.BEACHER, CONTROL GUNNER, 2942 BRIGHTON 1ST ST., BROOKLYN.

S/SGT DAVID MERLIN, SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS, 1639 MONROE AVE., BRONX.

1ST LT MARSHALL J.DEUTSCH, 9054 202D ST, NEW YORK, BOMBARDIER.

1ST LT ROBERT J.KRAUSHAAR, ENGINEER, 815 GERARD AVE., BRONX, N.Y.

2D LT JOSEPH H.MESSINGER, BOMBARDIER, 690 ALLERTON AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

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2D LT JOHN S.MAUGER, ENGINEER, 518 SMITH ST., FREEPORT, L.I., N.Y.

S/SGT JAMES A.MCARDLE, RADIO OPERATOR, 2525 90TH ST., JACKSON HGTS., 54 MISSIONS.

1ST LT OTIS A.GLAZEBROOK, NAVIGATOR, BENEDICT AVE., DONGAN HILLS, STATEN IS.

1ST LT JEROME L.EPSTEIN, BOMBARDIER, 756 W.156TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

S/SGT FRED O.BURRELL, SPECIAL INSTRUMENT OPERATOR, 188 STATE ST., CORNING.

WE56PEW

CHUNGKING, JUNE 27-(AP)-U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT A UNIT CITATION AWARD FOR THE FLYING HATCHET FIGHTER GROUP AND THE LUCKY LADY MEDIUM BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON OF THE CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPOSITE WING FOR OUTSTANDING DUTY BETWEEN APRIL 10 AND MAY 15.

COL. ALAN BENNETT, 1111 E. MAITLAND DR., WINTER PARK, FLA., COMMANDS THE UNITS WHICH ACTED AS ONE ORGANIZATION.

JUN 28 1945

COL. JOHN A. DUNNING, 411 W. MISTLETOE, SAN ANTONIO, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FLYING HATCHET UNIT, LED MANY FIGHTER MISSIONS DURING THE [redacted] BATTLE FOR THE AMERICAN AIR BASE OF CHIHKIANG. THE CITATION SAID THE GROUP WAS [redacted] FORCE IN STOPPING THE JAPANESE DRIVE AND WINNING A TIMELY VICTORY FOR ALLIED FORCES.

BENNETT, RECOMMENDING THE AWARD, SAID THE FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS KILLED MORE THAN 6,000 JAPANESE AND NEARLY 1,500 CAVALRY AND PACK HORSES.

PW40 MCCSAS 01720 RM 1448

CHUNGKING, JUNE 27--(AP)--CHINESE MINISTER OF INFORMATION WANG CHIH-CHIEH DECLARED TODAY THAT UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LEADERS DESERVED SPECIAL PRAISE AND GRATITUDE FOR THEIR PART IN BRINGING THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD CHARTER INTO BEING.

HE ADDED THAT CHINA WOULD BE "AS LOYAL AND ZEALOUS IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE AS SHE HAS BEEN IN THE PROSECUTION OF WAR."

HE SAID PRESIDENT TRUMAN SPOKE FOR ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHEN HE SPOKE AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

JUN 28 1945

MCCSAS 01600 JG518A

BY MURLIN SPENCER

HONOLULU, JUNE 27-(AP)-ALL EXISTING RECORDS OF THE MARINE AIR ARM HAVE BEEN BROKEN IN THE PACIFIC BY THE YOUTHFUL "DEATH RATTLERS" SQUADRON.

WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A MAN TO ENEMY PLANES, THE SQUADRON IS CREDITED WITH DROWNING 124 1/2 JAPANESE PLANES IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS (HALF CREDIT FOR ONE PLANE WENT TO A FLIER IN ANOTHER

SQUADRON.

SEVEN FLIERS, IN 25 MINUTES OF FRENZIED ACTION, TACKLED 39 JAPANESE FIGHTERS AND SHOT DOWN 24 OF THEM.

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TWELVE OF THE FLIERS ARE ACES.

THE STORY OF THE AMAZING RECORD OF THE "RATTLERS" WAS TOLD AS MAJO GEORGE "BIX AXE" AXTELL, 24-YEAR-OLD PILOT FROM BADEN, (425 DIPPOLD AVE.) PA., CAME HERE EN ROUTE HOME FOR LEAVE.

"IT WAS JUST LIKE A DREAM," SAID AXTELL, RECALLING THE FIGHT OF APRIL 22 WHEN HE AND SIX OTHER MARINE PILOTS TOOK ON 39 JAPANESE DIVE-BOMBERS NEAR IE SHIMA OFF OKINAWA.

"WE SAW THE JAPANESE COMING IN LOW OVER THE WATER AND THEY WERE HEADING FOR OUR SHIPS.

"THERE WAS NO TIME TO PLAN BECAUSE WE HAD TO GET AT THEM BEFORE THEY COULD REACH OUR SHIPPING. SO WE DROPPED DOWNON THEM AND IN OUR FIRST PASSES SHOT AT EVERYTHING. AFTER THE FIRST THREE OR FOUR PASSES THERE WERE FIRES ALL OVER THE WATER AND PLANES WERE FALLING VERYWHERE.

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"THEN THE JAPANESE BROKE FORMATION AS THEY ALWAYS DO AND THE FIGHTS BECAME MORE PERSONAL. BUT THE WHOLE THING LASTED ONLY A FEW MINUTES."

AXTELL BAGGED FIVE ENEMY PLANES AND DAMAGED THREE OTHERS IN THAT ACTION AND HIS TOTAL NOW STANDS AT SIX. 1ST LT.JERRY O'KEEFE, BILOXI, MISS., KNOCKED DOWN FIVE ON HIS FIRST MISSION.

A WEEK LATER OVER THE EAST CHINA SEA, THE "DEATH RATTLERS" FOUGHT A FIVE MINUTE BATTLE AND BAGGED 14 1/2 PLANES WITHOUT LOSS TO THEMSELVES. IN THIS ACTION, AXTELL DOWNED HIS SIXTH PLANE WHILE O'KEEFE BROUGHT DOWN TWO MORE TO ADD TO HIS PREVIOUS FIVE DESTROYED.

AS THE FIGHTS CONTINUED, THE LIST OF "ACES" ROSE TO INCLUDE LT. ROBERT WADE, ELKINS PARK, PA., SEVEN PLANES; LT.L.W. RUHSAM, ALBERT LEA, MINN., SEVEN PLANES; LT.WILLIAM HOOD, BENTON HARBOR, MICH., 5 1/2 PLANES; 2ND LT.DEWEY F.DURNFORD, COLUMBUS, OHIO, FIVE PLANES; 2ND LT.CHARLES W.DRAKE, SHORT HILLS, N.Y., FIVE PLANES, AND LT.ALBERT WELLS, GARDEN CITY, N.Y., 18;3 0)-,3'.

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TOWA

EDITORS--THE FOLLOWING DELAYED DISPATCH FROM NATHAN BROCH, CORRESPONDENT OF ANETA, NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, GIVES THE FIRST CONFIRMATION FROM AN ALLIED SOURCE OF JAPANESE REPORTS THAT ALLIED WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN SHELLING THE OIL CENTER OF BALIKPAPAN IN BORNEO.

BY NATHAN BROCH
ANETA WAR CORRESPONDENT

OVER BALIKPAPAN, NETHERLANDS BORNEO, JUNE 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BALIKPAPAN HAS JUST BEEN SUBJECTED TO ONE OF THE HEAVIEST COMBINED ALLIED AIR AND SEA ASSAULTS EVER STAGED IN DAYLIGHT AGAINST THIS IMPORTANT JAPANESE-HELD OIL CENTER.

I COVERED THE ACTION FROM THE AIR ABOARD AN AUSTRALIAN LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBER.

WE LEFT A NETHERLANDS INDIES ISLAND BASE SOMEWHERE IN THE HALMAHERAS TO GIVE BALIKPAPAN ITS USUAL LUNCHEON DIET--BOMBS FOR THE JAPANESE AND LEAFLETS WITH THE LATEST WORLD NEWS FOR THE INDONESIAN POPULATION.

THE BOMBS HIT OUR TARGETS--POWERFUL JAPANESE ARTILLERY BATTERIES ON ONE OF THE BALIKPAPAN HILLS--SQUARELY ADDING ANOTHER TO THE SERIES OF FIRES THAT MADE A SEA OF FLAMES LINING THE OIL CITY'S SHATTERED WATERSIDE.

AFTER THE BOMBS, WE DROPPED THOUSANDS OF MALAY-LANGUAGE LEAFLETS RIGHT INSIDE THE CITY.

BALIKPAPAN AS I SAW IT TODAY IS A STRANGELY-DESERTED PLACE WITH ALLIED WARSHIPS KEEPING A DEATH WATCH SOME MILES OUTSIDE THE VAST BAY. THE GUNS OF THESE SHIPS HAD BEEN ON THE JOB BEFORE OUR ARRIVAL OVER THE TARGET AREA AND EVIDENCE OF THE DAMAGE THEY CAUSED WAS STILL PROVIDED BY THE DENSE CLOUDS OF BLACK SMOKE COLUMNS ROLLING SKYWARD FOR 10,000 FEET--ALMOST STROKING THE BELLIES OF OUR BIG BOMBERS.

THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY OUR FLEET OF AIRCRAFT--13 AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN SQUADRONS--SENT UP FLAMES AND SMOKE TO MIX FREELY WITH THE NAVY-MADE HAVOC.

AS OUR AIR ATTACK PROCEEDED, WE WATCHED BALIKPAPANS OIL RICHES BURNING AWAY. APPARENTLY THE JAPANESE DEFENSES WERE CRACKED WIDE OPEN AS THE RESULT OF MORE THAN SEVEN WEEKS OF ALMOST UNINTERRUPTED PLASTERING BY AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN LIBERATORS.

TODAY WE DID NOT DRAW ANY JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE ALTHOUGH YESTERDAY'S RAIDERS ENCOUNTERED SCATTERED AND INACCURATE ACK-ACK OPPOSITION.

WHILE WE DIVED DOWN ON BALIKPAPAN, ALLIED FLEET UNITS STANDING BY BELOW WITHHELD THEIR FIRE TEMPORARILY AS PREVIOUSLY ARRANGED.

30.24 27965

APPOINTED ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF ECONOMIC DEFENSE.

IT IS AGAIN T THE SWEEPING POWERS OF INTERVENTION OR EXPROPRIATION ESTED IN THIS COMMITTEE UNDER DIRECTION OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE THAT A MAJORITY OF THE OPPOSITION'S CRITICISM IS BEING HURLED. MANIFESTING A LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS, THE OPPOSITION CHARGES THE DECREE IS A POLITICAL TOOL AND ALLEGES GOVERNMENT INSINCERITY INSOFAR AS ACTUAL APPLICATION AGAINST TRUSTS.

BRAZIL HAS BEEN GOVERNED THROUGH PRESIDENTIAL DECREE SINCE NOV.11, 1937, AND WILL CHOOSE ITS FIRST NATIONAL LEGISLATURE IN EIGHT YEARS IN THE COMING DECEMBER ELECTIONS.

ONE TECHNICIAN OBSERVED IN THE BRAZILIAN DECREE FIVE MAIN DEPARTURES FROM SIMILAR UNITED STATES LAWS:

1. A PROVISION AGAINST HOLDING LARGE TRACTS OF LAND FROM SETTLEMENT OR OTHER DEVELOPMENT, WHICH IS UNSPECIFIED IN UNITED STATES LAW, ALTHOUGH SIMILAR AGRARIAN LAWS EXIST IN EUROPE.

2. A PROVISION FOR EXPROPRIATION, WITH PAYMENT IN 40-YEAR BONDS, AGAINST FIRMS VIOLATING THE DECREE'S PROVISIONS, IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION. (THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES THE RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN, BUT WITH PROMPT PAYMENT OF ADEQUATE COMPENSATION, NOT LONG-TERM BONDS.)

3. INTER-COMPANY ARRANGEMENTS MUST BE REGISTERED AND APPROVED BY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION WHEN AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO BALANCE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OR ESTABLISH EXCLUSIVITY OF DISTRIBUTION IN DETRIMENT TO OTHER MERCHANDISE.

4. THE RIGHT TO INTERVENE AND ADMINISTER PROVISORIALLY IF A FIRM UNMENDS ITS WAYS WITHIN THIRTY DAYS FOLLOWING A WARNING FROM THE COMMITTEE THAT ITS ACTIONS ARE CONTRARY TO THE DECREE'S PROVISIONS.

5. WHERE THERE ALREADY ARE FEDERALLY ESTABLISHED QUOTAS, FIRST RIGHTS IN BIDDING ON NEW OR INCREASED QUOTAS WILL GO TO NEW COMPANIES TRYING TO ENTER THE FIELD.

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RADIO TOKYO CONTINUED ITS REPORTS OF NEARLY TWO WEEKS RUNNING THAT AN ALLIED INVASION FLEET WAS OPERATING OFF THE REFINERY CENTER OF BALIKPAPAN. IT SAID THE "ENEMY WARSHIPS X X X ARE TAKING AN EXTREMELY PRECAUTIOUS METHOD OF OPERATION," THAT THEY CONTINUED TO SHELL THE AREA AND THAT MINE SWEEPING OPERATIONS IN THE BAY STILL WERE UNDER WAY.

ADD SAN FRAN. (JAPCASTS) LATER ON

A10KX

FIRST CONFIRMATION OF THE TOKYO REPORTS THAT BALIKPAPAN HAD BEEN SHELLED CAME IN A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM NATHAN BROCH, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE OFFICIAL DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, ANETA. HE FLEW OVER THE AREA IN AN AUSTRALIAN HEAVY LIBERATOR BOMBER AND REPORTED UNDER DATE OF JUNE 19 THAT THE OIL CENTER HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO A HEAVY AIR AND SEA ASSAULT.

THE PREDICTION THAT THE CHINA COAST MIGHT BE INVADED CAME FROM THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI. DOMEI QUOTED THE EDITORIAL AS SAYING, "THE POSSIBILITY IS GREAT THAT THE ENEMY WILL ATTEMPT A LANDING ON THE CHINA CONTINENT IN PREPARATION FOR THE ACTUAL INVASION OF JAPAN." THE ARTICLE BOASTED THAT THE JAPANESE HIGH COMMAND WAS "FULLY PREPARED" TO COPE WITH SUCH A PLAN.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS INSISTED THAT FROM 71 TO 94 AMERICAN SUPERFORTS HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN OR DAMAGED DURING THE RAID YESTERDAY MORNING ON AIRCRAFT AND MUNITIONS FACTORIES IN CENTRAL HONSHU. FIVE

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40 [illegible] PLANES HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY REPORTED AS MISSING. THERE WAS NO ADMISSION OF DAMAGE. A LATER RAID ON THE UTSUBE RIVER OIL REFINERY NEAR NAGOYA STARTED FIRES, DOMEI ADMITTED, BUT IT SAID THERE WERE QUICKLY CONTROLLED.

VX346PCW

FIRST LEAD JAPCASTS (120)

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 27 (AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, READYING THE HOME ISLANDS AS AN INVASION BATTLEFIELD, DECIDED TODAY TO USE ITS NEW DICTATORIAL POWERS TO TAKE CONTROL OF ALL MILITARY AND PRIVATE COMMUNICATION.

A TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID ALL POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND RADIO FACILITIES WOULD BE AFFECTED.

TOKYO'S DOMESTIC BROADCAST TOLD THE JAPANESE PEOPLE THE "EXTRAORDINARY MEASURE" WOULD GO TO INTO EFFECT EARLY IN SEPTEMBER, BUT THE OVERSEAS BROADCAST SET THE DATE AS THE START OF JULY.

JAPAN'S CONCERN OVER ITS COMMUNICATIONS WAS FIRST REFLECTED IN MID-MAY WHEN A REORGANIZATION WAS ORDERED "BECAUSE OF THE PREVAILING WAR SITUATION."

ANOTHER JAPANESE BROADCAST TODAY SAID X X FIRST PGH PREVIOUS.

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JUN 28 1945

JAPCASTS (110)

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 27-(AP)-A JAPANESE BROADCAST SAID TODAY THAT RESIDENTS OF JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL CITIES BOMBED FROM THEIR HOMES BY SUPERFORTRESSES HAD BEEN SENT RELIEF SUPPLIES BY THEIR COUNTRYMEN IN OCCUPIED SHANGHAI.

THE SHANGHAI SHIPMENT INCLUDED CLOTHING, BEDDING, SOAP AND PAPER, SAID THE BROADCAST MONITORED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE JAPANESE FINANCE MINISTRY ALSO ANNOUNCED IT HAD ABOLISHED VARIOUS ADVISORY ORGANS--WITH WHICH NIPPONESE BUREAUCRACY ABOUNDS--AND REPLACED THEM WITH "A SINGLE COMPREHENSIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE" OF 55 MEMBERS.

THE COMMITTEE WILL INCLUDE MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE DIET, WHICH JUST ABOUT ABOLISHED ITSELF BY GRANTING THE SUZUKI GOVERNMENT POWER TO RULE BY DECREE, DOMEI AGENCY REPORTED.

WW436APW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 27 (AP)-JAPAN'S DOMEI AGENCY APOLOGIZED AGAIN TODAY TO ASIATIC EDITORS FOR HOURS OF DELAY IN ITS NEWS TRANSMISSIONS.

"WE BEG YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION," SAID THE MESSAGE, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. TWO WEEKS AGO DOMEI ADMITTED "A SUBSTANTIAL PART" OF ITS TOKYO PLANT HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY B-29S.

UM122APW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 27 (AP)-THE MELBOURNE RADIO SAID TODAY AUSTRALIAN TANKS AND INFANTRY ON BY-PASSED BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS HAVE DRIVEN AHEAD TO ELIMINATE STRONG JAPANESE POCKETS OF RESISTANCE.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, REPORTED THE THIRD AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY ADVANCED ALONG THE BUIN ROAD IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR,

ION, REPORTED THE THIRD AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY ADVANCED ALONG THE BUIN ROAD IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR, REACHING THE MOBIAI RIVER IN STRENGTH. IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE ISLAND AUSTRALIANS PRESSING THE JAPANESE ON THE NUMA NUMA TRAIL FOUND ABANDONED ENEMY POSITIONS.

FROM WHAT I HAVE SEEN TODAY, MACASSAR STRAIT, SEPARATING BORNEO AND CELEBES, IS WIDE OPEN TO ALLIED SHIPS NOW THAT WE DOMINATE THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE OF THE STRAIT THROUGH OUR CAPTURE OF TARAKAN ISLAND.

CB1136AEW

JUN 28 1945

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JUNE 27--(AP)--U. S. ARMY PLANES SEARCHING FOR COL. R. K. FESSENDEN OF SHORT HILLS, N. J., WHO HAS BEEN MISSING IN A 26-FOOT YAWL SINCE LAST FRIDAY AFTERNOON, CONCENTRATED TODAY ON LOW ALTITUDE SWEEPS OVER BERMUDA'S NORTH SHORE SHOALS IN AN ATTEMPT TO SPOT THE WRECKAGE OF THE CRAFT.

JUN 2[illegible]

LITTLE HOPE WAS EXPRESSED THAT THE CRAFT STILL WAS AFLOAT OR THAT FESSENDEN WILL BE FOUND ALIVE. POLICE COMMISSIONER J. S. MCBEATH, WHO MADE AN APPEAL FOR AMERICAN ASSISTANCE, [redacted] SAID THE AMERICANS NOW WERE CONDUCTING THE SEARCH ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE AND PRESUMABLY WILL CONTINUE TO LOOK FOR FESSENDEN WHILE THE SLIGHTEST [redacted] CHANCE OF HIS RESCUE REMAINS.

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THE COLONEL, WHO LEFT A NORTH SHORE DOCK [redacted] FOR A PLEASURE CRUISE, WAS KNOWN TO HAVE SEVERAL DAYS WATER SUPPLY ABOARD.

CHALK/WU/THO/220P

ALGIERS, JUNE 27-(AP)-ADM. HAROLD R. STARK, COMMANDER OF U. S. NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS, ARRIVED HERE TODAY ACCOMPANIED BY VICE ADM. WILLIAM A. GLASSFORD, JR., ADMINISTRATOR OF U. S. NAVAL AFFAIRS IN LIBERATED EUROPE.

APR NEVIN 1100/MM 630A

JUN 28 1945

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 27-(AP)-WILLIAM J. SCULLY, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AUSTRALIAN MEAT RESERVES WERE SUFFICIENT TO MEET ARMED FORCES REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING BRITISH NAVY AND U.S. ARMY FORCES BASED IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO A MELBOURNE RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. SEVERE BEEF AND MUTTON SHORTAGES WERE CAUSED BY HEAVY DROUGHTS LAST YEAR.

WW706APW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM H.GRIMES OF THE CAVALRY TRAINING CENTER AT FORT RILEY, KANS., HAS BEEN ASSIGNED AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ANTILLES DEPARTMENT.

HE SUCCEEDS MAJ.GEN.E.F.HARDING, WHO WILL LEAVE THIS WEEK. GRIMES IS EXPECTED HERE NEXT WEEK. THE DEPARTMENT INCLUDES ARMY INSTALLATIONS IN CUBA, PUERTO RICO, AND THE ANTILLES THROUGH TRINIDAD AND THE THREE GUIANAS.

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BY VAUGHN BRYANT (400)

RIO JANEIRO, JUNE 27-(AP)-AS FIRST REPORTS BEGIN TO APPEAR FROM INTERESTED GROUPS STUDYING THE NEW VARGAS ANTI-TRUST DECREE, WHICH FRIDAY EXPLODED INTO THE HOTTEST ISSUE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE ELECTIONS DEC. 2, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL FINDINGS APPEARS TO BE SIMILARITY OF A MAJORITY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW BRAZILIAN DECREE TO EXISTING ANTI-TRUST LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE MAIN DIFFERENCE, ACCORDING TO TECHNICIANS, LIES IN PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE'S ADMINISTRATION--NOT THE SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE ITSELF. THEY SAID THAT WHEREAS IN THE UNITED STATES LEGISLATION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CONGRESS, THE NEW BRAZILIAN DECREE ESTABLISHES RESPONSIBILITY SOLELY WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL

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(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS SUPPLIED BY THE U.S.NAVY'S FLEET HOME TOWN NEWS CENTER AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(AB) ABOARD THE USS BUNKER HILL, PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD, BREMERTON, WASH.-(DELAYED)-WILLIAM E. STURGES, 42-YEAR-OLD MACHINIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS OF (4015 HAMPTON ST.), ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,N.Y., CARRIED THREE MEN TO SAFETY ALONE AND RESCUED FOUR OTHERS WITH THE HELP OF SHIPMATES WHEN TWO JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANES HIT THIS AIRCRAFT CARRIER OFF OKINAWA MAY 11.

STURGES ALSO LED BETWEEN 30 AND 40 MEN TO SAFETY FROM SMOKE INFESTED COMPARTMENTS. ALTHOUGH IN CHARGE OF THE CREW'S MESS, HE WAS IN THE MASTER-AT-ARMS SHACK WHEN THE BOMBING STARTED. ONE OF HIS SHIRT SLEEVES WAS BURNED OFF. IN THE NAVY THREE YEARS, HE PREVIOUSLY HAD SERVED FROM 1921 TO 1925.

THERE WERE ONLY 30 SECONDS BETWEEN BOMB HITS. THERE WASN'T EVEN TIME TO DRAW A REALLY DEEP BREATH, BUT LT. WILLIAM M. CONNORS, A NATIVE OF TROY,N.Y., AIR INTELLIGENCE OFFICER AND LT. WALTER E. GEIBELHOUSE, LONG BEACH,N.Y., PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATIONS OFFICER, GOT TO THEIR BATTLE STATIONS.

"WE'VE BEEN ASKING EACH OTHER EVER SINCE WHY WE RAN SO FAST," GEIBELHOUSE SAID. "WE WEREN'T AT GENERAL QUARTERS AND WE NEVER RAN QUITE SO FAST TO OUR BATTLE STATIONS."

CONNORS WAS MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE OFFICER AT THE MANUFACTURER'S NATIONAL BANK IN TROY BEFORE ENTERING THE NAVY. A BROTHER, MARTIN F. CONNORS, LIVES AT (207 PAHLING AVE.), TROY. HIS WIFE, THE FORMER FLORENCE HALLIHAN, LIVES AT (1826 WEST MAIN ST.) NORRISTOWN, PA.

GEIBELHOUSE IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.J.H. GEIBELHOUSE OF (24 HARRISON ST.) LONG BEACH,N.Y. BEFORE ENTERING THE NAVY, HE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. AT NEW YORK CITY.

LAWRENCE J. MUSSO, 30, SHIPFITTER THIRD CLASS AND A NATIVE OF PATCHOGUE,N.Y., WAS A MEMBER OF THE BUCKET BRIGADE FIGHTING FIRES BELOW DECK. HE CARRIED A SHIPMATE, CHOKED WITH SMOKE, TOPSIDE FROM THE THIRD DECK TO REVIVE HIM. MUSSO'S WIFE AND SON, LAURENCE,JR., 2, LIVE AT BELLPORT,N.Y.

CARMEN M. PUGLIA, 19, SEAMAN SECOND CLASS, WHOSE FOSTER BROTHER, JOSEPH V. PUGLIA, LIVES AT (44 19TH ST.) BUFFALO, N.Y., KEPT BUSY EVERY MINUTE.

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HE REMAINED AT BATTLE STATIONS ON THE STARBOARD SIDE OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURE WHERE HE LOADED AN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUN AND TOSSED AMMUNITION OVERBOARD TO PREVENT ITS EXPLODING. BESIDES FIGHTING FIRES HE TREATED SIX BURNED AND WOUNDED MEN. PUGLIA, IN THE NAVY TWO YEARS, HAS BEEN STATIONED ON THE BUNKER HILL SINCE JANUARY.

OSCAR A. KREISCHER, 19, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, FOUGHT FIRES ON THE FLIGHT DECK AND THREW AMMUNITION OVERBOARD. HE ALSO ADMINISTERED FIRST AID TO A PILOT SUFFERING FROM BURNS AND A BROKEN ARM.

KREISCHER, IN THE NAVY TWO AND ONE HALF YEARS, IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS. GUSTAV KREISCHER, (175-30 120TH AVE.), SAINT ALBANS,N.Y.

MICHAEL F. BAURIEDL OF NEW YORK CITY, A RADIO TECHNICIAN FIRST CLASS, MISSED DEATH BY INCHES. WORKING IN THE TRANSMITTER ROOM,

ONLY A FEW FEET AWAY FROM AN EXPLOSION, HE WAS THE LAST MAN OUT.

"FLAMES CUT OFF OUR ESCAPE AND FIVE OF US WERE TRAPPED IN A COMPARTMENT FOR THREE HOURS," HE SAID. "WE WERE LUCKY TO FIND GAS MASKS. THEY KEPT US ALIVE. THE SMOKE WAS SO BLACK YOU COULDN'T SEE A THING. WE DIDN'T EVEN — W WHO SAVED US."

BAURIEDL'S PARENTS, MR. A.. MRS. H.W. BAURIEDL, LIVE AT (966 WEST 188TH ST.) NEW YORK CITY.

HERBERT E. MELIDOSIAN, 20, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE THIRD CLASS, WAS ONE OF THE MEN WHO BATTLED FIRES ON THE FLIGHT DECK FOR SEVERAL HOURS. MANY PLANES HAD BEEN SET AFIRE THERE AND MANY OF MELIDOSIAN'S SHIPMATES WERE FORCED OVER THE SIDE BY THE INTENSE HEAT. HE SAW IT THROUGH, THOUGH.

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MELIDOSIAN, THE SON OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM MELIDOSIAN, (106 WEST 105TH ST.) NEW YORK CITY, ENTERED THE NAVY TWO YEARS AGO. HE WAS ASSIGNED TO THE BUNKER HILL A FEW DAYS AFTER SHE WAS COMMISSIONED.

WITHOUT A GAS MASK, GERALD A. GARTEN, 20, COXSWAIN, THE SON OF MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER GARTEN, 116-18 131ST ST., SOUTH OZONE PARK, QUEENS, NEW YORK CITY, HELPED PULL SEVEN OR EIGHT SHIPMATES FROM THE MACHINE SHOP. HE WAS ASLEEP WITH THE BOMBS STRUCK.

THE SCARRED AND BATTERED CARRIER IS UNDERGOING REPAIRS HERE.

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JUN 28 1945

NEW YORK, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE LUBLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT INTERNAL CENSORSHIP ON MAIL AND TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS WITHIN POLAND HAD BEEN ABOLISHED. CENSORSHIP CONTINUES ON MAIL, WIRES, RADIOGRAMS AND RADIO-TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS TO POINTS ABROAD.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID THE CABINET MADE THE DECISION AT WARSAW YESTERDAY.

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Waves of Superforts Rain Fire Bombs On Four Japanese Cities

500 BIG BOMBERS BLAST PORTS IN PRE-DAWN RAIDS

Sasebo, Nobeoka, Okayama and Moji in Flames After Attacks.

ONE SUPERFORT LOST

B-29's Speed Up Campaign to Burn Nippon Out of the War.

GUAM, Friday, June 29— (AP) Encountering Japanese fighters, between 450 and 500 B-29s attacked three Kyushu port cities and an industrial city on Honshu with 3,000 tons of fire bombs before dawn today.

One Superfort failed to return.

Pilots of the big bombers which hit Kyushu's port and chemical city of Nobeoka and Honshu's industrial city of Okayama brought back reports of seeing large fires.

Clouds obscured most of the targets, necessitating precision instrument bombing but half of the element hitting Okayama was able to bomb visually through a broken undercast.

The pre-dawn raids (after noon Thursday, U. S. Eastern War Time) brought to 18 the number of Japan's cities hit in the B-29s' campaign to burn Nippon out of the war.

Third Raid This Week

Two previous raids this week, on Tuesday and Thursday, were explosive bomb attacks on specific factories and oil refinery centers.

This first large-scale incendiary mission since June 20 split four ways to hit at Sasebo, Moji and Nobeoka, Kyushu island ports, and the vital industries of Okayama on Honshu island.

The blows were a continuation of attacks on industrial areas on which Japan is more dependent than ever since destruction of great areas of Tokyo, Nagoya, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe.

Sasebo, with a population of 206,000, ranks with Kobe, Kure and Yokosuka as homeland naval bases. It is located on northwestern Kyushu, north of Nagasaki.

Dockyard Blasted

The most important single target in Sasebo was the naval dockyard. The naval base city's industries, including ship-building and ship repair yards, are concentrated on the waterfront.

Moji, with a population of about 140,000, is one of Japan's vital transportation cities. It is the southern terminus of the Kammon tunnel under Shimonoseki strait, linking Honshu and Kyushu and thus is important as both a land and water transportation city. Most of the coal and iron heading for Honshu steel plants passes through the Maji railroad yards.

It is second only to Wakamatsu as a coal handling port. Before the war it was the fifth ranking Japanese port.

Moji's transportation facilities are highly concentrated in one of the most inflammable target areas in Japan. Fire bombs were dropped on a large night club at the city's northern outskirts.

Besides being an important chemical and explosives producing city, Nobeoka is a vital eastern Kyushu transportation hub. It has a population of about 80,000.

Important Rail Hub

Okayama, population about 163,000, is 100 miles west of Osaka. Seven railroads radiate from the city, making it an important target. It has many small industries, particularly devoted to producing airplane parts.

In addition to its small war plants, Okayama has an important military arsenal and is a troop training center.

The 21st Bomber command announced yesterday, in disclosing results of June 18, 20 and 22 raids, that more than 115 square miles of Japan's factory and urban areas have been burned or bombed out.

Reconnaissance photographs of the three missions showed major aircraft works severely damaged and large areas burned out in the secondary cities of Kagoshima, Fukuoka and Omuta.

U.S. NEGRO UNITS GO ASHORE ON SIX MARIANA ISLANDS

JUN 30 1945

GUAM, Friday, June 29—(AP) Reconnaissance landings on six small northern Marianas islands by American Negro troops were disclosed Thursday.

These were scouting operations in the backwash of the American advance on Japan.

Only one shot was fired during these landings. A native guide used his pistol to eliminate a Japanese who refused to surrender.

After clearing about 24 Japanese civilians and 38 natives from the six islands—Anathan, Sairgan, Alamagan, Agrihan, Ascuncion and Maug—the two platoons of Negro infantry and their guides returned south to Saipan.

The small islands were scouted for possible emergency landings by Marianas-based B-29s, now operating from Saipan, Tinian and Guam. The Japanese still have forces on Rota and Pagan islands, also in the Marianas.

Commands Get Data

Data on the survival possibilities offered by the six islands is being distributed to all Army and Navy commands operating planes in the area.

The scouting force consisting of a destroyer escort and two LCI's (landing craft infantry) was commanded by Lt. Cmdr. W. E. Dunlap of Seattle, Wash.

U. S. Tenth Army troops continued their mopping up operations on conquered Okinawa.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' Thursday communique announced that U. S. Navy casualties in support of the Okinawa invasion totalled 4,907 killed and missing and 4,824 wounded.

This brought the Army, Navy and Marine casualties there to 11,897 killed or missing and 34,422 wounded—a total of 46,319.

The Navy losses included nearly 1,000 killed, missing and wounded on the aircraft carrier Franklin and 656 on the Carrier Bunker Hill both hit and severely damaged by Japanese Kamikaze (suicide) planes.

Nimitz reported that a light U. S. Navy task force Monday attacked a Japanese convoy in the sea of Okhotsk. It was the first announced U. S. warship penetration west of the Kurile islands. Five Japanese vessels were sunk or damaged.

o Marianas Islands Taken By Negro Force

Guam, June 28 (AP)—American Negro troops landed on six small islands in the northern Marianas and brought them under American domination with a single pistol shot, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced today. COONS

It was purely a reconnoitering operation to locate more areas where crippled Superforts could crash land while limping back from raids on Japan. Reconnoitering troops left no holding force behind after discovering the Japanese didn't have a garrison on any of the islands.

The operation was carried out by two platoons of Negro infantrymen, aided by native guides and Japanese captives who promised their compatriots good treatment in the hands of Americans. The "naval force" consisted of a destroyer escort, and two 153-foot LCI's (landing craft, infantry).

Single-Shot Exploit

Neither ships nor landing forces spent a single bullet. A guide fired only one shot—a pistol cartridge expended on a Japanese who refused to surrender.

The largest islands of the Marianas chain—Guam, Tinian and Saipan—are already firmly held by Americans.

The six new islands are Anatahan, Sairgan, Alamagan, Agrihan, Ascuncion and Maug. Maug was the only island which showed signs of Japanese military occupancy. A weather station was once maintained there but it was bombed out earlier in the Marianas campaign.

After studying the islands thoroughly the troops and ships returned to their bases. Data on survival possibilities in the islands is being distributed to army and navy commands operating planes in this area.

Few Japs Found

About 24 Japanese civilians and 38 natives, mostly employés of a Japanese copra company or survivors of sunken Japanese merchant ships, were removed. The natives needed medical attention and were taken to Saipan along with some Okinawan fishermen.

Ample foodstuffs were left there for about 260 natives and Japanese civilians who remained behind.

There are still Japanese on Rota Island, which lies between Saipan and Guam, and on Pagan, between Alamagan and Agrihan. Rota frequently serves as a practice target for American bombers.

Native guides for landings on the reconnoitered islands were all volunteers from Saipan.

The work of guides and patrols ashore was supplemented by Japanese-language messages over loudspeakers, with Japanese captives assuring their countrymen of kindly treatment.

U.S. Ryukyu Cost Totals 46,319 COONS

Guam, June 28 (AP)—The Ryukyu campaign including capture of Okinawa island and several associated blows by the Navy's fast carrier forces on the Japanese homeland, cost the United States 46,319 casualties, of whom 11,897 were killed or missing.

Naval casualties of 4,907 killed or missing and 4,824 wounded—a total of 9,731—for the period March 18 through June 20, were announced in Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué today. Previously, he had reported army and marine casualties of 6,990 killed or missing and 29,598 wounded in Okinawa ground action.

The Navy's first venture into the Okhotsk Sea, west of the Kuriles—a penetration that destroyed or damaged a five-ship convoy—was also announced in today's communiqué.

Franklin, Bunker Hill

Naval casualties for the Ryukyu operation included nearly 1,000 killed, missing or wounded on the carrier Franklin, and 656 on the carrier Bunker Hill.

The Franklin was so badly crippled she barely survived fires and explosions started by two *kamikaze* attacks as she launched planes for the battle of the Inland Sea on March 18.

The Bunker Hill, flagship of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher at the time, was almost as heavily damaged May 11 by two *kamikaze* attackers as she sent her planes to attack Japanese fortifications in support of American ground forces on Okinawa.

The Inland Sea attack, in which the Franklin was damaged, cost the Japanese the 45,000-ton battleship Yamato sunk, along with two cruisers, five destroyers and several smaller vessels sent to the bottom. The enemy lost an estimated 3,500 naval personnel on those ships.

Japan also lost more than 4,000 pilots and planes in attacks on America's Okinawa sea and land forces, and 111,351 of her ground troops.

Many Ships Engaged

More than 1,400 United States ships were engaged in the Ryukyu operation, principally in landing the troops and their supplies, protecting them, and keeping them supplied. Hundreds of ships were in the area throughout the 82-day campaign, and they were open to almost daily aerial attacks.

The Navy lost 33 ships sunk, all announced as destroyers or smaller, and about 60 damaged.

Indicative of the decreased enemy aerial activity, Nimitz's figure showed that casualties the last four weeks were 637 naval personnel killed or missing and 653 wounded.

23 JAP VESSELS BLASTED BY YANKS

Ships Sunk or Damaged Off Korea in Nip Home Waters.

JUN 30 1945

GUAM, Friday, June 29—(AP) Twenty-three enemy surface craft were sunk or damaged Wednesday and Thursday by American planes off Korea, in Japanese home waters and in the southern Ryukyus, headquarters reported today.

Off Korea and in the Empire waters on these two days, search planes of Fleet Air Wing One sank a small tanker, a small cargo ship, an unidentified vessel, four small craft and a freighter. A small freighter-transport, five small cargo ships, a small coastal cargo ship and a lugger were damaged.

On the same dates, Marine and Army planes of the Tactical Air Force hit the Amami island group north of conquered Okinawa and the Sakishima group to the south.

The raiders set a small cargo ship and coastal vessel afire, sank two luggers and damaged two other coastal vessels and a barge.

Other raids were made on Truk and Yap in the Carolines, enemy bases in the Marshalls and in the Palaus.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said enemy planes dropped a few bombs in the Okinawa area Wednesday "without damage to our forces." Night fighters shot down one raider.

REPORTS LATEST DAMAGE BY B-29S

Guam, June 28 (A. P.).—Four more Jap aircraft plants and 3.45 more square miles of Nipponese cities have been hard hit by Superfortresses, the Twenty-first Bomber Command announced today, disclosing results of attacks June 18, 20 and 22. More than 115 square miles of factory and urban areas have been burned or bombed out, Major Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commander of the Twenty-first, said after examining photographs.

Results showed: The Kawasaki Aircraft Works at Kagamigahara, near Nagoya, was 35 per cent destroyed or damaged; Kawanishi aircraft plant at Himeji was almost completely destroyed; Mitsubishi aircraft works at Tamashima was 85 per cent destroyed or damaged, and the Kawasaki plant at Akashi, near Kobe, received 24 per cent new damage. These were the June 22 targets struck.

Fire raids on three cities on June 18 and 20 wrought this havoc: Kagoshima on Kyushu Island, 2.04 square miles, or 42 per cent of the built up area; Fukuoka, on Kyushu, 1.3 square miles, or 20 per cent of the built up area, and Omuta, on Honshu, 0.11 square mile.

Three other targets were hit on June 22 but aerial photography assessment of the damage has not been completed. The Kasumigaura seaplane base northeast of Tokyo was 33 per cent destroyed on June 10, LeMay reported.

Other Bases Attacked

GUAM, Friday, June 29 (AP)—Other American planes attacked Truk and Yap in the Carolines, enemy bases in the Marshalls and in the Palaus.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said enemy planes dropped a

sw bombs in the Okinawa area Wednesday "without damage to ur forces." Night fighters shot own one Japanese plane.

Tokyo Reports B-29's Over North Isle

Guam, June 28 (AP) — Tokyo broadcasts today reported stepped-up mine-laying activities by Superfortresses in Japan's home waters.

About twelve B-29's mined Osaka Bay and the Naruto Strait at the eastern end of the Inland Sea Wednesday and today; thirteen others mined the coast of southern Honshu today and seven others sowed mines in the approaches to Niigata on Honshu's northwest coast, the Japanese said.

Earlier, Tokyo reported that two B-29's had ranged far to the north, reconnoitering the northernmost Island of Hokkaido.

Raid-Damage Report

Meanwhile the 21st Bomber Command announced that four more Japanese aircraft plants and 3.45 more square miles of Nipponese cities have been hard hit by Superfortresses. Results of attacks June 18, 20 and 22 were included in the report.

More than 115 square miles of factory and urban areas have been burned or bombed out, Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, commander of the 21st, said after examining reconnaissance photographs of the sky fleet's handiwork.

The photos showed: The Kawasaki aircraft works at Kagamigahara, near Nagoya, was 35 per cent destroyed or damaged; Kawanishi aircraft plant at Himeji was almost completely destroyed; Mitsubishi aircraft works at Tamashima was 85 per cent destroyed or damaged, and the Kawasaki plant at Akashi, near Kobe, suffered 24 per cent new damage. These were the targets struck June 22.

Fire-Bomb Havoc

Fire raids on three cities June 18 and 20 wrought this havoc: Kagoshima on Kyushu Island, 2.04 square miles, or 42 per cent of the built-up area; Fukuoka, on Kyushu, 1.3 square miles, or 20 per cent of the built-up area, and Omuta, on Honshu, .11 square mile.

Three other targets were hit on the June 22 daylight demolition raid, but aerial photography assessment of the damage has not been completed. They were the Mitsubishi aircraft assembly plant at Kagamigahara, the Kure naval arsenal and the Utsube River oil refinery at Yokkaichi.

The Kasumigaura seaplane base northeast of Tokyo was 33 per cent destroyed June 10, General Le May reported.

200 Japs Yield To Cigaret Lure

By ROBBIN COONS

OKINAWA, June 29 (Friday) (A. P.).—Of all the strange tales of the last days of Okinawa, most troops here concede that Marine Lieutenant George Thompson of Dorchester, Mass., has the topper: The surrender of 200 Japanese lured by American cigarets while 150 of their fellows calmly committed suicide before the eyes of Lieutenant Thompson and four other Leathernecks.

Here is the story:

Lieutenant Thompson, his runner, Private First Class Rufus E. Randall of Augusta, Ga., and three other unidentified Marines were chasing 15 Japanese when they came into a clearing and found themselves surrounded by 350 of the enemy.

WOMEN SLAUGHTERED

The Japanese brandished guns, swords and grenades, and seemed in an ugly mood.

Lieutenant Thompson smiled, bowed and called out: "Tobacco, tobacco." A non-smoker, he had no cigarets, but another Marine quickly handed him some which he extended toward the Japanese.

Several reached for the smokes and dropped their weapons.

The enemy officers, however, continued to glower. All were accompanied by women.

One officer killed his woman companion with a sword, saluted the Marines, handed the sword and a wristwatch to Lieutenant Thompson, stepped back 10 yards and blew his own head off with a grenade.

Other Japanese followed his lead, and slaughter of the women and suicides began occurring at the rate of one a minute.

TWO-HOUR PROCESS

Lieutenant Thompson, still badly outnumbered by an armed enemy, kept on smiling and telling the Japanese to have some cigarets, meanwhile reporting via walkie-talkie radio to headquarters of the First Battalion, 29th Regiment, Sixth Marine Division.

He and the patrol stood there for two hours, watching the suicides and offering cigarets to any one who would surrender.

Just as the four packages of cigarets ran out, Marine reinforcements arrived and the remainder of the enemy surrendered. Then 350 civilians poured from a nearby cave and also surrendered.

7th Fleet Operating In Makassar Straits

JUN 30 1945

Presence of Warships in Borneo, Celebes Revealed by MacArthur.

DAVIS

MANILA, Friday, June 29—(AP) Presence of the U. S. Seventh fleet in the hostile waters of Makassar straits between Celebes and Southeast Borneo was disclosed today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He announced that surface craft had shot down three Japanese planes there Monday.

There was no further report on the action and no confirmation of persistent Tokyo radio reports that an Allied fleet had been bombarding Japanese positions around the Borneo southeast coast port of Balikpapan since June 15. The Japanese have contended landing attempts already had been made on that coast.

MacArthur's communique did disclose that planes of the U. S. Fifth and 13th Air Forces and the Royal Australian Air Force continued heavy neutralizing attacks on gun positions and airdromes on the coast of Dutch Borneo.

More than 90 Liberators and 40 Mitchell medium bombers and a score of Lightning fighters dropped 286 tons of bombs on Balikpapan, as well as on the Manghar airdrome 12 miles northeast, and in the Redeb sector 70 miles south of the Australian-conquered isle of Tarakan.

RAAF Kittyhawks also hit the north Borneo enemy base at Jesselton while Fifth airforce Liberators bombed Kuching, capital of Sarawak, and Seventh fleet Privateers damaged three freighters at Pontianak, on Borneo's west coast.

Black Widow night fighters dumped incendiaries on the Ensuiko alcohol refinery on Formosa, setting fires visible 100 miles, and blockade planes continued to hit Canton and Nanking in China.

Mention of Allied surface craft activity in Makassar straits was the first in nearly three and one-half years.

It was on Jan. 24, 1942, that four old four-stack destroyers of the slender Asiatic fleet of Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart executed a brilliant close-range torpedo attack against a Japanese convoy in an action which became known officially as the battle of Makassar straits. That action was credited with stalling a Java-bound Japanese force at Balikpapan for some time.

While the present significant return of American warships to Makassar straits was being disclosed, MacArthur announced that American Sixth division troops and Filipino guerrillas were maintaining steady pressure on all sides of the remnants of Japanese forces on the island of Luzon.

Major Phase Ended

The major phase of the Luzon campaign has been closed, MacArthur announced yesterday.

In the mountains of northwestern Luzon, guerrillas attacking nine and one-half miles southeast of Cervantes in Ilocos province won possession of high ground after beating off three Japanese Banzai charges.

Sixth division troops, pushing west from the Cagayan valley, scene of the final Japanese disaster on Luzon, made a 400-yard gain against still-resisting Japanese in the mountain stronghold of Kiangan.

On the island of Mindanao, the U. S. 24th infantry division took Kibangay and Unapan on the western edge of the Davao gulf salient and seized considerable Japanese stores.

The cleanup drives were being pressed rapidly on both Luzon and Mindanao in the final stages of a Philippines campaign that has cost the Nipponese the equivalent of two fulf armies.

Official liberation of Luzon was announced by MacArthur coincidentally with the juncture of the 37th infantry division and the 11th airborne division in the Cagayan valley.

The campaign in northern Luzon alone has cost the Japanese 113,000 dead, MacArthur said.

Headquarters early this week reported 413,084 Japanese had been killed since the Americans launched the Philippine liberation campaign with a landing last Oct. 20 on Leyte island.

While there has been no overall report of American casualties in the islands since Undersecretary of War Patterson's announcement of 46,638 last May 17, MacArthur said yesterday the Cagayan valley fighting in Luzon had cost the Yanks 3,793 dead, 34 missing and 11,351 wounded, a total of 15,178.

On Mindanao island the 24th and 31st infantry divisions of the U. S. Eighth army pushed the liquidation of scattered Nipponese groups.

Tokyo Reports Persist

Tokyo radio continued its insistent reports that Allied warships were bombarding Balikpapan, big oil refinery area on the southeast coast of Borneo, in preparation for an invasion thrust. MacArthur's Wednesday communique said only that Allied planes had dropped 200 tons of bombs in another of the daily aerial assaults on Balikpapan.

In their unconfirmed radio reports of attacks on Balikpapan the Japanese said two Allied destroyers had been sunk and two others damaged by Nipponese counterfire.

Australian Ninth division invaders of northwestern Borneo have penetrated to Beaufort, railroad terminus north of Brunei bay, where the Aussies made their initial landing June 10.

South of Brunei bay the Australians occupied Kuala Belait, river port for the rich Seria oil fields.

For the first time in the northern Luzon campaign the Japanese have begun to surrender in large numbers, said Associated Press Correspondent Hamilton Faron.

In the push down the Cagayan valley the 37th had taken 1,200 Nipponese prisoners up to June 26, with 447 quitting in one day.

Survivors of the Japanese Philippine armies, whose commander, Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, once boasted he would take MacArthur's sword in surrender, have been forced to flee into jungle regions.

Sarge's Pants Shot Off

With the U.S. 24th Division Near Davao, Mindanao, June 28 (AP)—After the furious little pitched battle with the Japanese Sergt. Brice Green, of Raysal, W.Va., had a bruised stomach—and a fast-falling pair of pants.

An enemy bullet hit the left side of his chest at the blouse pocket. It penetrated a billfold. It cut a Bible in two. It struck armor plate on a second Bible. Then it grazed his stomach as it glanced downward and cut the buckle of the Japanese belt he was wearing.

JUN 29 1945

Yanks, Filipinos Win Fight For North Luzon

Manila, June 28 (AP)—American and Filipino forces have won the campaign for mountainous north Luzon, "one of the most savage and bitterly fought in American history," to completely liberate this biggest island in the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

DAVIS

His triumphant communiqué added conquest of the 200-mile-long Cagayan Valley in 28 days as the conclusive chapter of an operation which:

Began January 9 at Lingayan Gulf; swept down the 125 miles to Manila in 28 days; freed that shell-shattered city only after three weeks of battling in its rubbled streets; reclaimed hallowed Bataan peninsula; and reopened Manila bay by paratroop-amphibious invasion of Corregidor.

Forces Meet Tuesday

A juncture Tuesday in the Cagayan valley of the United States 37th Ohio Infantry Division, which entered it May 31 from the south, and the 11th Airborne Division, which had parachuted into the north end near Aparri, wound up "the major phase of the northern Luzon campaign."

"No terrain has ever presented greater logistical difficulties and none has ever provided an adversary with more naturally impregnable strongholds," MacArthur said.

"The losses inflicted on the enemy (in all north Luzon) were heavy—113,593 dead, with the graves of many other thousands located but uncounted, and several thousand prisoners. Our losses were 3,793 dead, 34 missing and 11,351 wounded, a total of 15,178. Our troops comprised the 1st Corps and the north Luzon guerrillas, all of the 6th Army, closely and most effectively supported by the Far Eastern Air Force and the 7th Fleet.

40,420 Square Miles Freed

"The entire island of Luzon, embracing 40,420 square miles . . . is now liberated."

In effect, MacArthur wrote off the Philippine reinvasion which began last October at Leyte. The only other active sector is the southern island of Mindanao, and today's communiqué phrased operations there by the 8th Army as a mopup of a disorganized foe.

The bulk of the estimated 20,000 Japanese which had been bottled up in Cagayan Valley fled the floor east and west into forested mountain regions where they are cut off from supply sources but will be difficult to liquidate.

Aussies At Beaufort

Today's communiqué reported that Australian invaders of Borneo have entered the railroad terminus of Beaufort on the north flank of Brunei Bay and, southward, have occupied Kuala Belait, river port for the Seria oil fields. Melbourne radio said Aussies driving below the seized Seria and Miri fields have found only "a few scattered Japanese."

The communiqué announced that heavy and medium bombers unloaded more than 200 tons of explosives on Balikpapan, east coast oil center.

Tokyo radio said today that warships continued to bombard the Balikpapan area. It made the unconfirmed claim that Japanese planes sank two destroyers and damaged two others Tuesday.

Balikpapan Destroyed

A Japanese war correspondent was quoted as saying the city of Balikpapan has been destroyed and the garrison is "now ready for the possible landing of the enemy."

A dirty job of tracking down and ferreting out thousands of Nipponese in mountains and forests of north Luzon—some unexplored territory—remains.

In mountains west of the Cagayan valley's south end, Maj. Gen. Edwin D. Patrick's 6th Infantry Division advanced a few hundred yards daily along Highway 4.

Balikpapan Hit 20 Days, Jap Says

San Francisco, June 28 (AP)—A Japanese correspondent in Balikpapan declared today that the big oil refining center in eastern Borneo had been battered by bombers for twenty successive days, with the guns of Allied fleets adding their fire every third day.

The Tokyo radio in a broadcast recorded here gave an eye-witness account by "special correspondent Murakawa."

In those 20 days, Murakawa reported "the city of Balikpapan has experienced a baptism of thoroughgoing scorched earth strategy, with its roads closed, the rows and rows of houses all burned down."

"The enemy's wave attacks," he continued, "begin every morning at about 9 o'clock and continue until about 3 in the afternoon. Every third day naval bombardments are carried out before and after the air attacks."

The correspondent said that "it is evident" the Allies were "aiming at a landing operation."

Japan Says It Wants Invasion To Amaze World With Weapons

JUN 29 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (AP)—The Japanese boasted today that "special attack" (suicide) weapons were being prepared against invasion in a volume "almost equal" to the total number of tanks and guns used in the European war, and that they would create "world-wide amazement."

The Domei news agency, in a broadcast, quoted one of its correspondents on his return from "special attack" bases situated throughout Japan. He said "enormous" numbers of youths were being trained to man the weapons.

"I even hope for an early landing of enemy forces on our mainland, just to sense the thrill when we strike a deadly blow to the enemy and in expectation of world-wide amazement when our special attack weapons display full activity," the correspondent said.

The broadcast, one of a number heard by the Federal Communications Commission, reported: "Military observers here are of the opinion that Japan's special attack weapons completed the experimental stage in the Okinawa campaign. Final, full-fledged results will be obtained when United States forces attempt to carry out a landing on the Japanese mainland." It was added that these "special weapons" reflect patriotism rather than "fanatic action or anachronistic suicide."

While all Japanese regret the loss of Okinawa, asserted a Tokyo radio commentator, Ichiro Baba, "Japan's future is indeed bright." He said that since Okinawa is now in American hands the Allies soon will attack the Japanese homeland, and "the sooner the enemy comes, the better for us, for our battle array is complete."

TOKYO REPORTS DEATHS OF FOUR MORE ADMIRALS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 — (AP) Deaths of four more admirals were reported by radio Tokyo tonight in a broadcast beamed to occupied Asia.

The dispatch, giving no details, named the officers as Vice Admirals Jooji Nishimura and Yoshio Suzuki and Rear Admirals Yushiro Wada and Kenei Ando. It was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Japan Entirely Halts Civilian Production

San Francisco June 28 (AP)—Japan announced today it was closing even "necessary" industries to step up war production and boasted that the anticipated American invasion of the homeland would be repulsed by an array of suicide weapons that would create "world-wide amazement."

Domei News Agency dispatches recorded here said production priorities would be allowed only for aircraft and "other armaments and explosives."

The dispatches claimed the suicide weapons being prepared against invasion were almost equal to the total number of tanks and guns used in the European war.

Stock Markets Close

An advisory board to the Japanese cabinet, to be appointed tomorrow from members of the Imperial Diet (Parliament), will start work Saturday to help enforce the dictatorial "extraordinary wartime measures law" recently adopted.

Suspension of futures trading on the Tokyo and Osaka stock markets due to the "current general situation" was announced by the Japanese Security Exchange today in a Domei dispatch.

Japs "Set For Worst"

The Japanese on Kyushu are calm, confident of victory and prepared to "meet the worst" if the Allies invade that home island, radio Tokyo reported today.

Interviews with Kyushu residents by an unnamed Domei correspondent were quoted in a broadcast recorded here.

He reported that while Kyushu is within tow hours flying time of American bases, residents go about their daily pursuits calmly, "determined to do their part in crushing the enemy if he attempts a landing."

The correspondent said residents had "become used to enemy planes that come over every other night shortly after 11 o'clock, like a clock."

Youth Being Trained

The Domei agency quoted one of its correspondents on his return from "special attack" bases scattered throughout Japan. The correspondent said "enormous" numbers of youths were being trained to man the weapons.

"I even hope for an early landing of enemy forces on our mainland just to sense the thrill when we strike a deadly blow to the enemy and in expectation of world-wide amazement when our special attack weapons display full activity," the correspondent said.

Experiment On Okinawa

The broadcast, heard here, reported that "military observers here are of the opinion that Japan's special attack weapons completed the experiment- stage in the Okinawa campaign."

"Final, full-fledged results will be obtained when United States forces attempt to carry out a landing on the Japanese mainland," the correspondent added.

Against that day of battle, another Japanese broadcast said that a "Tokyo Defense Army" command had been established.

"Future Is Bright"

It was the third command to be set up this month and makes a total of nine in the four main home islands. Tokyo formerly was in a defense district which also embraced adjacent areas.

While all Japanese "regret" the loss of Okinawa, asserted Tokyo Radio Commentator Ichiro Baba, "Japan's future is indeed bright." He said that since Okinawa is now in American hands the Allies will soon attack the Japanese homeland and "the sooner the enemy does, the better for us, for our battle array is complete."

Premier Kantaro Suzuki's Government, again exercising recently granted emergency decree powers, announced meanwhile a plan to resettle 450,000 of Japan's bombed-out city dwellers on farms.

The move possibly was in answer to demands by the Political Association of Great Japan, the totalitarian party, that the Government increase food production and munitions in the current crisis.

Told To Grow Food

The munitions' office ordered war workers in large plants near Tokyo to grow vegetables and other foodstuffs.

From bomb-pocked Tokyo seventeen engineers and technicians were ordered to comparatively unbombed occupied Manchuria "to improve the technique of the machine-tool industry on the Asiatic continent."

To aid evacuées and disaster victims, the Government liberalized banking procedure.

Monthly savings withdrawals were raised from 200 to 500 yen and amounts of checks raised from 200 to 5,000 yen. The prewar value of a yen was about 24 cents.

JAPANESE BRAG OF NEW WEAPONS TO REPEL ATTACK

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28—(AP) Radio Tokyo bragged today of new suicide weapons to repel an expected homeland invasion which war commentators said would be welcome.

"The sooner the enemy comes, the better for us, for our battle array is complete," declared Ichiro Baba in a broadcast recorded by the FCC. The commentator added that the "future is indeed bright," although all Japanese "regret" the loss of Okinawa.

Hope for Early Attack

An unnamed Domei news agency correspondent chimed in: "I even hope for an early landing of enemy forces on our mainland just to sense the thrill when we strike a deadly blow to the enemy."

Domei reported that suicide weapons passed their experimental stage at Okinawa and would attain full results against homeland invasion. Its unidentified correspondent said the number of young men undergoing suicide attack training is "enormous" and corresponds with the number of weapons to be used—"almost equal the number of tanks and guns used in the European war." He added that these "special weapons" reflect the nation's sublime patriotism rather than "fanatical action or anachronistic suicide."

The enemy radio talked steadily of Japanese emergency defense plans. It said the government had decided to close more non-war industries, even some now consider necessary, to conserve raw materials and equipment.

Only plants engaged in aircraft and other armaments and explosives will receive priorities, said a Domei dispatch, which also mentioned "swift reorganization and relocation" of industry.

Shift plans possibly were linked with a Domei announcement that 17 engineers and technicians have been ordered from bombed Tokyo to occupied Manchuria to perfect the system of supply bases on the Asiatic continent.

The army took another step in consolidation of home defenses by creating a Tokyo defense command, headed by Maj. Gen. Minoru Iimura. Nine now have been set up in the four main home islands.

The Japanese muntions ministry, also preparing for area-by-area defense, ordered a "wholesale transfer of various duties" from its central to region offices.

Civilians Are Resettled

Domei also reported the government had used its new decree power to order resettlement of 450,000 persons from bombed-out cities to farms to promote region self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

The move possibly answered demands of the political association of great Japan, the new totalitarian party, for increased food production.

Simultaneously, the finance ministry ordered banks throughout the country to honor checks issued on any bank within Japan as a convenience to evacuees and d saster victims.

Tokyo was silent on its report of yesterday that Allied forces had invaded Kume island, 50 miles west of Okinawa and stepping stone to the China coast. Allied sources have not commented.

There was the daily enemy report that Allied warships continue to bombard Japanese positions in the Balikpapan area of eastern Borneo. Tokyo claimed two destroyers were sunk and two damaged by Japanese air action.

JAP ENVOY KILLED

San Francisco, June 28 (A. P.), —Dr. Yoruzo Oda, Japan's "good will" envoy to Europe in 1938 who once was a judge of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, was killed on a Superfortress raid on Tokyo May 25, Domei Agency said today.

The 78-year-old Oda was a member of the Japanese Academy and was considered a Japanese authority on international law, said the dispatch monitored by the FCC. Oda, who was selected to make a good will tour of Europe after the outbreak of the war in China, had been missing since the raid.

Tokyo radio reported the death at his Tokyo home Monday of Tatsuo Hashisuchi, 88, onetime Jap ambassador to Italy.

JUN 29 1945

POLISH PREMIER TO RETAIN POST IN NEW CABINET

30.24-27971

LONDON, June 28 — (AP) The new "unity" cabinet of the provisional Polish government was announced tonight, with Edward Osubka-Morawski retaining the post of premier.

The cabinet, organized on the basis of agreements reached in Moscow by Polish leaders and representatives of the United States, Britain and Russia, includes Stanislaw Mikolajczyk as vice premier and minister of agriculture. He is a former premier of the exile Polish government in London.

Membership of the cabinet was broadcast by the Warsaw radio a few hours after it had announced the formal resignation of Osubka-Morawski's previous cabinet, originally sponsored and recognized by the Soviet Union.

A vice premiership also was given to Wladyslaw Gomolka, 39-year-old leader in the underground movement who was Osubka-Morawski's deputy in the old Lublin provisional government.

Many of the Polish leaders who worked out the agreement for the new government reached Warsaw yesterday from Moscow.

Ministers Take Oaths

The new ministers immediately took their oaths before President Boleslaw Bierut and went into their first cabinet meeting.

Marshal Michal Rola-Zymierski, who asssumed the national defense post, was commander-in-chief of the Polish People's army when the Germans occupied Poland. He held that post under the Lublin government.

Wincenty Rzymowski, who holds the foreign affairs portfolio, is a bitter anti-fascist. He was ousted from Italy in 1927 when his work as a newspaper correspondent provoked Benito Mussolini.

Wincenty Witos's powerful Peasant party is represented by Dr. Wladyslaw Kiernik, veteran leader who attended the Moscow conference. He is minister of public administration.

The Warsaw radio also announced appointment of a Polish National Council of the Homeland (parliament). The members are Prof. Stanislaw Grabski, Witos, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Kiernik, Dr. Henryk Kolodziejski, Antoni Kolodziej, Prof. Adam Krzysanowski, Prof. Stanislaw Kutrzeba, Jan Stanczyk and Zygmunt Zulawski.

Britain and the United States were expected to recognize the new regime and to withdraw recognition from the London Polish government, which insists it is the only legal government of Poland.

A British foreign office spokesman said the situation poses "the most complicated" problems, and that Allied discussion of them may be neccessary before a solution is reached.

There was a possibility that Poland's foreign assets might be frozen temporarily.

Freeze Looming For The Assets Of Poland

London, June 28 (AP)—A strong possibility that Poland's foreign assets will be frozen temporarily developed today as Great Britain and the United States prepared to withdraw recognition from the exile regime and transfer it to the newly formed Warsaw Government.

A Foreign Office commentator said the situation posed "most complicated" problems, which may require Allied discussions before a solution is reached.

Private Ownership

One problem is that the Polish merchant marine and the gold of the Bank of Poland are privately owned. Diplomats expect the Warsaw Government to enter a claim for both soon.

The commentator said the question of what to do with Polish armed forces abroad still was undecided. He said the forces would be suppiled, as now, pending a decision.

The Warsaw radio announced that Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski had resigned with his Government and had been given the task of forming a new Cabinet by Boleslaw Bierut, president of the Polish National Council. This action conformed with the agreement reached by the recent Moscow conference.

SOONG IS REPORTED ON WAY TO RUSSIA

London, June 28 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio, quoting a Tass

SOONG IS ON WAY FOR CONFERENCES WITH RED LEADERS

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LONDON, June 28—(AP) China's Premier T. V. Soong is enroute to Moscow, it was announced today, for a visit which Chungking leaders hope will strengthen Russian-Chinese relations and perhaps sound out the Russian attitude on a number of important matters.

A Moscow dispatch said Tass news agency reported Soong left Chungking Wednesday. Chinese diplomats in Moscow, it added, said they hoped Soong's visit "would bring about some kind of discussions with the Soviet Union."

An Associated Press dispatch from Chungking said it was generally expected that Soong's talks would be of an exploratory nature, with the Chinese premier seeking to learn Stalin's attitude on questions affecting the two countries.

The dispatch added that China would like to have these questions clarified:

The Soviet attitude toward the Chinese Communists;

Whether Russia insists on special rights and privileges in Manchuria;

The position of Russian-dominated outer Mongolia, which Chungking considers an integral part of the Chinese republic;

The question of Sinkiang province, in far northwest China, a critical factor in Soviet-Chinese relations.

Two weeks ago the Chinese newspaper Hsin Min Pao expressed hope Soong might be able to prepare the basis for a mutual aid pact bringing Russia into the war against Japan.

The Moscow dispatch said Soong was accompanied by a large party, and that there were rumors one son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek was among them.

ARMY PAPER ASSAILS WAR WITH REDS TALK

LONDON, June 28—(AP) The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes said today that "volunteer troublemakers" in America who talk of a possible war with Russia are "playing directly into the hands of warmongers."

"America's fighting men, on whom would fall the personal tragedy of any war, have no antagonism toward Russia," the newspaper said editorially. "On the contrary they admire and respect the Soviet forces which assumed so great a share in the victory over Germany.

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"Ivan and GI Joe can get along. Our diplomats can get along. Let's not have a lot of volunteer troublemakers in between succeed in separating us through suspicion and intolerance."

HAW HAW REMANDED

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London, June 28 (A. P.).—William Joyce, who broadcast Nazi war propaganda as Lord Haw Haw, was today bound over for trial in the Old Bailey on charges of high treason.

The court agreed to pay for two attorneys for Joyce, who has indicated that his defense will be that he was never a British subject, but was born in Brooklyn 39 years ago and assumed German nationality in 1940, the year before the United States entered the war. Joyce's trial has been placed on the docket for the July session but the exact date has not been set.

With the United States reported ready to grab him if he wins acquittal on the ground that he is not a British citizen, Joyce looked healthier but more frightened than ever today as he made a one-minute appearance in the Bow street court—his third in ten days.

Dublin Butchers Strike

DUBLIN, June 28 (AP).—A butchers' strike caused a meat shortage today in Dublin—the first in six years of war. The butchers are seeking two weeks' holiday with pay.

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Churchill Pledges Support Of U.S. in War with Japan

GLASGOW, June 28—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill today pledged his full support to Britain's prosecution of the war against Japan regardless of whether he is returned to power in the general election July 5.

He told a crowd here that "the Americans stood by us nobly in the European struggle and we are going to stand by them in the Japanese war—and may our two nations always work together in a great bond of brotherhood."

Apparently striking back at critics who maintained his campaign tactics had cheapened the esteem he had gained as the nation's leader in the war against Germany, Churchill declared:

"You can't expect me to stand aside and be a fluttering cherub up aloft, waiting to see which way the cat jumped and which was the safest way for me to come down."

Churchill's headquarters said he would climax his determined, last-minute drive with a major speech at a big open air rally in London next Tuesday night.

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Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor party, warned that organization's parliamentary candidates to beware of any 11th hour attempts by Conservatives "to stampede public opinion."

In a letter to Labor candidates, Attlee said "nothing would be more harmful to the future economic and social welfare of Britain than a victory by Churchill and his supporters."

In London, Sir William Beveridge, Liberal leader, attacked as a "hollow sham" the argument that British voters must back not only Churchill but all his supporters "in order that he may finish the job of the Japanese war. . . ."

Beveridge declared in a broadcast that the "Conservatives are fighting this election not on their own program at all but on the popularity of Mr. Churchill."

Wipperman Wins Army Golf Crown

Bournemouth, England, June 28 (A. P.).—Private Charles Wipperman, peacetime assistant to Henry Piccard at Harrisburg, Pa., today won the United States Army golf championship of the United Kingdom base with a 36-hole score of 156, four strokes over par and as many ahead of his nearest rival.

Sergt. Joe Fiori of New York was the runner-up. Fiori, like Wipperman, was a professional before entering the Army.

Staff Sergt. Ralph Schneider of Cleveland triumphed in the amateur division with a 36-hole total of 161. He won the medal yesterday with a par 75, but zoomed to 86 today.

The matches, played to determine the bases' competitors in next month's theater championships, were played on the Queen's Park course.

Nazi 'Screwball' Arms Revealed

Paris, June 28 (AP)—A United States Army Ordnance Division officer said today that the Germans had considered a 200-ton tank, a gun with a 400-foot barrel, a rocket that could be launched from a submerged submarine and a rifle with a curved barrel for shooting around corners, but he listed these weapons as in the "screwball" class.

The weapons were taken off the American Army's secret list by Lieut. Col. John A. Keck, of Greensburg, Pa., chief of the enemy equipment intelligence section of the Ordnance Division in the European theater of operations.

German Scientists Tell

In a press conference, Keck disclosed that German scientists, who now are turning over their technical knowledge to the Allies, envisage the development of rockets which in five to ten years will be carrying mail across the Atlantic and in 15 to 25 years will be making regular passenger runs between Europe and the United States.

Many among the 1,200 German scientists now in the technical custody of Allied armies believe that within 50 to 100 years man will be able to conquer gravity and harness the rays of the sun, Keck said. The American officer remarked the first nation to achieve this will be able to rule the world.

Scientists Want To Carry On

Most of these scientists know they never will be able to continue their work in Germany and are willing to go to the United States and Britain and carry on there Keck said.

Describing the standard equipment of the German Army as good to excellent, Keck said the "German enthusiasm for screwball weapons caused them to devote too much effort to these" at the expense of proven items. He said this was largely responsible for their defeat.

50 Persons Are Killed By Attempt to Save One

African Train Slips Backward at 125 Miles an Hour

PARIS, June 28 (AP).—A runaway express train traveling backward at 125 miles an hour, became derailed, hurtled into a deep ravine and burst into flames in French Morocco, June 24, killing between fifty and one hundred persons, news dispatches said today. The train was crowded with French soldiers on leave.

French news agency dispatches quoted railroad officials as saying the engineer had stopped the train north of Meknes and left his cab, neglecting to apply the brakes, to try to rescue a child who was electrocuted while playing at a nearby high tension wire. The train rolled backward with no one at the controls. The engineer was arrested.

Gasoline Use In Europe War

Paris, June 28 (AP)—American air and ground forces in Europe used 2,732,050,000 gallons of gasoline during the war against Germany, it was announced today. Planes used 1,461,260,000 gallons of it and ground vehicles 1,270,790,000.

Nazi Aide Suspect Is Assassinated

ANNECY, France, June 28 (A. P.).—Count Maurice Roussy de Sales, former Lord Mayor of Thorens, was shot to death by three unidentified assailants yesterday as policemen were escorting him to court for questioning prior to his trial on charges of collaboration with the Germans.

MURDER FLARES IN RUHR

21ST ARMY GROUP HDQS, June 28—(AP) Liberated foreign laborers have killed more than 100 Germans in the Ruhr within two months, military authorities said today, who added there has been an outbreak of murder, rape and robbery.

DARNAND, VICHY AIDE, IS CAPTURED IN ITALY

ROME, June 28 (AP)—Allied intelligence officers have arrested Joseph Aine Darnand, Secretary of Interior in the Vichy Government, who was described by the Allied announcement as one of the principal French collaborationists with Germany.

Darnand, who also was Secretary General of the French militia, was captured Monday in a friend's house at Edolo, near the Swiss border. He left Vichy in August 1944, the Allied report said, and went to Belfort with the Government.

Last March, Darnand went to Milan with 600 French militiamen and after a battle with Italian partisans near Grossoto he surrendered his forces and fled to Edolo, the announcement said.

Intelligence officers also have captured Carl Goedel, 53-year-old German, said to have been responsible for the programs of "Axis Sally." Intelligence officers said Goedel was born in Germany and as a baby was taken to Philadelphia, where his father was a doctor. Goedel lived there until he was 17.

Captured with Goedel was Werner Graff, who broadcast from Florence in the last year of the war. American officers said Graff lived in New York [at 235 Lexington Avenue] from 1937 to 1941.

Darnand, Vichy Fugitive, Held

Rome, June 28 (AP) — Joseph Darnand, Secretary of Interior in the Vichy regime and one of the most urgently wanted of French fugitives, was arrested three days ago by Allied intelligence agents, it was announced today.

Darnand also was Secretary General of the French Militia. He was accused of some of the harshest measures against French Patriots, particularly irregulars of the Maquis. His position in the rump French regime corresponded to that of Heinrich Himmler in Germany.

Found Hiding In House

The arrest was made near Edolo. Darnand was hiding in a house.

A 4th Corps announcement in Milan said that Darnand's secretary, Susanne Charasse, of Vichy, was arrested at a rendezvous Darnand had arranged in Milan for yesterday.

Darnand was described in the announcement as one of the main French collaborators. His organization was declared responsible for uncovering Frenchmen who opposed the Germans. Many of his victims were turned over to the Germans for severe punishment or execution.

2 Italian SS Men Executed

ROME, June 28 (AP).—Heiling Hitler and Mussolini with Fascist salutes, two members of the Italian Waffen S. S. (Elite Guard) were executed by a firing squad Tuesday at Fort Bravetta near Rome for complicity in killing Italian patriots, it was disclosed today. The young wife of one committed suicide a few hours later, leaving an infant child and a note blaming Communists for the execution.

SS General Gives Opinion Of Nazi Big-Wigs

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By George Tucker

Frankfort on the Main, Germany, June 28 (AP)—SS Gen. Sepp Dietrich, who came from the trade unions of the old Weimar republic to become one of the most notorious Nazis, has provided the United States Army with the raciest catalogue yet compiled on the leaders in Hitler's circle.

Dietrich, close friend of Ernst Roehm, who was purged in 1934, was a German tank commander in the battle of the Ardennes bulge. The following blunt excerpts were taken from official interrogation reports giving his opinions on men and events which brought Germany to its position today:

HIMMLER: "This guy tried to imitate the Führer. His appetite for power just could not be satisfied. On top of this he was a great hand at hoarding and scrounging. He received money from everywhere and everybody. Every SS leader starting from the rank of corporal had to pay monthly dues to the Lebensborn, an organization taking care of the pregnant wives and girl friends of the SS men. These dues were withheld from salaries. For this swindle they deducted 120 marks from my monthly salary of 1,500 marks. I had quite a number of rows with Himmler."

Goering "A Clown"

GOERING: "He was a lazy bastard, a clown. He held the bag and could do as he pleased. I surely don't wish him anything good."

ROBERT LEY, Labor Front leader: "An old dreamer but a good-natured guy who wouldn't harm a fly. He has done a lot for the workingman."

THE GENERAL STAFF (Führer's Headquarters).— "Keitel, Model, Buehle and Jodl and all the others had no combat experience. Jodl had never even led a company. Weichs and Woehler lacked likewise in courage to say something. One ought to beat up the whole bunch of 'em. Only Zeitzler knew what was going on. I did a lot for this boy."

[Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel was chief of the high command. He signed the German surrender at Berlin. Field Marshal Walther von Model at one time was in command on the Western front and was last reported a suicide. Col. Gen. Gus-

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tav Jodl was the last chief of staff of the German Army. He signed the German surrender at Reims. Col. Gen. Kurt Zeitzler was chief of staff until 1944, when he was removed after the bomb plot against Hitler. Field Marshal Maximilian von Weichs was commander in the Balkans and has been captured. Col. Gen. Otto Woehler held out in Czechoslovakia after the German surrender.]

Hitler "A Sucker"

HITLER: "Knew even less than the rest. He allowed himself to be taken for a sucker by everyone."

HITLER'S DEATH: "Killed in action? Impossible. This guy never left his air-raid shelter."

ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, No. 2 man of the Gestapo: "He really was a decent fellow who had to do a lot of things he didn't like to do. He had many a heated argument with Himmler."

REINHARD HEYDRICH, assassinated hangman in Czechoslovakia: "He was a great pig."

ANTI-JEWISH POGROMS: "That was pure childishness, merely mischievousness on the part of the Hitler Youth, which had been stirred up by Schirach." (Baldur von Schirach, Hitler Youth leader.)

His Role In Vienna

THE DEFENSE OF VIENNA (Dietrich was the defender of Vienna): "Of course I had orders to defend Vienna to the last. I could not go over to the enemy as I did not want to lose my head. I therefore defended the town. I sent in a division. Well, this division let itself be pushed out of the town again. I didn't hang the town commander, either. That's the way to do it; one doesn't need to surrender."

[The Russians had to fight eight days inside the city and reported the capture of 130,000 Germans in the city and on its approaches.]

ABOUT RUSSIA: "A very intelligent people, good-natured, easy to be led and also adapted in technical matters—and on top of that, those huge masses. They were poorly led in the beginning, but they learned quickly. These peasants have a lot of brains and are very amenable. Moreover, their tanks were better. They were less complicated and easier to maneuver. Our tanks seemed to have been made by a watchmaker; much too complicated and sensitive."

"Invited To Russia"

"Once I had a talk with Molotov and several OGPU officers in Berlin. That was highly interesting. They invited me to visit Russia. Too bad that I never got around to do it. I spoke to many Russians. They liked it better under Stalin than under the Czar. Even the people on the collectives live all right—they own a piece of land, a cow and the live quite happily."

ABOUT HIMSELF: "I could have put a slug through my brains if I had wanted to but I have a responsibility for which I have to make a stand."

Nazi Resort Maternity Homes Doomed For Simpler Care

By Edward D. Ball

Bad Wiessee, Germany, June 28 (AP)—The baby factories Hitler built for the SS are closing down, but not for lack of business.

Thousands of babies conceived before the German surrender will be born in the next seven months, many of them to unwed mothers, but instead of coming into the world in such idyllic surroundings as this Bavarian garden spot, they will be born at home or in city hospitals.

Hotels Commandeered

Under the Nazi regime dozens of maternity homes were scattered in hotels about Bavaria and in quiet resort towns like Bad Wiessee, where shuttered hotels were commandeered.

Maintaining them was the NSV—National Socialist Volkswohlfahrt—the party's welfare branch, which looked after the babies intended to be Germany's future leaders.

But now that the party is defunct and the bombs have stopped falling in the cities, the young fraus and frauleins are going back home to have their babies.

Mass Production Rates

Under the Nazi mass production program babies came cheap compared with costs in the United States.

Those who could afford it were charged 3½ to 4 marks a day before the birth of the baby, 6 marks a day for ten days after the birth, and 4½ marks a day thereafter. All doctors and medical costs were included and those who could not afford it paid nothing.

The Allies have placed a value of 10 cents on the mark.

In Bad Wiessee alone, a small resort town on the shore of a mountain-rimmed lake, there are fifteen maternity homes. All will be closed within a few weeks.

Fritz Kuhn's Son Arrested

KAUFBEUREN, Germany, June 28 (AP)—Walter Kuhn, arrogant 19-year-old son of the American Bundist, Fritz Kuhn, was arrested here today on unspecified charges. Kuhn, a staunch Nazi, came to Germany with his mother in an exchange of nationals after the United States had entered the war. He had been enrolled as an "honor student" in the Auslandsdeutsche school in Kisslegg, where the Germans trained future leaders for activities in other countries. In Germany's last days young Kuhn became a Hitler youth leader.

Wide State Controls Planned For Slovakia

By A. I. Goldberg

Bratislava, June 22 (AP—Delayed)—Extensive state controls of schools, trade-unions, large industries, forests and mines are among the plans envisaged for the Slovak state of the Czechoslovak republic.

"Our plan is not socialist, not capitalist, but democratic," said Charles Schmiedte, Communist correspondent in the dual party coalition council governing the state.

This nation is at the crossroads of Eastern and Western cultures and is feeling for the first time the heavy impact of the Soviet governmental philosophy.

Schmiedte and Ladislav Novomesky, newspaper editor, Partisan fighter and Communist Minister of Education, drew a picture of the way the state will function.

"Ideals Of Freedom"

Youth will be educated in the ideals of freedom, Novomesky said.

There will be no "private" schools—which means parochial schools will be abolished, although religious denominations will be allowed to have their own church schools for the religious instruction outside of state school hours.

Slovene will be the basic language taught in all schools except in eastern Slovakia, where the population is 100,000. Ukrainian will be taught there in the basic schools.

Instruction will be given in Russian, French and English in the secondary schools, with the emphasis placed on English in the business classes. Second languages in the universities will be Russian and English.

Scholarship Aid

Talented students will be sought out and encouraged with liberal scholarship funds. Under the government of President Joseph Tiso all except a favored few children had quit school at the age of 14.

Novomesky said all would have the opportunity to continue through grammar grades.

Theaters will be under state control because of difficulties in getting private funds, he said, and public libraries will be available in every community.

Subsidies are to be arranged, Novomesky said, to keep alive Slovak peasant ceramic and weaving arts.

Radios Being Returned

Radios taken from the people as a security measure after the Russian occupation are being returned and the Bratislava wireless station is broadcasting a full program.

Schmiedte, a furniture maker who traveled Czechoslovakia as an underground worker during the German occupation, was so little known that outside of a few men high in resistance councils he was considered a nonentity.

Trade-unions will be controlled by the state, which will set minimum working conditions. The state will deal with union representatives and employers on questions affecting labor laws, Schmiedte said. There will be no attempt to control selling prices.

Women's and youth organizations will be formed by the state.

Great factories will fall to state control by reason of their size—including factories formerly owned by Jews, Schmiedte explained. Smaller establishments will be given back automatically to the owners if they or their heirs can prove legal ownership.

Small landowners will be permitted to operate in the same way as the small business man.

The land reforms fall into two classifications. Lands either in the hands of collaborators or Germans will be seized without recompense and distributed to small peasants. In the second instance, estates over 123 acres will be taken and divided among small landowners.

The state may pay something to he owners of broken-up estates. Peasants who acquire shares of the land will be expected to pay the state.

"Middle Way"

"I don't expect there will be much fuss," Schmiedte commented on the attitude of the big factory and estate owners to the plan. "It is the middle way," he explained. "I is not like Russia."

Schmiedte said he firmly believed there would be no attempt to revive the Comintern.

"The Communist International finished its task in 1943 and it will not be resumed," he declared. "The American Communists left in 1941. There is no historical task left."

"I liked the underground work," Shcmiedte asserted. "Now I want to continue to work for everything for the good of the people."

He was an engineer with the Austro-Hungarian naval air force in the first World War. He was arrested and tried for sabotage in the construction of planes for fighting the Americans.

He was in and out of prisons a half dozen times in 1938 and after the German occupation had a hiding place in the mountains.

Dutch Capital Welcomes Wilhelmina

Amsterdam, June 28 (AP)—This Dutch capital displayed festive trappings today in welcoming home Queen Wilhelmina in climax to a three-day celebration of liberation.

The Queen broadcast last night and introduced the new Cabinet headed by Prime Minister William Schermerhorn. She said the moment has arrived when "shape can be given to our future."

Norway Observing Fourth To Honor U.S.

Oslo, June 28 (AP)—Norwegians will observe the Fourth of July as a holiday in gratitude for the part which the United States played in liberating this country from the Germans.

American soldiers in Olso are planning a parade, a baseball game and a dance.

Poles, Czechs Agree, Report

Moscow, June 28 (AP)—Foreign diplomatic circles reported today that preliminary agreements had been reached by the Poles and Czechs on the border question involving the Teschen area.

A well-informed source said the Poles and Czechoslovaks have agreed to try and work out a settlement among themselves and failing this to submit the question to a peace conference. Leaders of both factions were guests of Premier Stalin at the Kremlin last night.

ALLIES PREPARING FINAL JAP BLOW, ASSERTS MOOSA CHIANG

CHUNGKING, June 28—(AP) Chinese troops battling for Liuchow have seized part of the former U. S. airfield south of the city and have captured a rail station in the western suburbs, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

These gains in the struggle for the big south-central China rail hub were reported as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek declared Allied forces were preparing for the final blow against Japan.

Chiang urged that Chinese forces be equipped to carry the brunt of the fighting on the Asiatic mainland. He said that if this were done, the complete collapse of Japan might be achieved in one year, instead of the 18 months he otherwise estimated for the victory.

Sees Landings Necessary

The Chinese leader said he believed U. S. landings on the China coast were necessary to open ports for supplies, and declared the sooner such landings come "the better."

If Americans land on the Japanese home islands and defeat the enemy there, he told a press conference, it would not be difficult for Chinese armies to deal with the Japanese on the mainland.

The fighting for Liuchow and its airfield abandoned by the U. S. 14th air force last November, was described as heavy.

The Chinese command said two sizeable Chinese columns were pushing on the city from the northwest, and had reached points six miles north and two northeast of Liucheng, a stronghold on the Kweichow-Kwangsi railroad 11 miles northwest of Liuchow.

American planes were aiding the Chinese in the Liuchow battle.

A Chinese communique said reinforced Japanese troops counterattacked southeast of Liuchow, but were repulsed, and that many enemy remnants had been mopped up northwest and southwest of the Kwangsi province city. Japanese troops were being cleaned out of Laipan, 40 miles to the south, the bulletin added.

American headquarters announced U. S. 14th air force planes had bombed and strafed Chinese installations along an 850-mile front from northern Hunan province to Peiping, where an airfield was attacked.

On the East China coast, the Chinese high command said the Japanese have withdrawn farther north along the Chelang coastal highway from Wenchow. Two days ago Chinese troops occupied Linhai, 65 miles north of Wenchow, and 35 miles south of Ninghai, toward which the Japanese were withdrawing, the Chinese said.

Chiang, in his first general foreign press conference since 1941, declared American-trained Chinese divisions would be able to enter combat soon.

Full Equipment Urged

The Generalissimo said economy of force could be achieved by training and equipping Chinese troops fully, and that one such Chinese soldier could serve the purpose of three Americans—one to fight and two others to keep the fighting man supplied.

He praised Lt.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, his chief of staff and commander of U. S. forces in China, for his "distinct contribution" to Chinese-American military cooperation. He gave praise also to Maj.-Gen. Patric J. Hurley, U. S. ambassador, for his "considerable help" in improving diplomatic relations between the two nations.

China, Chiang continued, has been fighting almost eight years and is deficient in armament and other material resources. He urged that the Allies give China the same degree of cooperation in the economic field as in military aid, declaring that if adequate attention were not given to China's economic difficulties, the full utilization of military training and equipment of her military forces would be hampered.

He also declared that more Americans—industrialists, economists, and correspondents—would be welcomed in China.

Allies Preparing To Crush Japs, Chiang Says

Chungking, June 28 (AP)—Generalisimo Chiang Kai-shek said today the Allies are getting their forces ready to deal Japan its final blow.

If the Americans land on the Japanese home islands and defeat the enemy there, the Chinese will find it simple to deal with the Japanese on the Asiatic mainland, the Generalissimo asserted.

He praised his chief of staff, the commander of American forces in China, Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, for his "distinct contribution" to Chinese-American military co-operation. He lauded Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, U. S. Ambassador, for "his considerable help" in bettering Chinese-American diplomatic relations.

Wants Economic Co-Operation

He expressed the hope that China would receive the same degree of co-operation in economic matters. He said that, unless adequate attention is given to China's economic difficulties, the full utilization and military training of Chinese forces would be hampered.

He pointed out that a great economy could be effected by training and equipping Chinese troops to fight Japan, asserting that one equipped and trained Chinese could

serve the purpose of three Americans—one to fight and two others to keep the fighting man supplied.

He said American-trained Chinese divisions had reached the point enabling them "to go into combat soon."

Chiang's Remarks Explained

Chiang's statements were made in the first general foreign press conference he has granted since 1941. A Chinese-speaking American who attended said the full implication of the Generalissimo's remarks meant that:

1. China is prepared to bear the full brunt of the land battle in China, with the support of American Air Forces and special American ground help, and

2. The Generalissimo regarded an American landing on the China coast as necessary to open a port for supplies to Chinese forces.

Appeared Cheerful

Chiang, dressed in an unadorned uniform, appeared in good health and cheerful. He said more Americans would be welcomed in China including industrialists, economists and correspondents.

Asked when he thought Americans should land on the China coast, Chiang said "the sooner the better."

He asserted an estimated 100,000 Nanking puppet Chinese troops were serving with the Japanese, but asserted that a large number would turncoat.

Views On Jap Collapse

Chiang said he believed it would require more than eighteen months to collapse Japan completely and predicted that the enemy would fall apart in the same manner as did Germany. He added, however, that if Chinese forces were utilized fully, Japan might be crushed within a year.

He recalled that China had been fighting for eight years and is deficient in arms and materials. He said the Allies had paid great attention to the equipment of Chinese forces and that the same attention to China's economic difficulties was equally important.

Liuchow Rail Station Taken

Chungking, June 28 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Chinese forces assaulting Liuchow had captured a railway station in the western suburbs of that strategic Kwangsi province city and a part of the airfield to the south.

Field dispatches earlier had reported that the Chinese column on the west, paced by low-flying American fighter-bombers, was battling toward a junction with other forces battering at Liuchow's south railway station.

The fighting was described as heavy.

Gun Positions Ripped

The development came in a sudden, swift thrust through enemy defenses west of the former United States 14th Air Force base, and followed a bitter ten-day battle in which 1,300 enemy troops were slain.

The Chinese news service said more than 800 of the enemy were killed in the fight for Likao, 17 miles southwest of Liuchow.

Meanwhile, northwest of the former American base, P-51 Mustang fighter bombers of the 14th Air Force smashed at Japanese troops and gun positions.

Gas Dump Attacked

Other 14th Air Force planes bombed and strafed along an 850-mile front from northern Hunan province, where a gasoline dump and radio station were attacked, to an airdrome at Peiping, where a Japanese plane was destroyed and the field pummeled for two successive days.

Shipping and rail communications were hit around the Yellow River and the Grand Canal.

Highway Town Occupied

The Chinese high command said that Chinese troops advancing northward in the Chekiang province coastal region had occupied the highway town of Linhai two days ago in the wake of Japanese units withdrawing toward the enemy stronghold of Ninghai, 35 miles to the northeast.

At Linhai the Chinese were 65 miles above Wenchow, which the Japanese abandoned June 18, and were 165 miles south of Shanghai.

Indicating that a sizable Chinese force was bearing down on Liuchow from the northwest, the Chinese said that their troops advancing in two columns had reached points six miles north and two miles northeast of Liucheng.

HAWAII GETS VACCINE TO COMBAT INFLUENZA

HONOLULU, June 28. — (AP) Vaccin esufficient to inoculate troops in Hawaii against Oahu's influenza epidemic arrived here by plane today only 72 hours after it was requisitioned from the mainland.

The refrigerated vaccine was flown non-stop from Kansas City, Mo., to Hamilton Field, Calif., where it was transferred to an Army Transport Command plane for the ocean hop. Immunization of key medical personnel was started immediately.

No deaths have been reported, but civilian cases yesterday increased 386 over the previous day to a total of 2,432.

Raid On Okhotsk Sea Convoy Is Described

CLEMENTS

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Adak, Aleutians, June 28 (AP—*Delayed*)—A North Pacific task force virtually wiped out a five-ship Japanese convoy in the Sea of Okhotsk in the sub-Arctic dawn today.

The action, the first reported in those waters, took place in clear weather a few miles southwest of Paramushiro.

Definitely sunk were a 2,000-ton freighter, a smaller cargo ship and a large seagoing tug. Concentrated shellfire from cruisers and destroyers probably sank an additional small cargo ship and damaged another.

Resistance Weak

The Japanese ships were surprised by a fast task force under tactical command of Rear Admiral John Brown, Jr., Washington, D.C., a former Central Pacific submariner, who recently succeeded Rear Admiral John L. McCrea, of Washington, D.C.

The attack was vicious. The Japanese could offer only ineffective fire from small automatic weapons.

The American force suffered no casualties or damage. Although it risked the possibility of aerial attack from Japanese planes based on fields throughout the Kuriles not a single enemy plane appeared.

First Such Action Since 1943

Naval units under the North Pacific command of Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher had visited that area on at least three other occasions, bombarding Paramushiro or Matsuwa.

The Okhotsk engagement was the first surface action of any magnitude in the North Pacific since the battle of the Komandorskies in March, 1943. Since the Japanese lost Attu and evacuated Kiska, they virtually have been driven from the North Pacific.

However, they have been using the sea of Okhotsk, which is protected on the east by the Kuriles and is bounded by the Japanese home islands, Soviet Kamchatka and Siberia, to supply northern Kuriles garrisons.

Air Route For Turkey

Ankara, June 27 (AP—*Delayed*). Possibilities of including Turkey in an international air route were surveyed here this week by three American experts, Frank H. Rediker, of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc.; G. H. Dalton, of the Foreign Economic Administration, and Ralph Curren, civil air attaché of the American legation in Cairo. The group left for Cairo yesterday.

Won't Bow To Russ, Turk Paper Says

Istanbul, June 28 (AP)—Reports that Soviet Russia is seeking advantages in the Dardanelles, and may even ask return of the Kars and Ardahan districts she ceded to Turkey in 1921, were brought into the open today by an editorial in the semi-official newspaper *Aksham* declaring Turkey would firmly refuse any such demands.

It was the first published Turkish comment on the reports, which have been causing a stir both here and in Ankara for several days. The Russians were said to have raised the issues during discussions in Moscow preliminary to negotiation of a new Turkish-Russian pact of friendship and nonaggression.

Problem "Not Definite"

Aksham said reports that the Russians had brought up the question of the Dardanelles and the proprietorship of the Kars and Ardahan districts "may be considered correct."

"The Turkish Government, which naturally will refuse such terms, has not considered necessary any communication on this subject to the National Assembly or the Turkish people, since the problem at present is neither definite nor decisive," the paper added.

It added that "premature excitement is unnecessary."

"Instead," it said, "the nation should look up to its Government, which is giving the subject the required attention. Above all, it is necessary to await the evolution of events."

Collapse Of Wavell Conference Threatened

Simla, India, June 28 (AP)—The Wavell conference on an interim government for India faced danger of collapse today as a result of an impasse between the Moslem and Congress parties over Moslem representation in the proposed new government.

Pessimism mounted hourly as it became evident that neither party was prepared to yield on the question of whether Moslem League members would be the only representatives of Moslems to be allowed in the government. Some Moslems are not League members.

On the other hand, the Congress Party, which contends it is a national organization representative of all communities, demands a voice in the selection of Moslem as well as Hindu members of the proposed new Executive Council.

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BUENOS AIRES LAWYERS PROTEST TO PRESIDENT

BUENOS AIRES, June 28—(AP) The Buenos Aires Lawyers association sent President Edelmiro Farrell of Argentina a protest today charging misuse of authority in making political arrests.

"In practice, conditions existing in the prisons led to true physical torture, which is inexcusable for citizens whose private conduct is beyond reproach," the note said.

"It is evident that prolonged detention in a common prison, confinement in cells in penal institutions, restricted speech, solitary confinement, limited number of visitors, censored mail and being thrown in contact with persons awaiting trial or convicted of common crimes is not the kind of detention envisaged by the constitution," the note added.

ILO Convention Slated

Quebec, June 28 (AP)—The governing body of the International Labor Organization ended a week's discussions last night by framing plans for a general conference at Paris, October 10.

Mexico Cold to Franco

MEXICO CITY, June 28 (AP).—Mexico has no intention of recognizing the Franco government of Spain, the Foreign Office reported today. Widely circulated reports that such recognition is planned "lack foundation," the office said in a statement.

SENATORS SWING TOWARD CHARTER

LaFollette Pledges Support; Document Called Hope for Future Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—(AP) In an impromptu preview of formal debate to come, the Senate tonight heard the United Nations charter called the hope for future peace and the most important declaration of foreign policy this country has ever made.

As an indication of the overwhelming swing of sentiment in favor of the 50-nation agreement signed at San Francisco, Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.), long time critic of administration foreign policies, announced that he intends to support ratification.

Hold Night Session

LaFollette's announcement came at a night session following a speech in which Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Foreign Relations committee declared that the fate of future world peace may rest on the Senate's acceptance of the charter. Connally was applauded rousingly as he concluded.

Most members thought that was all to be said on the charter for the day, but after they had listened boredly to several hours of talk by Senator Bilbo (D-Miss.) against an appropriation bill item carrying funds for the Fair Employment Practices commission, Senator Overton (D-La.) touched off the international question again.

Overton proposed to offer a resolution which would bring the charter before the Senate next Monday without the formality of hearings by the Foreign Relations committee. He argued that everyone knows what is in the charter, adding that there would be little opposition to it in the Senate. Prompt action, he said, would lift the morale of the nation's fighting men.

This brought Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) to his feet with the observation that he doubted the wisdom of denying any possible opponent the right to voice his opposition in hearings.

LaFollette then declared that any such short-cutting of committee procedure would hurt the cause of those who want the charter ratified.

Announces Support

"I make that statement as one who intends to support the charter brought back from San Francisco," he declared.

Overton's resolution was sent to the Foreign Relations committee.

Senator George (D-Ga.) arose to say that it would be "a flippant act" for the Senate to vote without holding hearings on what he called "the most significant and drastic change in foreign policy this government ever has made."

At this point Senator Brooks (R-Ill.) said he is rather inclined to vote for ratification of the document, but he warned that if there is any attempt to rush the thing through he is prepared to talk long enough about it so that the American people will know what the charter contains.

Connally's formal speech outlining the charter had touched off an unusual demonstration in the usually-reserved Senate.

Urging speed, the Texas senator called the San Francisco-born instrument "the best document that the wisdom of the peace loving nations could devise."

"Let us be among the architects of a temple of law and reason and justice and peace to serve the people of the world," he said.

Repeatedly the chairman of the Foreign Relations committee and a delegate to the San Francisco conference, injected the idea of speed into his preliminary report on the charter he helped frame, advising his colleagues:

"Early ratification here will stimulate and encourage ratification by other nations. Foreign nations know that the United Nations organization for peace and security will face failure and futility unless the United States is a member. We have leagued our armed might for war. Now let us league our moral and material might for peace."

Senators Cheer Speakers

While he spoke the 63 senators present sat silent. When he had concluded they broke into long applause and many trooped back to the Texas senator's desk to shake hands and congratulate him.

Among those who went to shake hands was Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) chairman of the Republican conference, who speaks tomorrow in support of the charter which he also helped draft.

Employing sweeping gestures and speaking in his Texas twang, Connally told the Senate that "the eyes of the world are centered on what we do here. We face a high and solemn responsibility. The fate of world peace may depend upon our decision."

Expressing confidence that the necessary two-thirds approval will be obtained, Connally said he had no doubt that the American people "overwhelmingly support" the charter drafted by 50 Allied nations in nine weeks of work at San Francisco.

To implement his and President Truman's desire for speedy Senate action, Connally plans to call the Foreign Relations committee together Saturday to fix hearings.

The administration wants these to start next Tuesday, thinks they can be concluded in a little over a week. Republican members, however, apparently desire to put off the start of hearings until July 9. Connally's goal for a final vote on the charter is Aug. 1.

Connally's explanation of the 8,000-word charter, the first that the Senate has received officially, emphasized the important part of the projected 11-member security council will play in the new organization. This council packs the power punch to flatten aggressors when and if its five permanent members—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France and China—agree with at least two smaller state members that action is needed.

Dwells on Veto Power

The Texas senator dwelt on the veto power that any of the Big Five could exercise against league action, bringing the explanation down to these words:

"The basic thesis of the rule of unanimity of the five permanent members of the security council is that so long as the great powers remain united, they shall be able to preserve the peace of the world. If the great powers should be

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divided—if discord should arise—they could not successfully preserve international peace."

"The United Nations charter is based on the fundamental assumption that in the shrinking world in which we live, world peace is indivisible," he declared.

He called attention to the fact that in the proposed league's general assembly "the smallest and the weakest nations will have equal power and authority with the mightiest and strangest."

"The assembly will constitute a democratic forum in which freedom of debate is practically unlimited and in which all of the matters within the scope of the charter or relating to its organs may receive the scrutiny and the discussion of the member nations," he said.

There was no evidence of opposition in the Senate as the Texas senator described the charter as "a monumental performance." But he warned that the operation of the charter will not be automatic, that peace must be purchased at the price of continuing world cooperation.

People's Will Needed

"Mere documents and language and phrases can not themselves prevent war and preserve peace," he said. "They must rest upon the will and the purposes and the desires of the peoples and nations of the world.

"We must remember that world peace will cost something. It is worth something. It will cost cooperation. It will cost the will to peace. War can be prevented by international cooperation. In the charter we have endeavored to construct the mechanism to create that cooperation for peace. It is a noble beginning."

tions at the conference, the Texan called for a speedy, favorable decision in his committee and the Senate itself.

"Early ratification here will stimulate and encourage ratification by other nations," he declared. "The eyes of the entire world are centered on what we do here.

"Foreign nations know that the United Nations organization for peace and security will face failure and futility unless the United States is a member. The fate of world peace may depend upon our decision."

Sees No More Than Ten Opposed

Connally seemingly had no doubt what that decision would be. Before he spoke, he estimated that no more than ten Senators would oppose ratification.

Bolstering his prediction was an Associated Press tabulation showing 54 members who plan to vote for the Charter barring unforeseen developments, five more who say they probably will and none who would go on record in outright opposition.

Discusses Veto Power

Describing the Charter as "'a monumental performance," Connally told his colleagues:

"Mere documents and language and phrases cannot themselves prevent war and preserve peace. They must rest upon the will and the purposes and the desires of the peoples and nations of the world."

Sketching a broad outline of the developing organization, he devoted particular attention to the widely discussed veto power vested in the Big Five nations, permanent

the world and remain conscious of their high duties and obligations peace can be preserved.

"It must be borne in mind that the mere existence of the veto does not mean that it will be used frequently. In all likelihood, it will be seldom employed. It is not believed that it will be exercised capriciously or arbitrarily.

"A recalcitrant member of the Security Council would be faced with the opinions of four other permanent members and perhaps six nonpermanent members. The pressure of their views would create a compelling world opinion that would make it very difficult for a single member of the Security Council alone to veto the peaceful settlement of a dispute.

Answers Critics

"I am aware of criticism leveled at the rule of unanimity. It must be remembered that the United States itself will be a permanent member of the Security Council. Our country will have the right to exercise the veto whenever in our opinion it is wise and just to do so. Our armies and navies cannot be sent into a foreign war without the consent of the United States.

"The veto is something which we of the Senate must examine and approach with great candor. An effort may be made to lead our people to believe that the veto is in the Charter wholly because of our allies, that they alone demanded it. Were the veto not in the Charter, what would some of the critics say?"

Connally gave repeated assurance that the rights and sovereignty of this nation will not be imperilled by participation in the organization.

"Will Cost Co-Operation"

"We must remember, however,

being. Acceptance by a majority of the 50 nations also is required.

On the eve of Connally's speech, his Texas colleague, Senator W. Lee O'Daniel, became the fifty-fourth Senator to announce full support for the Charter.

"The United States cannot live in a cellophane wrapper that will exclude war," Connally declared. "It didn't keep us out of war in 1917 and it didn't keep us out of this world war.

"Nobody claims this Charter is perfect, impeccable. But if it stops one war it will justify its existence and the trouble we've gone to to establish it."

As chairman Connally will call the Foreign Relations Committee into session Saturday to map hearings.

There were indications that the committee not only may curb the number of witnesses, but also place a time limit on their testimony.

Connally's Exhortation to Senate to Approve Charter

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Following is a partial text of the Senate address by Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, reporting on the San Francisco United Nations Conference which he attended as a delegate:

Mr. President:

A few hours before the Senator from Michigan, Mr. Vandenberg, and I were to leave for San Francisco, I made a statement in the Senate respecting our mission to the United Nations Conference on International Organization for peace and security. I expressed the fervent hope that we should be able to participate in the drafting of a charter subscribed to by the participating governments and carrying the hopes of mankind for world peace. It is now my happy privilege to announce to the Senate that we have brought back to the President a comprehensive charter which we trust will meet the approval of the Senate and the people of the United States as well as the people of all of the United Nations whose representatives were assembled at San Francisco. It is my confident belief that with ratification by the United States Senate the charter will be overwhelmingly approved by the United Nations.

It is not my purpose today to launch upon a formal presentation of the document to the Senate or to take part in extended debate. It is rather my purpose to advise the Senate that the labors of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco have been concluded and that the terms of the charter will soon be before the Senate for its formal action. . . .

Recalls the 1919 Rejection

In 1919 the Covenant of the League of Nations was submitted to the United States Senate. It did not receive the sanction of this body. The noble conception of that towering leader, President Woodrow Wilson, was, however, rejected. His exalted vision, his heroic efforts toward world peace and his eloquent speeches in its behalf will remain indelibly inscribed in the annals of the centuries.

Now we are confronted with another great opportunity, this time, however, the charter was not struck off by the brain of a single individual. This time the charter was conceived in the best tradition of American democracy. It has been discussed for many months throughout the length and breadth of the land. Now, finally, it has emerged in its completed form from the deliberative efforts of the representatives of fifty nations met in solemn conclave.

It is believed by numerous observers that the failure of the United States to ratify the League of Nations Covenant enfeebled it and rendered it impotent from the beginning. Without the prestige and influence of the United States, powerful in war and powerful in peace, to many the League seemed doomed to failure from its inception. The League performed many useful acts. It composed many disputes and disagreements among the nations. It encouraged and stimulated international co-operation. Yet, on the whole, its power became weakened not alone because of defects in its structure, but because member nations failed to utilize its opportunities. Its existence, however, was not without value to the people of the world. Its experience, its weaknesses, and even its failure have served to light the way for the organization which we are now endeavoring to establish.

Roosevelt Led Way

The United States of America has a high and solemn responsibility with respect to the new world organization. Franklin D. Roosevelt, our late, beloved and lamented President, led the way in creating the cohesive spirit of harmony and unity which has characterized the United Nations battle for freedom against the Axis powers. And it was President Roosevelt who early conceived the plan of transforming this spirit of unity and cooperation into a positive, dynamic force for world peace and security.

The Atlantic Charter, the United Nations Declaration, the Moscow Declaration and the conferences at Cairo, Tehran and the Crimea together constitute a magnificent background for the calling of the conference at Dumbarton Oaks and the conference at San Francisco. These documents and the results of these conferences express the hopes and expectations of the United Nations. They reflect the noble purposes and high objectives which we have in mind. Our gallant fighting men are on the battlefields of the world today to establish and maintain these principles. . . .

I am confident that the American people overwhelmingly support the new charter. During the course of our deliberations thousands upon thousands of letters and telegrams poured into San Francisco demanding the effective collaboration of the United States in a world organization strong enough to keep the peace. These letters and telegrams came from every corner of these United States—from business and professional men, farmers, labor organizations, church groups, educators, young people in their teens—yes, and from mothers and fathers whose boys have poured out their blood on foreign soil in order that civilization may survive. They came from men in the armed services who are facing the embattled enemy—from men who know the miseries and sufferings of war and desire that their sons and their country may be spared its horrors.

Views of Public Expressed

Any doubt that may have existed as to the attitude of the people of the United States toward international co-operation to prevent war has long since been dispelled by the resolutions passed by both the House and the Senate and by the declarations embodied in the platforms of both the Republican and the Democratic parties. They reflect the widespread sentiments of our people.

It was felt to be necessary that the security council should have wide authority, with the ability to act speedily and effectively. Here lies one of the essential differences between the old League of Nations and the new world organization. The present charter proposes to combine might and right through an authority strong enough to keep the peace. The League of Nations could recommend, it could propose, it could suggest, but it was unable to take effective action to stamp out aggression.

One issue that was vigorously contested was the so-called "veto" in the security council. The provision that in all cases, except procedural matters, the security council should act by vote of at least seven members, including all five of the permanent members, aroused substantial opposition. However, after long and thorough debate and consideration, it was determined that this provision should be maintained. This voting procedure is much more liberal than that which obtained in the League of Nations. There complete unanimity of all members of the council on all important questions was required. Even the weakest member of the league council could veto any action proposed.

At the historic meeting in the Crimea, President Roosevelt proposed what has become known as the Yalta voting formula for the security council. It was approved at that conference and at San Francisco was embodied in the Dumbarton Oaks text which was the basis for discussion and deliberation. The United States delegation consistently and continuously supported the formula until its final adoption. The vision and courage of President Roosevelt were justified and vindicated.

Up to Great Powers

The basic thesis of the rule of unanimity of the five permanent members of the Security Council is that so long as the great powers remain united, they shall be able to preserve the peace of the world. If the great powers should be divided—if discord should arise—they could not successfully preserve international peace. So long as the great powers, possessing ample material resources and military and naval might, are charged solemnly by the charter with the high responsibility of preserving the peace of the world, and remain conscious of their high duties and obligations, peace can be preserved.

It must be borne in mind that the mere existence of the veto does not mean that it will be used frequently. In all likelihood it will be seldom employed. It is not believed that it will be exercised capriciously or arbi-

Connally Appeals To Senators For Quick Charter Okay

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Washington, June 28 (AP)—"We leagued our armed might for war," Tom Connally told the Senate today. "Now let us league our moral and material might for peace."

Thus the Texas Democrat, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and a delegate at the San Francisco conference, opened the campaign for speedy ratification of the United Nations Charter by a highly receptive Senate.

"The world Charter for peace is knocking at the doors of the Senate," he said, adding:

"We shall not turn it away."

"Eyes Of World On Us"

Admittedly worn by nearly nine weeks of day and night deliberamembers of the eleven-nation Security Council.

"The basic thesis of the rule of unanimity of the five permanent members of the Security Council is that as long as the great powers remain united they shall be able to preserve the peace of the world," Connally said.

"If the great powers should be divided, if discord should arise, they could not successfully preserve international peace.

"Conscious Of Their Duties"

"So long as the great powers, possessing ample material resources and military and naval might, are charged solemnly by the Charter with the high responsibility of preserving the peace of

that world peace will cost something," he said. "It is worth something.

"It will cost co-operation. It will cost the will to peace. . . . War can be prevented by international co-operation.

"In the Charter we have endeavored to construct the mechanism to create that co-operation for peace. . . . It is a noble beginning."

The Texan spent most of his time at San Francisco helping perfect sections setting up the Security Council.

O'Daniel To Back Charter

The Charter, embodying 50 nations' agreements for co-operation in almost every sector of international relations, must be ratified by the Senate and Great Britain, Russia, China and France or the organization will not come into

trarily. A recalcitrant member of the security council would be faced with the opinions of four other permanent members and perhaps six non-permanent members. The pressure of their views would create a compelling world opinion that would make it very difficult for a single member of the Security Council alone to veto the peaceful settlement of a dispute.

I am aware of criticism leveled at the rule of unanimity. It must be remembered that the United States itself will be a permanent member of the Security Council. Our country will have the right to exercise the veto whenever in our opinion it is wise and just to do so. Our armies and navies cannot be sent into a foreign war without the consent of the United States.

The veto is something which we of the Senate must examine and approach with great candor. An effort may be made to lead our people to believe that the veto is in the charter wholly because of our allies—that they alone demanded it. Were the veto not in the charter, what would some of the critics say? Would they not use the argument that American troops could be committed to combat in foreign lands without the consent of the American people? We must recognize that the Yalta formula not only gives the other great powers a veto over military action; it gives the United States of America that same veto.

Peace Called Indivisible

The United Nations Charter is based on the fundamental assumption that in the shrinking world in which we live world peace is indivisible. We all realize, however, that under certain circumstances it may prove desirable to have disputes of a regional or local character settled by regional peace machinery. The charter makes ample provision for such regional arrangements to function under the general supervision of the Security Council. Thus the groundwork is laid so that the Act of Chapultepec and our inter-American peace machinery in general can be properly integrated into the over-all world organization. Neither the effectiveness of the inter-American system nor the authority of the United Nations organization will be impaired. . .

At San Francisco there was splendid unity and harmony within the United States delegation. On all matters the delegation voted as a unit.

The Hon. Edward R. Stettinius jr., Secretary of State and head of the United States delegation, was elected president of the conference and presided with much distinction and efficiency. His leadership and management were outstanding, and he deserves high credit and praise for the masterly manner in which he led the United States delegation and in which he directed the affairs of the entire conference.

Secretary Hull, who was designated as senior adviser, unfortunately could not attend the sessions at San Francisco. We sorely missed him. Over the years he has rendered heroic service in the cause of peace. He aided in drawing the Dumbarton Oaks document and it was a source of real and abiding regret on the part of the United States delegation that he was unable because of illness to take part in our deliberations. However, his counsel and advice were often conveyed by telephone to the great benefit of the delegation.

Vandenberg Praised

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, a high-ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, worked diligently as a member of the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee which conferred frequently with Secretary Hull in laying the foundations of a world organization for peace. He supported heartily the resolution calling for international co-operation adopted by the Senate in 1943 by a vote of 85 to 5.

At San Francisco Senator Vandenberg contributed his great abilities to the success of the conference. The freedom of debate secured to the general assembly was achieved through his labors. He was influential and forceful in securing the provisions establishing regional arrangements. He gave to the general work of the conference his large experience in public affairs and in the field of foreign relations. He deserves the thanks of his countrymen for his fine and valuable service.

Representative Sol Bloom, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, discharged his duties with fine ability and zeal. His extensive service and experience in parliamentary processes contributed substantially to the work of the conference. On the committees and commissions dealing with the general assembly and trusteeships, he rendered signal service.

Representative Charles A. Eaton, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, approached his duties in a fine spirit and a lofty view. He gave unsparingly of his wisdom and experience in the work of the conference. He gave particular attention to the committee dealing with the general provisions of the charter. They related to the amendment, withdrawal processes, the international secretariat and the other principal organs of the United Nations organization.

Commander Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesotta and on leave from the Navy, gave generously of his splendid abilities. The provisions relating to trusteeships were primarily shaped and fashioned through his efforts. With industry and energy he gave attention to many parts of the charter. He made valuable suggestions and contributions to the work of the conference and is entitled to much praise and credit for his achievements.

Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College brought to her work at the conference a veritable wealth of experience in the field of economic and social activity. She rendered outstanding service with regard to the social and economic council and in connection with the preamble to the charter. She made a distinct contribution to the conference and the women of the United States have just cause for pride in her accomplishment. . . .

Not Perfection

While the completed charter reflects the united opinion of the peace-loving nations of the earth, I do not proclaim it as embodying perfection. It could not be expected that fifty nations could agree upon a document whose every line and paragraph and phrase would meet universal approval. However, the charter marks a beginning. It will grow and develop in the light of experience and according to the needs of nations under international law and justice and freedom. These principles are embodied in the charter in luminous and moving words. The charter must be judged—not in its dissected parts—not in its dismembered and mutilated clauses and phrases, but it must be judged as an integrated body, complete in its organics and functions. Judged by that standard, it is a monumental performance.

Mere documents and language and phrases cannot themselves prevent war and preserve peace. They must rest upon the will and the purpose and the desires of the peoples and nations of the world. Organization, however, promotes these objectives. It stimulates and quickens high purposes by the knowledge that others share those ends. Enlightened and compelling world opinion in behalf of law and justice and freedom and peace will give life and vigor to documents and charters.

The charter cannot have vitality—it cannot breathe—it cannot act, until ratified by the United States. The fate of the charter rests here in the Senate. No treaty can attain the force of law for our people until it passes the scrutiny and receives the sanction of this body. When it votes, it votes by authority of the people. Its action is not the individual action of each member, its action is that of the entire citizenship of the Republic. President Truman will soon submit the treaty to the Senate and urge its early ratification. It is my earnest hope that the Senate in its wisdom, with a high purpose to preserve the peace, not only our own peace, but the peace of the world, and a desire to serve all humankind will give its speedy approval to the charter and thus give it impulse among the other nations of the earth. . . .

Japs Now Fear Invasion in North

WASHINGTON, June 28 (U. P.).—The Tokio radio warned the Japanese people tonight to guard against attack on the homeland from the north, asserting that the U. S. Ninth Fleet under Vice Admiral Frank Fletcher was prowling the North Pacific.

The broadcast added that a U. S. mountain division was awaiting action at its base an Agattu Island, in the Aleutians between Kiska and Attu, and that American paratroopers were stationed throughout the northern region.

MORE SUICIDE WEAPONS

The warning of an attack from the north came as Tokio reported that Japan was producing a tremendous volume of secret, suicide weapons and training a man to ride each device to his doom when American forces land for the "inevitable" showdown on the home base.

"The United States is reported to be making preparations to attack the Japanese homeland from the northern skies," the Tokio radio said as recorded by the FCC. "A considerably powerful surface force under the command of Admiral Frank Fletcher of the American Ninth Fleet is awaiting an opportunity in the north.

REPORTS NEW SUB BASE

"In addition to this, it is reported that a submarine base has been constructed on Kiska island."

Special attack, or suicide corps bases have been established throughout the Japanese main islands, Tokio reported, and the weapons are being manufactured on a scale that will almost equal "the total number of tanks and guns used in the European war."

EMERGENCY PARLEY

Japan's "all-out" suicide plans were disclosed amid a flurry of special announcements by the Tokio radio as the empire stripped down to the barest essentials of a fighting existence and her leaders held a series of emergency conferences.

In the nation's crisis, Premier Kantaro Suzuki called in a battery of former Premiers for consultation, headed by warlord Hideki Tojo who conceived the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, a Tokio broadcast revealed. Also present were former Premiers Fumimaro Konoye, head of the government during Japan's early war planning period, and Kuniaki Koiso, who served in the interim between Tojo and Suzuki.

SENATORS WANT LIGHT ON PLAN TO AID ENGLAND

Subject of Extending Grants of Billions Called 'Very Delicate Matter.'

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OPEN HEARING IS OPPOSED

Treasury Aid to Appear at Closed Session—Sees Britain's Credit Position at Stake.

Washington, June 28 (A. P.).—The Treasury agreed today to tell a Senate Banking Committee in closed session tomorrow about discussions to extend grants or credits to Great Britain of from three to five billion dollars.

Harry D. White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, declined to speak on the subject at an open hearing today when Senator Fulbright (D.-Ark.) said he understood such talks were going on and wanted to know their extent.

"That is necessarily a very delicate matter," White replied. "I would like to be able to lay whatever facts we have before you in executive session."

Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the committee, asked White to be ready to give the committee his explanation tomorrow.

Fulbright told reporters he was impressed with a recommendation for an outright $3,000,000,000 grant to Britain made by John H. Williams, vice-president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and Harvard Professor of Economics.

Williams told the committee in testifying on the Bretton Woods monetary agreements that the agreements never could succeed until the United States helped Britain improve her international financial position.

Estimates have been given the committee that Britain's blocked sterling balances, or debts to various countries for purchases during the present war, will approximate $16,000,000,000 and a United States grant would permit her to start a long-term repayment plan.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) has suggested in banking committee sessions that the United States extend approximately $6,000,000,000 post-war credits to nations, half going to Britain.

White, who is in charge of monetary research and foreign funds control for the Treasury, was the final witness before the Senate committee on the House approved Bretton Woods agreements.

Chairman Wagner said the committee would act finally Monday in executive session on the agreements, which the administration has charted for Senate debate beginning and following Monday, July 9.

Dumping Flaming Gas Saved Ship

Washington, June 28 (AP)—Sorely wounded and set afire by two Japanese suicide planes, the 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Bunker Hill was saved to fight again by a dangerous maneuver. It consisted of dumping overboard thousands of gallons of flaming gasoline and tons of water from fire fighting hose.

The story of the Bunker Hill's ordeal, which ranked her second only to the Franklin as a surviving casualty of this war, was told by the Navy while the ship was still undergoing repairs at the Puget Sound (Wash.) Navy Yard. She was described there as the most extensively damaged ship ever to enter the yard.

Mitscher Flagship

The Bunker Hill was the flagship of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of fast carrier task forces. For 58 consecutive days and nights her planes had been carrying destruction to Japanese strong points.

While many of her planes were aloft, supporting Marine and Army ground advances on Okinawa early on the morning of May 11, the two suicide planes struck within 30 seconds to turn the Bunker Hill into a flaming holocaust. The cost was 656 casualties, including 373 killed or dead of wounds, 19 missing, and 264 wounded.

Large Fires Started

The first suicide plane sneaked in fast and close to the water. Just before it crashed into 34 planes parked on the flight deck preparing to take off, it dropped a 500-pound delayed action bomb which crashed through the flight deck and out the side of the ship, exploding before it hit the water.

The enemy plane skidded off the deck into the water, but its crash had started large fires among the parked planes.

Seconds later, a single-engine Japanese dive bomber came in from the stern, despite hits from a five-inch shell and many smaller projectiles from the carrier's AA batteries. It dropped a 500-pound bomb which penetrated the after flight deck and exploded in the gallery deck just below. The plane crashed on the flight deck just at the base of the island.

Admiral Mitscher was in flagplot at the time and escaped injury, although three officers and eleven enlisted men of his staff were killed near by and twenty others were wounded or overcome by smoke.

Fires Swept Deck

The ship was immediately enveloped in flames and fires and exploding ammunition swept the flight deck. Below, the hangar deck became a furnace of burning gasoline fed by fuel from several fuel lines and exploding ammunition from parked planes. But, despite intense heat and suffocating smoke, men stood their posts to ward off further attacks and fight the flames.

The cruiser Wilkes-Barre and the destroyers Stembel, Charles S. Sperry and English moved in to lend a hand.

As thousands of tons of water were poured on the flames, the weight of the water caused the ship to begin to list, and the flaming gas and oil were forcing the firefighters back against the bulkhead. On lower decks, men were dying of

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heat and suffocation.

Skipper Planned Maneuver

It was then that Capt. George A. Seitz, of Coronado, Cal., the Bunker Hill's skipper, decided on the maneuver that meant the difference between life and death for his ship.

The destroyers were ordered to stand clear. With the cruiser Wilkes Barre keeping her bow hard against the stricken ship's starboard quarter, the listing carrier went into a wide, sweeping 70-degree turn.

Gradually at first, and then with a roar, tons of water and burning gasoline and oil on the hangar deck sloshed away from the firefighters and poured over the edge of the deck into the sea.

With renewed heart, firefighters resumed their task, and more than four hours after the suicide planes' attack, the fire was under control. Out of danger, the ship was able to proceed under her own power.

OPA COMPROMISE PASSES IN SENATE BY VOTE OF 40 TO 8

Attempt to Send Agreement Back to Conference Beat Down.

ACTION PROMISED

Immediate Check of Criticized WFA Pledged by Anderson.

WASHINGTON, June 28 — (AP) The Senate tonight beat down an attempt to send a Senate-House agreement on price control legislation back to conference and approved the compromise 40-8.

Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.) contended the legislation did nothing to assure the public greater supplies of meat and other scarce food but another Republican, Senator Taft of Ohio, said a move of Wherry to send the measure back to conference would be futile.

Needs House Assent

Th compromise, giving incoming Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson veto powers over OPA price orders on processed foods and agricultural commoditiee, now needs House assent as the only remaining necessary congressional action.

There were predictions of a fight in that chamber, however, as an original Senate version of the legislation to extend price controls for a year after Saturday midnight had met drastic changes.

Most of these House-directed changes had been greatly modified under the compromise reached in Senate-House conference. Senator Wherry contended that the proviso respecting the new secretary of agriculture would take "a Philadelphia lawyer" to interpret.

Wherry referred to confusion among officials whether the price veto given to Anderson will mean he or Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis will have final say on food prices.

Chairman Wagner (D.-N. Y.) of the Senate Banking committee in explaining the compromise to the Senate tonight, contended Davis will make final decisions in this respect. However, Senator Bankhead (D.-Ala.) has asserted Anderson will have "absolute power" over food prices.

House Votes Funds

The House, certain that price control would be continued for another year, despite the Senate delay had earlier voted the agency $174,500,000.

On the fast-developing food front, these were the day's other developments:

1—Anderson, New Mexico congressman who becomes agriculture secretary July 1 with vast powers over food, promised an immediate check on the criticized War Food administration—"and a cleanup if necessary."

2—Rep. Anderson (R.-Minn.), author of a House-approved amendment to the OPA legislation which would have made Anderson virtual "czar" over the nation's food larder, declared the House-Senate compromise on the issue had "emasculated" the amendment.

3—The OPA had good news about meat, announcing that the supply in July will be 5 per cent greater than in June. But, OPA added, this is not enough to cut ration values.

The $174,500,000 appropriation for the OPA still must be acted on by the Senate. An unsuccessful effort was made in the House to put the sum at $180,000,000, to conform to OPA's budget estimate.

WFA Is Assailed

Anderson made his WFA "checkup" and "cleanup if necessary" statement to newspapermen after a House Appropriations sub-committee accused the food administration of responsibility for food losses running into millions of dollars, criticized WFA's warehouse practices, said its records were inadequate and incorrect and accused some officials of deliberately giving false information to Congress.

"If they've found a condition that is bad and I confirm it, then I will clean it up," said the incoming agriculture secretary.

"Congress is entitled to periodic reports. I will tell them either that I found conditions as the reports present them—and they have been cleaned up — or that there is no basis for the report. This report tells me where to look when I take over."

CLARK TO DIRECT U.S. OCCUPATION ARMY IN AUSTRIA

WASHINGTON, June 28—(AP) The command setup for the American zones of occupation in Europe was completed today with the designation of Gen. Mark W. Clark as chief of the U. S. area in Austria.

Clark, veteran commander of the 15th Army group, will assume in Austria a position comparable to the one Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower holds in the occupation of Germany.

Similarly, the occupation of Austria will follow the same pattern established in Germany—with each of the four powers, Russia, Britain, France and the United States, occupying a separate zone.

The occupying powers, with Gen. Clark as American representative, will form in Vienna an over-all Allied control council corresponding to the joint commission which will rule Germany.

The U. S. zone in Austria will include the southwestern section, with the Russians in the east, the British in the northeast and the French in the west central area.

Vienna Is Headquarters

Vienna, the site of General Clark's headquarters, likewise will be divided among the occupying powers.

Undersecretary of War Patterson, announcing Clark's appointment at a news conference, said that Clark will be the "highest ranking" American working with the other powers in governing Austria and will be the "supreme American authority on military government and political problems" in the U. S. zone.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, who participated in the news conference, added that two American divisions have been assigned to the occupation force in Italy and already are stationed in the American zone.

Meanwhile, McNarney reported, the evacuation of 508,000 American soldiers from Italy will be virtually completed by the end of next January. After that time, he said, only about 2,600 salvage troops, 5,000 air corps and possibly an occupational division in the Trieste area will remain in Italy.

The first troops booked for shipment home, McNarney said, are 89,408 soldiers who have attained a score of 85 or more under the Army point rating system and are eligible for discharge. The last of these soldiers, he added, will be en route home in September.

LONG FILIBUSTER ENDS IN SENATE

Twelve-Hour Session on FEPC Bill Adjourns Early Today.

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WASHINGTON, June 29—(Friday)—(AP) The southern filibuster which brought on a 12 hours and 32 minute continuous Senate session was checked early today when an agreement was reached to vote on a petition to limit further debate.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio), introduced the motion to curtail further discussion after Senator Bilbo, Mississippi Democrat, had yielded the floor after a four hour talk against the Fair Employment Practice committee.

Quorum Calls Demanded

When Bilbo gave way, quorum calls were demanded by other southern senators. Difficulty was experienced in getting enough senators to the floor to transact business. An important appropriation bill was among measures held in abeyance by the filibuster.

The session began at noon, Thursday, and was still under way at midnight. At 12:12 a. m. Eastern War Time, a quorum was finally produced, with the aid of the sergeant-at-arms.

Taft thereupon introduced his cloture petition, which if it carries by a two-thirds majority, would restrict each senator to one hour's oratory.

The Senate adjourned at 12:32 a. m. Eastern War Time) today until noon Friday after reaching an agreement to vote on the cloture petition after President Truman's appearance in the Senate Monday at 1 o'clock.

The filibuster, carried on by Senator Bilbo with the aid of some other southern senators, was directed against a motion by Senator Chavez (D-NM) to appropriate $446,200 to finance the activities of the Fair Employment Practice Committee for the next fiscal year which begins Sunday.

NIP PEACE OFFERS HAVE BEEN MADE, CAPEHART HEARS

WASHINGTON, June 28—(AP) Japanese peace offers "which would be acceptable to me personally" have been made within recent weeks, Senator Capehart (R-Ind.) said today he was reliably informed

He told a reporter he was not at liberty to reveal the terms or whether they were rejected flatly, but added: "If the Japanese promised to give up all territory they have conquered including Manchuria, wouldn't that be all right?"

Recently returned from Europe, Capehart said he could not see "what could be gained from an unconditional surrender over what was offered." The former will come, he predicted, only after "a fight to the limit in China which will take at least two years."

"With an unconditional surrender you work out the terms of the peace treaty at your leisure and do anything you wish with the conquered country," he asserted. "With a conditional surrnder you make certain agreements with the country such as territorial control and future limitations on her Army and Navy."

Capehart said if peace offers have been made or are in the process of being considered "nothing can be gained from keeping them from the American people."

"If there is no truth in these reports, the President should tell the people so."

WAR CASUALTIES INCREASE 7,226 IN WEEK'S PERIOD

WASHINGTON, June 28.—(AP) Army and Navy casualties now total 1,030,679, an increase of 7,226 in the last week, it was announced today.

The total for two and a half years of fighting included 236,735 killed; 625,288 wounded; 50,240 missing and 118,416 prisoners including those who have since been liberated.

Army losses, on the basis of individual names received here through June 21, made up 908,025 of the aggregate and the Navy losses accounted for the remainder, 122,654.

Meanwhile, General Joseph T. McNarney disclosed American casualties in the Mediterranean area from the time the Allies landed in North Africa, in 1942 until the German surrender totaled 186,616, including 36,910 killed, 108,271 wounded and 47,435 missing or taken prisoner. McNarney, U. S. chief in the Mediterranean area, said the casualties included those in southern France up to Nov. 20, 1944.

Against this, McNarney said the best estimate of German casualties in the same area amounts to 1,341,000 killed, wounded and missing.

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AIR MAIL POSTAGE TO RUSSIA REDUCED

WASHINGTON, June 28—(AP) The Post Office department announced tonight that the air mail postage rate from continental United States, including Alaska, to Russia has been reduced from 70 to 30 cents a half ounce.

The rate from the United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands to Cuba has been cut from 10 to 8 cents a half ounce.

Incident in Prague

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—The Russian government has been asked, it was learned at the State Department today, to accord full diplomatic immunity to the American charge d'affaires in Prague.

A department spokesman said today in response to inquiries that the request resulted from a temporary interference with the movements in Prague of the American official, Alfred W. Klieforth, by a Russian Army officer.

Details of the incident, which occurred on June 20, were lacking here, but the spokesman said the misunderstanding was cleared up almost immediately.

Mr. Klieforth arrived in Prague on May 29, following the liberation of Czechoslovakia and the occupation of the capital by Russian troops. He was accompanied by a small staff, which reopened the American Embassy. He has been acting as charge d'affaires, pending the arrival of Ambassador-designate Laurence Steinhart.

Navy Plans Daily Paper For Men in West Pacific

Editions Will Be Published in Guam and Philippines

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, has issued orders for the establishment of a daily newspaper for Navy men ashore and afloat in the Western Pacific.

An order made public today by the Navy called for beginning the project with two editions, one to be published at Guam and another in the Philippines. The paper will be called "Navy News." The two editions will bear similar mastheads and will be reasonably alike in format.

The Guam edition, the order said, will be initiated immediately at Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters, "using whatever temporary facilities may be available in that area until permanent equipment can be provided. The Philippines project shall be initiated as soon as practicable."

Charles S. Thomas, special representative of the Secretary who made an extensive tour of the Pacific surveying factors affecting the morale of Navy men, recently listed more adequate news reports as high on the list of what the men wanted most. Plans call for addition of Sunday suplements to both editions as soon as practicable.

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY FOR AMERICAN ASKED

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A department spokesman, said today in response to inquiries that the request resulted from a temporary interference with the movements in Prague of the American official, Alfred W. W. Klieforth, by a Russian army officer.

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Protests Seen Looming On Overseas Packages

Washington, June 28 (AP)—Government agencies are considering protests against shipments of pointree packages of rationed foods abroad.

The Government-sponsored plan has been under discussion by the Foreign Economic Administration, the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration, but no decision has been announced, it was learned.

Representative Latham (R., N.Y.) called attention to the shipments in remarks prepared for the *Congressional Record* yesterday. Asserting that they offer danger of "a fraud on the American people," Latham said he had seen advertisements of a New York department store offering packages containing "eleven pounds of food and necessities" for shipment to civilians in France.

"Door Left Open"

This, Latham said, would permit recipients to set themselves up "in the butter and egg business, or retail hosiery business." Saying it seems obvious to him that someone in OPA or the FEA "has left the door wide open," Latham declared it is high time someone "closes this gap."

An OPA spokesman said shipment of food and other articles in packages of under $25 value without a special export license of the FEA or ration points was permitted.

Reason For Plan

An FEA spokesman said the plan was set up to benefit persons with friends and relatives in certain liberated countries who were in need. The FEA spokesman said licensing requirements covering exports of goods in short supply were relaxed because it was believed only a small amount of supplies would be involved.

Latham said he saw advertisements offering package combinations, "including one listing a pound of sugar, twelve ounces of luncheon meat, chocolate bars, three pairs of women's hose, bobby pins and other articles."

Protests 'Comfort' for Japanese

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Representative Harve Tibbott, Republican, of Pennsylvania, has protested to the State Department the use of the Bedford Springs, Pa., hotel for Japanese diplomats. He said today he told State Department officials to "take our American soldiers who have suffered physically and are convalescing from this bloody war and place them in a beautiful spot in Pennsylvania. The ruthless and barbarious Japanese are not entitled to the beauty and comforts of Pennsylvania."

An Admiral's V-J Guess

Washington, June 28 (AP)—Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, conceding that "anybody's guess is as good as anybody else's," said today he guesses the Japanese war will end in six months to a year.

"I'm not in sympathy with these estimates that it will run on for ten to twenty years," he added.

Admiral Sherman, a carrier task group commander who has been in action in the Pacific since the start of the war, said that, "having started the war in the Coral Sea and at Guadalcanal, I am particularly gratified at having the Japs cornered in their own empire."

Harrison Leaving For Refugee Study

Philadelphia, June 28 (AP)—Earl Harrison, newly elected dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, leaves for London today as President Truman's personal representative to make a survey among European refugees.

Harrison, former United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, said he will go to France, Belgium, Switzerland and other countries to find out what is being done to help refugees and displaced persons and to try to learn their hopes for the future.

Truman To Name New Aide On Monday

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Kansas City, June 28 (AP)—President Truman will send the name of his nominee to succeed Edward R. Stettinius as Secretary of State to the Senate Monday.

Charles Ross, the President's press secretary, in making the announcement, refused to comment on reports that James F. Byrnes, former war mobilization director, would be named for the post.

Ross said the resignation of Stettinius was effective yesterday and that Joseph C. Grew would continue as Acting Secretary until a successor has been confirmed by the Senate.

Formal resignation of Lewis B. Schwellenbach as Federal district judge in Washington State was received by the President today. Schwellenbach becomes Secretary of Labor June 30.

Landon Call Would Please Him

The President will be in his offices here tomorrow and Saturday, Ross said, and would be glad to receive Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee in 1936, should Landon care to call.

No formal invitation has been sent the former Kansas Governor, who lives at Topeka, 68 miles away. Mr. Truman previously has said he would be glad to see both Landon and Thomas E. Dewey, the 1944 Republican nominee.

There were few formal engagements for the President tomorrow and Saturday.

He planned to make the most of his reunion before starting for Berlin early next month for a Big Three meeting at which he hoped to help lay the groundwork for a final peace treaty "we hope will maintain the peace of the world for generations to come."

Stresses Stettinius's Task

The President made no effort to challenge reports that Byrnes is his choice to succeed Stettinius. He declined to talk about other Cabinet changes he may have in mind.

His idea, apparently, was to emphasize the importance of Stettinius's assignment, that of American representative to the United Nations World Peace League projected under the Charter approved at San Francisco.

He told correspondents assembled last night at his home town of Independence, 10 miles from here, that Stettinius's new job is the most important within the gift of his Government, and he gave to Stettinius the assignment of piloting the peace charter through the Senate ratification.

Drives To Offices

The President drove to his offices in the Federal Building to begin a new round of home-coming activities. He went immediately to the suite of presidential offices on the sixth floor, set up for his visit back home.

Before going to his maproom to check late developments on the Pacific war front he shook hands with state political leaders.

Mr. Truman came from his home in Independence wearing a white Panama hat and a cotton suit to start another sweltering day. He will dine with about 300 members of the Merchants Association.

To Get Honorary Degree

The President's homecoming celebration here today will include receipt of an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Kansas City tonight, followed by a public reception in the municipal auditorium.

The President attended the Kansas City School of Law for two years two decades ago. This was the forerunner of the university's law school.

He will return to Independence for a rest tonight.

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Truman Wants U.S. to Be First to Ratify Charter

KANSAS CITY, June 28—(AP) President Truman called tonight for United States ratification first of the projected United Nations peace charter.

He spoke at exercises in which he was given the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of Kansas City's School of Law.

"We are going to have to ratify that charter, and I want to see the United States be the first to do it," the President told about 10,000 persons assembled in the municipal auditorium for Kansas City's greeting to the President.

An infectious grin spread over the President's face as he strode down the aisle of the auditorium to receive the first honorary degree ever awarded by the university. He bantered with the reporters as he passed the press table, solemnly arrayed.

The citation asserted it was given for the President's action in having restored confidence at home and inspiration to the people abroad by promoting "universal law and order, freedom and good will," and as "a good neighbor to all the world."

The President reminded his audience that two documents were signed at San Francisco—the United Nations charter and a world court document, and that the ratification of both will be required to put them into effect and ma.. possible "world peace for the next few generations."

"It is a world in which we look forward, and it is my opinion that this great republic is—

It is up to the republic to carry out these ideals of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt," the President continued.

That is one of the tasks which has been assigned to me," he asserted, and, he added, "I am going to try to carry it out."

"Unless America leads the way," he added, "there will be no peace in the world."

"It was my privilege to be present at the signing of the charter in San Francisco, which is the first step toward the accomplishment of world peace.

"Way back in 1787 and 1788, our forefathers wrote the constitution for 13 individual states. They considered that constitution imperfect. They had to go out on a selling program to get the states to ratify that, to put it into effect. One of these 13 states didn't ratify that constitution until after it was into effect. We are going to have to ratify this constitution at San Francisco, and I want to say to the United States, do it first.

"I am standing here receiving a degree, a doctor of laws. That means that we live, in this country at least, in an age of law and an age of reason—an age in which we can get along with our neighbors. Now, we must do that, naturally. It will be just as easy for nations to get along in the Republic of the United States. Whenever they have a quarrel or argument they don't call out the army. they call the Supreme court and abide by its decision. There isn't a reason in the world why we cannot do that internationally."

Clad in a black and purple gown and wearing the traditional cap, the former night school law student receiving his first degree in person—Georgetown awarded him one in absentia—the President asserted: "I must have the wholehearted and unqualified support of the country to win the Japanese war and then to win the peace."

The President referred to the fast age in which he flew to Kansas City Wednesday three and a half hours after leaving Salt Lake City, Utah, when it took his grandfather three months to make such a trip a hundred years ago.

Asserting the time is coming when the same trip will require only one hour and a half, the President declared "we must become adjusted to that situation."

"It is no further from here to Salt Lake City and from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, than it was from home to Lone Jack when we used to celebrate picnics during the Democratic campaign in the fall," he continued.

The President will submit the peace charter to the Senate Monday and urge its immediate ratification. His speech was taken as an indication he would use the greatest speed by that body in its consideration.

"In my opinion this great republic should lead the way," the President said, after he emphasized that the world no longer is tied to a county, state or nation.

"It's one world, as Willkie said," he emphasized.

The President declared that there is one thing the nation must learn—it is to be a most distasteful task for us to learn it, and that is that it is absolutely necessary for the greatest republic that the sun has ever shown upon to live with the world as a whole, and set by itself.

The chief executive dropped his presidential role temporarily during the day to drink in the praise of the home folks which he confided, "swells me up like a pizened pup."

He moved among his friends and neighbors of Jackson county like the county judge of old, chatting with his barber, his former habadashery store partner and hundreds more just like them.

He's been a Jackson county man all the time, and the presidency hasn't changed him, he said, and he can't for the life of him see why it is now that people say,—"there he goes! That's the guy."

In rare form for the second day of his homecoming—yesterday nearby Independence celebrated in his honor—the President told a 50th anniversary celebration of the University of Kansas City Law School which he attended nights from 1923 to 1925:

"I can't be President of the United States in Jackson county."

He went back to the university tonight to receive the honorary degree of doctors of laws, which, he conceded, he didn't have to work for.

Earlier he had stopped by Eddie Jacobson's men's wear store, trying to buy three white shirts, size 15 1-2, 33-inch sleeve.

The perspiring Jacobson joyfully pumped the outstretched hand of the man with whom he operated an unsuccessful habadashery venture here more than 20 years ago, but sorrowfully confessed he could not supply the shirts. He said he would send them when a new stock arrived.

It was his 26th wedding anniversary and he took time out from several hundred handshakes at his Federal building presidential offices, the trip to the university and a haircutting from his old barber, Frank Spina, to send red roses to Mrs. Truman.

It was at the picnic speaking at noon—the President ate ham sandwiches, potato salad and baked beans later—that the President, after hearing a long line of speeches by Mayor John B. Gage and others praising him, told the audience that if he hadn't sat there,

"I never in the world would have been able to find out just what kind of a fellow I am."

When he was going to the law school, he said, he was county judge from the Eastern district and deserving Democrats, looking for jobs, poured in their appeals on him while he tried to listen to law lectures.

Job seekers, he added, even followed him to the court of appeals law library, and consequently "I didn't get to finish the job I started."

Consequently, he quipped, "it is a happy occasion for me to get the honor I am to get today, "without having to do all the work."

He told of his appreciation of the overwhelming reception here, saying while he doesn't deserve it, "it swells me up like a pizened pup."

And then he provoked another cheer when he declared:

"I know nearly everybody down here in front of me." He said he wanted to continue calling them all by their first names and added that in Jackson county, he wanted to be treated like the county judge.

"And to tell you the honest truth," he continued "I am not having half as much trouble making decisions as president of the United States as I had when I was presiding judge of the county court." In the old days, he said, he had to get agreement from at least one other judge.

The President's Speeches at Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, June 28 (AP).—The complete text of President Truman's speech tonight in Municipal Auditorium here follows:

Mr. President, members of the faculty, the board of trustees of the University of Kansas City:

I can't tell you how very much I appreciate this honorary degree which you have conferred. I appreciate it more than I can tell you. I have been overwhelmed since I have been back here in Jackson County, to find out just what kind of a fellow I am.

You have been exceedingly kind to me. You have absolutely disproved that maxim that a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

You certainly have honored me with everything possible. I hope I can deserve it. I have a tremendous task, one that I dare not look too closely at to understand, for the simple reason that it is one that no man can do by himself. I must have the wholehearted and unqualified support of the country to win the Japanese war and then to win the peace. And there is one thing we must learn—it has been a most distasteful task for us to learn it, and that is that it is absolutely necessary for the greatest republic that the sun has ever shone upon to live with the world as a whole, and not by itself.

It is difficult for us to appreciate the age in which we live. It is an attempt to secure an adjustment in this age that has brought about this terrible disaster through which we have just passed with the European situation, and through which we are now passing in the Pacific.

Night before last I arrived in

Salt Lake City at 10 o'clock from San Francisco, which I had left on the same time schedule at 8 p. m. I left Salt Lake City the next morning after breakfast—and oh, what a breakfast that was—and arrived in Kansas City, Mo., in exactly three hours and a half. My grandfather made that trip time and again from 1846 to 1854 and then from 1864 to 1870, and when he made that trip it took him exactly three months to go and three months to come back.

That's the age in which we live. The time is coming when that trip, in my opinion, will be made in an hour and a half instead of three hours and a half. The time is coming when we will be transporting the freight of the world and the express of the world and the mail of the world on schedule in the same time which the earth carries the sun around. We must become adjusted to that situation. It is no further from here to Salt Lake City and from Salt Lake City to San Francisco than it was from home to Lonejack when we were used to celebrating picnics during the Democratic campaign in the fall.

I am anxious to bring it home to you that the world is no longer county size, no longer state size, no longer nation size—it is one world, as Willkie said. It is a world in which we must all get along. And it is my opinion that this great republic ought to lead the way. It is my opinion that this great republic ought to do and carry out those ideals of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It was my privilege to be present at the signing of the charter in San Francisco, which is the first step toward the accomplishment of world peace.

Back in 1787 and 1788 our forefathers wrote a Constitution for thirteen independent states. They considered that Constitution imperfect. They had to go out on a selling program to get enough states to ratify that Constitution to put it into effect. One of those thirteen states didn't ratify that Constitution until after it was put into effect. We are going to ratify this constitution at San Francisco, and I want to see the United States do it first.

I am standing here receiving a degree, a doctor of laws. That means that we live in this country at least in an age of law and an age of reason, an age in which we can get along with our neighbors. Now, we must do that nationally. It will be just as easy for nations to get along in a republic of the world as it is for you to get along in the Republic of the United States.

Now when Kansas and Colorado have a quarrel over the water in the Arkansas River they don't call out the National Guard in each state and go to war over it. They bring a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States and abide by the decision.

There isn't a reason in the world why we cannot do that internationally. There were two documents signed in San Francisco. One of them was a charter of the United Nations, the other was a World Court. It will require the ratification of both of those charters and the putting of them into effect if we expect to have world peace for the next few generations.

That is one of the tasks which has been assigned to me. I am accepting the responsibility. I am going to try to carry it out. First we must win the war with Japan, and we are winning it. Then we must win the peace of the world. And unless we lead the way there will be no peace in the world.

Again I can't tell you how much I appreciate this privilege, how much I appreciate the honor. I went to the Kansas City School of Law for two years and a half. As I told the alumni this afternoon, I might have been able to finish that course in another year and a half—I say I might have—if it hadn't been for the fact that at that time I was a public servant here in Jackson County, judge of the County Court for the Eastern District, and I had so many people interested in the welfare of the county who wanted to see me that I couldn't study law.

And now I have just about—oh, I was going to say maybe a thousand times that many people who are interested in the welfare of the United States, but they have a much more difficult time discussing that with me individually than they did when I was a country judge. So here I am on a half-finished course, a Doctor of Laws, and I sure appreciate it.

I just didn't know how easy it was going to be to get that degree. I come back here as President of the United States and I get the first honorary degree in this university, and that certainly is appreciated by me.

You know, when I come to Jackson County I can't realize that I am the President of the United States. I feel like I am just one of your fellow citizens.

I see the same faces and I try to talk to the same people, but, you know, there is one thing that I found it impossible to do and that is to shake hands with and talk to five hundred thousand people in three days. I just can't do it, much to my regret. Now, I wish I could shake hands with everybody here tonight and listen to his tale of woe, if he has one, as I used to do, but that is impossible. I just can't do it.

I want you to consider that because I have come here and have seen all of you face to face that I have really shaken hands with every one of you, and you can go home and say that you have done it, if you will just give me that. You want me to be physically able to carry out this tremendous task which has evolved upon me. I must be physically able to do that, and I can't possibly see everybody and talk to everybody in Jackson County, and then go back to Washington and convince the Senate that they ought to ratify this. I know the Senate because I worked in the Senate for about ten years.

Again I want to thank you. I can't thank you enough. I don't dare to stop and think about it because I would just stand up here and shed tears and that is not what you want me to do. I do appreciate it more than I can tell you.

Thank you very much.

Talk at Law School

KANSAS CITY, June 28 (AP).—The complete text of President Truman's talk today at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the University of Kansas City School of Law follows:

Mr. Mayor, Mr. President, the Alumni of the Kansas City School of Law, and the student body of this great university:

It is a great pleasure for me to be here today, and I am sincerely happy that you didn't get the program started before we got here, because I never in the world would have been able to find out just what kind of a fellow I am. If I were just half as much a man as the able and distinguished Mayor of Kansas City, and the distinguished Federal judge paint me, I would have no fear of being able to do this tremendous job which lies before me. I do appreciate this privilege very much.

Mayor Gage was talking about the marks that I got in the School of Law. I don't remember whether I got any or not, but whatever marks Mayor Gage gave me at that time. I doubt very much whether they were as well deserved as the amount he gave me in grades.

You know, when I was going to this Kansas City School of Law, I was County Judge of Jackson County from the Eastern District, and at that time there had been a sort of an upset in the political complexion of Jackson County among the Democrats themselves, as they do frequently here. It was my duty to figure out necessities for employment in eastern Jackson County, and when I would go to the Kansas City School of Law to listen to a lecture, some good deserving Democrat from down in Washington Township, or over in Van Buren Township, would be sitting beside me informing me of just the job he was fitted to fill. I wanted to read the cases in the law library of the Court of Appeals in the old court house, and I never did start through that Court of Appeals library that I wasn't stopped at the stairs, or at the door, or when I got inside, by somebody who thought his services would benefit and be of much good to Jackson County. So I didn't get to finish the job that I started.

It is a happy occasion for me to get the honor I am to get today, without having had to do all the work. I am overwhelmed at the treatment I have received at home here. As I said here yesterday, I can't for the life of me understand what there is about me now that causes people when I go down the street to say, "There he goes! There he goes! That's the guy!" I appreciate it. It swells me up like a "pizened pup," but I can't see where I deserve it.

I don't think any one ever had a more cordial treatment by his people at home than I have had yesterday and today. I can't tell you how much I appreciate it.

Last night at that meeting in Independence, I think I could have called at least five thousand of that ten thousand people by their first names, and I could call the rest of them Mr. Something-or-Other. I was overwhelmed with what happened. I am highly appreciative of this privilege you have given me today. I know nearly everybody down here in front of me. I think I could call most of you by your first names, and have done it in the past. I just want to continue to do that. I can't be the President of the United States in Jackson County. I am still the county judge from Jackson County. I want you to treat me just like that.

And to tell you the honest truth, I am not having half as much trouble making decisions as President of the United States as I had when I was presiding judge of the county court. At that time, I had to get the agreement of at least one judge. Now, I don't have to get anybody's agreement but Harry Truman's, and sometimes I am afraid that agreement comes too quickly. Let's hope it doesn't.

I want to thank you again for this privilege. I can't tell you how much I appreciate it. You are very kind to me. I hope I shall always deserve it.

Thank you very much.

MacLeish Sees Peace Hinging On Free News

Explains How Charter Can Promote an Unrestricted Exchange of Information

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (AP).—Assistant Secretary of State Archibald MacLeish said today that "without freedom of exchange of information between the peoples of the world, the mutual understanding upon which the hope of peace depends will not be realized."

Mr. MacLeish responded to a request from The Associated Press for an official explanation as to how it is expected that world freedom of information—with all national barriers down on the flow of news among nations—will be promoted under the United Nations Charter.

While thus warning of the necessity, in his belief, of positive steps to expand the area of the world in which there is unrestricted flow of information, Mr. MacLeish emphasized that the Charter "is a constitution and not an operating document"—hence does not "spell out in detail" the procedure and machinery to be involved.

Mr. MacLeish said the Charter "states a broad objective" and sets up "social instruments by which that objective is to be attained," and he explained:

"The Charter provides for an Economic and Social Council which is to promote respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"The Council, moreover, is directed by the Charter to establish a commission for the promotion of human rights. The Economic and Social Council has the right to delegate to this commission its power to conduct studies, to make reports, to obtain reports from member nations, to call international conferences, to prepare draft conventions.

"Presumably the commission would employ all these tools and weapons in its attempt to promote freedom of exchange of information.

"It would, that is to say, study the flow of information in the world and report upon obstacles it found to exist. On its recommendation, the Economic and Social Council could call international conferences if it felt conferences were necessary, and conventions for submission to the member states could be drafted to promote the ends in view. . .

"The make-up of the commission is not prescribed by the charter. Presumably it would be small. And in all likelihood its members would be persons associated with the struggle, in their several countries, for human dignity and the realization of the liberties of man."

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19 Wounded Troops Killed As Jap Bomb Hits Transport

OAKLAND, Calif., June 28 (A. P.).—The bomb-battered Navy evacuation transport U. S. S. Pinkney, aboard which 100 wounded veterans of Okinawa helplessly underwent a blazing enemy assault, was being readied here today for a return to action.

Thirty-six men, including 19 wounded, perished when a Japanese torpedo bomber sneaked through the fleet's guards and dropped a 1000-pound bomb on the Pinkney's boat deck.

RADIO OPERATOR TRAPPED

As damage parties struggled to contain flames that broke out all over the vessel, and hospital corpsmen strove to evacuate the surviving patients, the ship's doctors, by lantern light, successfully completed an appendectomy which was under way when the bomb struck.

The door of the radio shack jammed in the blast and trapped the operator, the Navy related. One crew member threw buckets of water through a porthole onto the tortured man while others battered a hole through the door with crowbars, periodically sloshing the heated irons to keep them cool enough to hold.

The Pinkney, commanded by Commander Arnold A. Downing, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was knocked unconscious by the first blast, was under control and its wounded evacuated in 90 minutes, and was able to head for this port eight days later.

Among 19 men given spot promotions for heroism, by order of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, were Pharmacist's Mates D. K. Landers, Boise, Ida., and A. W. Lang, Camden, N. J., both advanced to chief pharmacist's mate.

Japanese Balloon Taken Intact by Sheriff in West

Officer Tugs for 55 Minutes, Then Ties It to a Bush

SALT LAKE CITY, June 28 (AP).—Authorities obtained intact one of the balloons Japan has been sending over North America—thanks to the tenacity of a western sheriff.

The Salt Lake "Desert News" told the story, omitting for security reasons the name of the officer, location of the county in which he was sheriff and date of the incident. The paper said his story was passed by the Office of Censorship.

Informed that a balloon had lodged against a hillside, the sheriff drove to the spot, "The News" said, justh as the big bag started to ascend.

The officer started after it in his car, which mired in a mudhole, then continued the case on foot.

"I ran for more than two miles, up and down hills, before I finally grabbed hold of it when it was forced to the ground by a down draft in a deep ravine," the sheriff said.

But the balloon started to rise again.

"I fought that darned thing for fifty-five minutes," the officer related, "before it dropped to the ground and I succeeded in tying it to a choke cherry bush."

Mitscher Says Foe Hits In 2% of Suicide Raids

Discloses Planes Blasted His Flag Off 2 Warships

CORONADO, Calif., June 28 (AP).—Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, despite the fact that Kamikaze airmen blasted his flag off two warships—one of which was

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disclosed yesterday by the Navy to have been the carrier Bunker Hill—declared at a press conference today that suicide attacks are not more than 2 per cent effective.

"They must hit sometimes. They don't worry us very much. They're nothing but dive bombers, and the problem will be met sooner or later," the former leader of Task Force 58 said.

Although he declined to identify the warship to which he transferred his flag after the Bunker Hill was crippled by Kamikaze planes, Admiral Mitscher disclosed that the second ship was hit only three days after he left the Bunker Hill, while the flagship was leading a rid on Kyushu, Japan.

He transferred his flag to a third warship, where he remained until returning to this country early this month. He said the attacking Japanese raider was hit by defense fire nd was "on its back, out of control," but struck the ship.

Grinning at the grim joke, he remarked bluntly: "they always get the admiral's quarters—and admiral's pantry!"

He discounted reports that the Japanese were employing inferior planes and inedequately-trained pilots in the suicide attacks. "They're experienced pilots and while they used their oldest training and sea planes against the smaller craft, they sent their No. 1 best equipment against us."

Marshall Visits Army Hospital

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 28 (AP).—General of the Army George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, made a surprise visit to the wounded men in Barnes General Hospital here last night. The general, who served at Vancouver Barracks from 1936 to 1938, walked through all the wards and chatted with the men. He flew to this area unannounced late yesterday and left last night for Camp Grant, Ill.

PRINCESS JULIANA TO ARRIVE TODAY

NEW YORK, June 28—(AP) The liner Queen Elizabeth, with Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and nearly 15,000 other passengers, including 13,658 United States troops, will dock here about 1:30 p. m. (EWT) tomorrow.

Most of the Army troops are members of Eighth Air force ground crews and hospital units. Also aboard are 1,202 Navy personnel, 442 Army nurses, and seven civilians, including Senators Richard Russell (D-Ga.) and Burnet R. Maybank (D-S.C.).

Another ship, the S. S. Marine Raven, with 3,002 troops of the 387th regiment of the 97th Infantry division, is scheduled to anchor off Piermont, N. Y., tomorrow morning.

Czechs Say Nazis Slew 1000 Captives

NEW YORK, June 28 (A. P.).—The Prague radio said today the bodies of more than 1000 Allied prisoners of war, who had been shot or starved by the Germans, had been found in western Bohemia.

The broadcast, which was recorded by N.B.C., said the two SS men responsible are in Czech hands.

LARGEST TROOPSHIP IS DUE HERE TODAY

Queen Elizabeth, With 15,000 Troops Aboard, Arriving on Her First Official Visit

The 85,000-ton troopship Queen Elizabeth—th largest ocean line in the world, but one that has never been in the passenger trade—will arrive in New York Harbor today on her first official visit.

Many times in the past, since she made her first voyage across the submarine-infested Atlantic in March, 1940, the big two-stacker has been seen by thousands of Americans in the harbor and the Hudson River, but these visits were secret, and when she comes up the bay today carrying about 15,000 American fighting men it will be, officially, the first time.

Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, who recently visited her liberated people in Holland, is one of the few civilian passengers crammed in among the American soldiers and Navy men. She is coming here en route to Canada to visit her three children.

Others include Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina and Representative Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina.

Will Dock About 1:30 P. M.

The big liner is scheduled to reach the Upper Bay between 11:30 and noon, and will dock at Pier 90 about 1:30 P. M., according to an announcement of the Army's New York Port of Embarkation, which will handle the landing of troops during the afternoon and night.

Among the troops are 13,658 men of the Eighth Army Air Force and general hospital units. A Navy contingent of 1,200 men and 442 Army nurses complete the military passenger list.

Harbor officials thought the Queen might be slightly delayed, although not as far behind schedule as two smaller ships which were to have arrived last night. These encountered the last of the hurricane which swept northward off the Atlantic Coast several days ago, and were held back until this morning.

They were the Marine Raven, carrying 3,002 men of the 387th Regiment and the Ninety-seventh Infantry Division, and the Darien, with only a few passengers, including one military passenger, Col. Edward H. Lastayo, a transportation officer who served in Italy and later played a major role in setting up the Army's great redeployment program.

Some Going to Camp Shanks

The Darien will dock this morning at Pier 39, North River, and the Marine Raven, a regular troop transport, will go up the river to anchor off Piermont, N. Y., where the men will be transferred to Camp Shanks by harbor craft and trucks.

One transport arrived yesterday, the converted Liberty ship Jonathan Elmer, with 390 troops representing advance groups of the Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-first and 106th Infantry Divisions, the Eighth Air Force, and the Fourth and 101st Armored Divisions.

A fighting craft in her own right, the Elmer wears three Nazi swastikas and the silhouette of a German ME109 on each side of the stack, for the three German aircraft that she shot down during the Salerno invasion.

Capt. Harry R. Currier, master of the vessel, who admitted that his crew called the ship the "Rust Bucket," said he thought the three planes represented a record for merchant vessels.

One passenger was Sgt. W. A. Moorman, 29 years old, of Joliet, Ill., a platoon sergeant of the Sixty-sixth. He was aboard the Belgian transport Leopoldville when she was torpedoed last Christmas Eve seven miles off Cherbourg, with 2,200 men. Seven hundred were listed as killed or missing.

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FIRST LEAD POLISH

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE WARSAW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT PREMIER EDUARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI HAD PRESENTED THE SLATE OF A RECONSTITUTED POLISH GOVERNMENT WITH STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, FORMERLY HEAD OF THE LONDON EXILED REGIME, AS DEPUTY PREMIER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

THE LIST WAS PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BIERUT. OSUBKA-MORAWSKI RETAINED THE POST OF PREMIER.

MEANWHILE, A STRONG POSSIBILITY DEVELOPED THAT POLAND'S FOREIGN ASSETS WOULD BE FROZEN TEMPORARILY WHILE GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES PREPARED TO WITHDRAW RECOGNITION FROM THE LONDON REGIME AND TRANSFER IT TO WARSAW.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT AS REPORTED BY THE WARSAW RADIO WERE:

MARSHAL MICHAL ROLA-ZYMIERSKI, NATIONAL DEFENSE.
WINCENTY RYMOWSKI, FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
DR.WLADYSLAW KIERNIK, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.
STANISLAW RADKIEWICZ, PUBLIC SECURITY.
KONSTANTY DARYWOWSKI, TREASURY
HILARY MINC, INDUSTRY.
JAN RABANOWSKI, COMMUNICATIONS.
MIECZYSLAW TRUGUT, POSTS AND TELEGRAPH.
DR.STEPHAN JEDRYCHOWSKI, SHIPPING AND FOREIGN TRADE.
DR.FRANCISZEK LITWIN, HEALTH.
STANISLAW TKCZYK, FORESTS.
CZESLAW WICEK, EDUCATION.
WLADYSLAW KOWALSKI, CULTURE AND ARTS.
HENRYK SWIATKOWSKI, JUSTICE.
PROF.MICHAL KACZOROWSKI, NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.
STEFAN MATUSZEWSKI, INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA.
DR.JERZY STACHELSKI, SUPPLY AND TRADE.
A FOREIGN OFFICE XXX ETC SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS.
RQ301PEW

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NIGHT LEAD JOYCE

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-A BRITISH MAGISTRATE TODAY GRANTED FUNDS TO WILLIAM JOYCE TO HIRE TWO ATTORNEYS TO DEFEND HIM ON CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON FOR BROADCASTING NAZI WAR PROPAGANDA.

WITH THE UNITED STATES ASSERTEDLY READY TO GRAB HIM IF HE GAINS ACQUITTAL ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE IS NOT A BRITISH CITIZEN, JOYCE WAS ORDERED TO STAND TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE AT THE JULY SESSION OF THE OLD BAILEY TRIBUNAL.

JOYCE, WHO CLAIMS TO BE A NATURALIZED GERMAN BORN IN BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND THEREFORE EXEMPT FROM ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING, LOOKED HEALTHIER BUT MORE FRIGHTENED THAN EVER AS HE MADE A ONE-MINUTE APPEARANE IN BOW STREET COURT--HIS THIRD HEARING THERE WITHIN 10 DAYS. THE INDICTMENT LISTS HIM AS A BRITISH SUBJECT. TRIAL DATE NOT SET.

PS342PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD SOONG X X X MOSCOW.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW TODAY SAID IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT SOONG WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A LARGE PARTY, REPORTED TO INCLUDE ONE OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S SONS. THE DISPATCH QUOTED CHINESE DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IN MOSCOW AS SAYING IT WAS HOPED SOONG'S VISIT WOULD BRING ABOUT "SOME KIND OF DISCUSSIONS" WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

JP655AEW

30.24-27981

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-BRITAIN'S CABLE AND RADIO TRAFFIC WAS MORE THAN TREBLED BY THE WAR, THE ANNUAL REPORT OF CABLE AND WIRELESS LTD. SHOWED TODAY.

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WORDAGE IN 1944 WAS 705,000,000, COMPARED WITH 231,000,000 IN 1938. THE GOVERNMENT BOOSTED MESSAGES FROM 12,000,000 TO 266,000,000 WORDS, AND THE PRESS FROM 29,000,000 TO 139,000,000.

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LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-E. P. STACKPOOLE, BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION WRITER, ESTIMATED TODAY THAT CANDIDATES IN THE BRITISH NATIONAL ELECTI OF JULY 5 WOULD SPEND ABOUT $4,000,000 DURING THE CAMPAIGN -- AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT $2,400 EACH BY THE 1,675 [redacted] ASPIRANTS.

THE LAW, WHICH LIMITS CANDIDATES' CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES ACCORDIN TO THE NUMBER OF VOTERS IN [redacted] CONSTITUENCY, WOULD PERMIT A TOTAL COST OF SOME $6,000,000.

"THIS MAY BE THE LAST 'GRAND SCALE' ELECTION WE SHALL SEE IN BRITAIN," STACPOOLE WROTE, "BECAUSE BEFORE THE NX NEXT ELECTION A MUCH STRICTER LIMIT ON THE AMOUNT CANDIDATES MAY SPEND WILL PROBABLY BE INTRODUCED IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE MEN AND WOMEN OF MERIT BUT WITH LITTLE MONEY TO COME FORWARD." #

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE [redacted] TRADES UNION CONGRESS URGED BRITAIN TODAY TO SPEED THE RELEASE OF MEN AND WOMEN FROM THE ARMED SERVICES TO PREVENT "SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY."

[redacted]

A COUNCIL STATEMENT SAID THAT WHILE INDUSTRY WAS SERIOUSLY SHORT OF WORKERS, "THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE WASTAGE OF MANPOWER IN THE ARMED FORCES, PARTICULARLY IN THIS COUNTRY."

POST DISPATCH ST. LOUIS, MO.

ATTENTION BEN REESE

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LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-PFC. GEORGE T. GAFNEY, SON OF MR. AND MRS. [redacted] GAFNEY OF ST. LOUIS, WAS KILLED IN A B-24 CRASH JUNE 12 WHILE ENROUTE TO PRESTWICK, SCOTLAND, ON HIS WAY TO THE UNITED STATES, THE U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SEVENTEEN OF TWENTY PASSENGERS AND CREW MEMBERS ABOARD DIED WHEN THE PLANE HIT A MOUNTAINSIDE 40 MILES SOUTH OF AN AIRFIELD NEAR BALLANTRAE, SCOTLAND, AT 11 A.M. #

BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, JUNE 28-(AP)-SEVENTY U.S. ARMY GOLFERS--55 ENLISTED MEN AND 15 OFFICERS--COMPETED TODAY FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE RIGHT TO ENTER THE EUROPEAN THEATER FINALS AT BRUSSELS NEXT MONTH.

THEY ARE SURVIVORS OF A REGIONAL FIELD OF 220 COMPETITORS IN INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENTS SPONSORED BY THE ARMY SPECIAL SERVICES BRANCH THIS SEASIDE RESORT CITY HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY TAKEN OVER AS A PLAYGROUND FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

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MEDALIST HONORS WERE WON YESTERDAY BY SGT. RALPH SCHNEIDER OF CLEVELAND, WHO TOURED THE HILLY QUEENSPARK COURSE IN PAR 75. CLOSE ON HIS HEELS WERE PVTS. CHARLIE WIPPERMAN OF HARRISBURG, PA., WITH 76, AND CAPT. AJES R. ERWIN OF TAMPA, FLA., WITH 77. THE ONLY OTHER MAN TO BREAK 80 WAS SGT. JOE FIORI OF NEW YORK CITY, WHO HAD A 79. IT TOOK 91 OR BETTER TO QUALIFY FOR THE FINALS.

M324AEW

[illegible] ARMY GOLF

BY HENRY B. [illegible]

BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, JUNE 28-(AP)-PFC CHARLIE WIPPERMAN, LUCKY SOLDIER WHO ONCE WAS AN ASSISTANT TO HENRY PICARD AT THE HARRISBURG, PA., COUNTRY CLUB, PLAYED TWICE AROUND THE TOUGHEST COURSE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND IN SIX (CORRECT) OVER PAR TO WIN THE U.S. ARMY GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP TODAY WITH 156.

HIS CLOSEST RIVAL IN THE TWO-DAY TOURNEY WHICH ATTRACTED 220 STARTERS REPRESENTING ALL THE BRANCHES OF U.S. MILITARY SERVICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WAS ANOTHER FORMER YOUNG MONEY PLAYER, JOE FIORI OF GARRISON, N.Y. FIORI SHOT 160.

TIED FOR THIRD PLACE WITH 36-HOLE SCORES OF 161 WERE S/SGT. RALPH SCHNEIDER OF CLEVELAND, WHO WON THE AMATEUR DIVISION MEDAL; AND CPL. SID RAYMOND OF ROCKAWAY, N.Y., ANOTHER PROFESSIONAL.

SCHNEIDER, WHO ONCE WENT TO THE THIRD ROUND IN THE NATIONAL PUBLIC LINKS COMPETITION, WAS THE TOURNEY MEDALIST YESTERDAY WITH A PAR 75. WIPPERMAN HAD A 76 YESTERDAY.

MUCH OF TODAY'S PLAY WAS THROUGH A DRIZZLING RAIN. SOME OF THE PRE-TOURNEY FAVORITES, INCLUDING CPL. MICHAEL DIETZ OF DETROIT, WITHDREW AFTER SEEING THEIR SCORES SKYROCKET. THE FAIRWAYS OF THE QUEENS PARK COURSE ARE LINED WITH HEATHER WHICH DIETZ SAID WAS "LIKE TRYING TO CHOP YOUR WAY THROUGH A DOORMAOVO

CAPLT. WILLIAM STEMBLER OF MIAMI, FLA., BETTERED HIS QUALIFYING ROUND SCORE OF 82 BY TWO STROKES TO GRAB FOURTH PLACE WITH 162.

MAJ. LOUIS A.BASTONCHURY OF LOS ANGELES, FORMER CAPTAIN OF THE SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY TEAM AND WHO NEEDED 80 STROKES YESTERDAY, WENT AROUND IN 83 TODAY FOR A FIFTH PLACE TIE WITH SGT. SAM MOSKOWITZ, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

THE DAY'S BIGGEST BLOW-UP WAS TURNED IN BY CAPT. JAMES R. ERWIN OF TAMPA, FLA., WHO QUALIFIED WITH A 77 BUT TOOK A LUSTY 90 TODAY.

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THE 10 LOW SCORERS WILL REPRESENT THE UNITED KINGDOM BASE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER CHAMPIONSHIPS AT BRUSSELS NEXT MONTH. THE WINNERS WER PRESENTED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, DONATED BY THE RED CROSS, AT A BANQUET TONIGHT AT WHICH LT. COL. HAROLD HOFFMAN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, WAS THE MAIN SPEAKER.

OTHERS WHO SCORED LESS THAN 175 ARE:

PVT. ROBERT MCKENDRICK, PORTLAND, ORE.	83-85--168
CAPT. ROBERT E.WHITING, DETROIT	86-83--169
CPL. PHILLIP WADE, KANSAS CITY	82-88--170
CPL. ROLAND SCHWARTZ. CHICAGO	84-87--

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SGT. F.W.JOHNSON, PHILADELPHIA 86-85--171

SGT. JOHN T.ANDERSON, OKLAHOMA CITY 88-84--172

CPL. ANDREW E.HERCHIK, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO 90-82--172

PVT. WINDSOR WARDEN, SAN FRANCISCO 86-87--173

CAPT. FRANK HOWARD, CHICAGO 89-86--175

SGT. JACK BARNETT, EASTLAND, TEXAS 87-88--175.

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GH620PEW

GLASGOW--FIRST NIGHT LEAD BRITISH ELECTION X X X MR.CHURCHILL."

THE PRIME MINISTER ENDED A FOUR-DAY ELECTION TOUR IN EDINBURGH TONIGHT WITH A SPEECH IN WHICH HE DECLARED BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES STAND AS "HEAVILY ARMED GUARDIANS" READY TO ASSURE THAT FUTURE AGGRESSION WILL BE STOPPED "IN THE EARLY STAGES WHEN IT IS EASY TO NIP A POISONOUS PLANT IN THE BUD."

RW63SPEW

CANTERBURY, ENGLAND, JUNE 28-(AP)-CRAFTSMEN BEGAN TODAY THE TASK OF REPLACING CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL'S ANCIENT STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, REMOVED FOR SAFETY DURING THE WAR. THE WORK OF FITTING THE GLASS INTO THE BOARDED UP WINDOWS IS EXPECTED TO TAKE FIVE TO SIX YEARS.

RW83PEW

PARIS, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE 28TH AND 30TH (OLD HICKORY) INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE DESIGNATED TODAY AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TO LEAVE GERMANY NEXT MONTH FOR REDEPLOYMENT TO THE PACIFIC.

THE 13TH (BLACK CAT) ARMORED DIVISION ARRIVED TODAY AT CAMP ATLANTA IN THE REDEPLOYMENT ASSEMBLY AREA ON ITS TREK FROM THE REICH TOWARD JAPAN. IT IS THE FIRST ARMORED DIVISION FROM EUROPE CALLED FOR FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC. THE 13TH WENT INTO ACTION IN THE SAAR SECTOR IN MARCH, BUT ITS PRESENCE WAS NOT ANNOUNCED UNTIL FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR.

THE 28TH WAS ORDERED TO REACH CAMP PITTSBURGH IN THE REDEPLOYMENT AREA BY JULY 7. THE 30TH WAS DIRECTED TO CAMP OKLAHOMA CITY BY JULY 10.

THE RE-DEPLOYMENT STATUS OF OTHER DIVISIONS:

95TH-ADVANCE PARTY IS HOME AND THE REST IS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

104TH--ADVANCE PARTY IS HOME, THE REST ARE LOADING IN LE HAVRE.

8TH--SCHEDULED TO FINISH LOADING AT LE HAVRE JULY 2.

87TH--ADVANCE PARTY SAILED, REST TO BEGIN LOADING AT LE HAVRE JULY 4.

4TH--ADVANCE PARTY SAILED, REST SCHEDULED TO START LOADING JULY 2.

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2ND-PROCESSING AT CAMP NORFOLK FOR SHIPMENT IN JULY.

5TH-PROCESSING AT CAMP ST. LOUIS FOR SHIPMENT IN JULY.

44TH--SCHEDULED TO LEAVE ASSEMBLY AREA FOR LE HAVRE STAGING AREA TODAY.

GH15IPEW

PARIS, JUNE 28(AP)- A FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN TODAY TERMED REPORTS PUBLISHED HERE OF A BREAK IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SYRIA AS "INEXACT" BUT SAID THE FRENCH DELEGATE IN SYRIA "MAY HAVE WITHDRAWN TO BEYROUTH IN FACE OF HOSTILE FORCES."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT ALTHOUGH [illegible] HE HAD NO "PRECISE INFORMATION" ON WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN SYRIA BOTH THE SYRIAN AND LEBANON DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN PARIS WERE FUNCTIONING FREELY.

THE SPOKESMAN, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM

KNE SAN FRANCISCO, [redacted] SAID THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO APPROVE FRANCE'S REQUEST FOR AN IMPARTIAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE SYRIAN DISPUTE PENDING RATIFICATION OF THE [redacted] CHARTER BY MEMBER NATIONS.

-REVISED 1730-3RD-LA4GSPES

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN SCIENTISTS

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BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, JUNE 28-(AP)-GERMAN SCIENTISTS WHO NOW ARE TURNING OVER THEIR TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE TO THE ALLIES HAVE DECLARED THEIR BELIEF THAT ROCKETS WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE TO TEN YEARS WILL SPEED A TON OF MAIL ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN 40 MINUTES AND WITHIN 15 TO 25 YEARS WILL MAKE REGULAR PASSENGER RUNS BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

THIS AND OTHER SEEMINGLY FANTASTIC DATA WERE DISCLOSED IN A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY BY LT.COL.JOHN A.KECK OF GREENSBURG, PA., CHIEF OF THE ENEMY EQUIPMENT INTELLIGENCE SECTION OF THE U.S. ARMY ORDNANCE DIVISION IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

KECK SAID MANY OF THE APPROXIMATELY 1,200 GERMAN SCIENTISTS NOW IN THE TECHNICAL CUSTODY OF THE ALLIED ARMIES AFTER HELPING CREATE GERMANY'S SECRET WEAPONS BELIEVE THAT WITHIN 50 TO 100 YEARS A MAN WILL BE ABLE TO CONQUER GRAVITY AND HARNESS THE RAYS OF THE SUN. HE ADDED HIS OWN COMMENT THAT THE FIRST NATION TO ACHIEVE THIS WILL RULE THE WORLD.

TO SKEPTICAL CORRESPONDENTS WHO LISTENED WITH FREQUENTLY RAISED EYEBROWS DURING HIS TALK OF MORE THAN AN HOUR AND A HALF KECK SAID THESE SCIENTISTS WERE THE SAME MEN WHO DEVELOPED GERMANY'S V-1 AND V-2 FLYING BOMBS AND MANY OTHER "SCREWBALL" WEAPONS WHICH HE TOOK OFF THE SECRET LIST FOR THE FIRST TIME.

SUCH WEAPONS, HE SAID, INCLUDED A 200-TON TANK, GUNS WITH 400-FOOT BARRELS WHICH HAD BEEN FOUND TRAINED ON LONDON, ROCKETS THAT COULD BE LAUNCHED FROM SUBMERGED SUBMARINES AND A RIFLE WITH A CURVED BARREL FOR SHOOTING AROUND CORNERS.

KECK SAID MOST OF THESE SCIENTISTS HAVE EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES OR BRITAIN AND CARRY ON THERE, KNOWING THEY WILL NEVER BE ABLE TO CONTINUE THEIR WORK IN GERMANY.

KECK TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT WHILE THE STANDARD EQUIPMENT OF THE GERMAN ARMY WAS "GOOD TO EXCELLENT," THE GERMANS CONCENTRATED TOO MUCH ATTENTION ON "SCREWBALL WEAPONS" AT THE EXPENSE OF PROVED EQUIPMENT AND THAT THIS WAS A BIG FACTOR IN GERMANY'S DEFEAT.

KECK SAID HE AND BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS LEARNED THAT HITLER HAD ORDERED HIS HIGHEST OFFICERS TO SEE THAT ALL GERMAN ARTILLERY WAS CONVERTED TO ROCKET ARTILLERY BY OCTOBER, 1944.

HE DISCLOSED THAT ALLIED SECRET OPERATIVES KNEW PRACTICALLY THE DAILY ROUTINE AT GERMANY'S NO. 1 ROCKET EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT PEENEMUNDE, AND THAT WAS HOW ALLIED BOMBERS KILLED SOME 2,500 SCIENTISTS BY ATTACKING PEENEMUNDE WHEN OPERATIONS WERE AT A PEAK. HE SAID THE GERMANS STARTED ROCKET DEVELOPMENT IN 1932.

KECK SAID THAT AT THE END OF THE WAR THE NAZI PROGRAM CALLED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A ROCKET WITH A RANGE UP TO 1,800 MILES AND DUE TO BE READY IN ANOTHER SIX MONTHS. THIS, THE SCIENTISTS BELIEVED, COULD BE IMPROVED WITHIN FIVE TO TEN YEARS TO SPEED A TON OF MAIL FROM PARIS TO NEW YORK IN 40 MINUTES.

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KECK ASSERTED THESE SAME SCIENTISTS BELIEVE THAT WITHIN 50 TO 100 YEARS ACCESS COULD BE GAINED TO A REGION 5,100 MILES ABOVE EARTH WHERE THEY BELIEVE THAT GRAVITY IS NEUTRAL.

HE QUOTED THE GERMANS AS SAYING THAT "ONCE THIS IS ACHIEVED, SPACE STATIONS CAN BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE USE OF ASTRONOMERS, OBSERVERS AND OTHER SCIENTISTS. THEN OTHERS COULD BE BUILT LEADING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A LARGE REFLECTOR FOR FOCUSING THE SUN'S

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RAYS ONTO THE EARTH FOR POWER GENERATING PURPOSES."

KECK SAID ONE GERMAN SCIENTIST CALCULATED THAT THE SUN'S RAYS COULD BE DIRECTED TO A RECEIVING STATION ON THE GROUND WHERE HEAT ENERGY WOULD BE CONVERTED INTO ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

BUT THIS DEVELOPMENT--CALLED OBJECTIVE NUMBER TWO--ALSO LEADS TO A THIRD OBJECTIVE WHICH GERMAN SCIENTISTS SAID WOULD BE A "TERRIBLE THING." THEY POINTED OUT THAT BY FOCUSING THE REFLECTOR AT WILL, WITH THE AID OF RADIO CONTROL, THE SUN'S RAYS COULD BE USED TO KILL HUMAN BEINGS INSTANTLY AND TURN GREAT BODIES OF WATER INTO STEAM, KINDLE FORESTS AND WIPE OUT CITIES.

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KECK SAID ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS THE ORDNANCE INTELLIGENCE DISCOVERED AFTER THE NORMANDY LANDINGS WAS AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF 15-CENTIMETER GUNS (ABOUT 5.9 INCHES) EMBEDDED IN THE CHANNEL CLIFFS AND ALL "ZEROED IN" ON LONDON.

HE DESCRIBED THESE FANTASTIC DEVICES AS HAVING A BARREL 400 FEET LONG WITH BOOSTER CHAMBERS EVERY 12 FEET. PROJECTILES WITH AN 82-MILE RANGE WERE STARTED OFF WITH A ROCKET PROPELLENT AND BOOSTED BY ELECTRICAL DETONATION AND COULD BE FIRED AT FIVE SECOND INTERVALS.

IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THE GERMANS EVER FIRED THIS WEAPON, BUT IF SO, THEY NEVER HIT LONDON.

AT TOPLITZ SEE, A LAKE IN THE AUSTRIAN ALPS, GERMAN SCIENTISTS WERE PERFECTING POWERFUL ROCKETS TO BE LAUNCHED FROM U-BOATS UNDER WATER AGAINST AIRCRAFT OR COASTAL CITIES. THEY WERE SEIZED BY COUNTE INTELLIGENCE MEN OF THE AMERICAN 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION. THE GERMANS EXPECTED TO HAVE THESE WEAPONS IN OPERATION BY NEXT JANUARY.

AND, KECK SAID, THAT WASN'T ALL, BUT HE DECLINED TO GO FURTHER INTO WEAPONS WHICH MUST REMAIN SECRET BECAUSE OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

EJ516PEW

PARIS, JUNE 28(AP)- THE FRENCH COMMUNIST CONVENTION SENT A MESSAGE TO GENERALISSIMO STALIN TODAY DECLARING THAT FRENCH-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE WAS AN "ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF PEACE AND SECURITY."

"OUR PEOPLE WILL NEVER FORGET THE EXCEPTIONAL ROLE YOU HAVE PLAYED AS HEAD OF THE RED ARMY AND RUSSIAN PEOPLE IN WIPING OUT THE FASCISM OF HITLER AND IN CONSEQUENCE IN THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE," THE MESSAGE SAID.

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PARIS, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HAS ESTABLISHED FORWARD HEADQUARTERS AT WIESBADEN, GERMANY, COMMISSIONER FREDERICK A. CARROLL DISCLOSED TODAY.

FRANK DEGANAHL, 1908 FIDELITY PHILADELPHIA TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, HAS BEEN NAMED DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR AMERICAN-OCCUPIED GERMANY EXCEPTING BERLIN.

WORKING WITH HIM AS DEPARTMENT HEADS ARE WILLIAM T.MUSE, 2320 D GROE AVE., RICHMOND, VA., FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT; LOUIS HACKEMANN, 31 SO. 18 ST., ALLENTOWN, PA., AND WALTER HEIDEMANN, 5814 WEST OHIO ST., CHICAGO, CLUB DEPARTMENT; VIRGINIA WILSON COOK, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, AND BEATRICE BOGERT, 11 NASSAU BLVD., GARDEN CITY, N.Y., CLUBMOBILE; JANE ELLEN BALL, 1404 WAREMAN AVE., BROOKLINE, PITTSBURGH, PA., ENTERTAINMENT; GEORGE SCHAUMBERG, 928 SIXTH ST., BISMARCK, N.D., ATHLETICS; KAY JOHNSON, 161 HIGH ST., WADSWORTH, OHIO, HOSPITAL; RICHARD D.COLLINS, PEBBLE BEACH, CALIF., PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT; RUTH YOUNG (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE), PERSONNEL; REBECCA FONG, 1311 NO.CLEVELAND AVE., ST.PAUL, MINN., ILL HEALTH; VITO F.

LUCENO, 521 STANDLEY AVE., MAMARONECK, N.Y., ACCOUNTING; M.LEE DAYTON, 2508 NORTHEAST FLANDER ST., PORTLAND, ORE., CIVILIAN WAR RELIEF; JOHN F.O'REGAN, CINCINNATI, O., PUBLIC RELATIONS.

WR BE 0113AEW

PARIS, JUNE 28-(AP)- A "RAINBOW CORNER" SIMILAR TO THOSE IN LONDON AND PARIS WILL BE ESTABLISHED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN VIENNA FOR U.S. TROOPS WHO WILL OCCUPY THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL, COMMISSIONER FREDERICK A. CARROLL ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE ESTIMATED THAT 15,000 TO 20,000 U.S. SOLDIERS WOULD BE STATIONED IN VIENNA AND SAID THE RAINBOW CORNER WOULD BE A LARGE RECREATIONAL CENTER WITHOUT MESS OR DORMITORY FACILITIES. THE RED CROSS ALSO WILL OPERATE A MOTION PICTURE THEATER, OFFICERS' CLUB AN A CLUB FOR FEMININE PERSONNEL IN VIENNA, CARROLL SAID. ALSO PLANNED IS A RED CROSS CENTER AND SNACK BAR AT THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND AIRFIELD OUTSIDE VIENNA, FOR THE BENEFIT OF AIR TRAVELERS.

WR BE 0110AAPR 0600

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PARIS, JUNE 28-(AP)-A BRITISH EMBASSY ATTACHE SAID TODAY THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR WERE COMING TO FRANCE, WHERE THEY OWN THREE RESIDENCES. THERE WAS A REPORT HERE THEY WOULD ARRIVE IN TWO OR THREE DAYS.

SPOKESMEN FOR THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EMBASSIES SAID THEY KNEW OF NO PLANS FOR A RECEPTION FOR THE ROYAL COUPLE. THEIR PARIS APARTMENT IS BEING RENOVATED. THEY ALSO OWN A HOUSE IN VERSAILLES AND A VILLA ON THE RIVIERA. +

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A108
PARIS, JUNE 28-(AP)-LT.-GEN.EUGENE BRIDOUX, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR IN THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, WAS ARRESTED TODAY AND SENT TO FRESNES PRISON AFTER A PRELIMINARY HIGH COURT INTERROGATION.
RW930PEW

A108
PARIS, JUNE 28-(AP)-JACQUES DUCLOS, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE FRENCH COMMUNISTS, TOLD THE TENTH NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS TODAY THAT HE HAD PROPOSED TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY A PLAN TO BRING THEIR TWO PROGRAMS CLOSER TOGETHER.
INCLUDED WAS A SUGGESTION FOR COMMON CANDIDATES IN THE COMING NATIONAL ELECTIONS. DUCLOS SAID IT WAS "RIDICULOUS" TO HAVE TWO "WORKERS PARTIES" IN THE POLITICAL FIELD AT THE SAME TIME.
RW933PEW

RABAT, FRENCH MOROCCO, JUNE 28-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. PIERRE CARRETIER, FRENCH AIRFORCE COMMANDER FOR THE FRENCH MOROCCO, WHO DIED YESTERDAY, WAS BURIED TODAY WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS. #

A108
COPENHAGEN, JUNE 28-(AP)-HELMER ROSTING, FORMER LEAGUE OF NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER IN DANZIG AND DIRECTOR OF THE DANISH RED CROSS, WAS FOUND DEAD TODAY IN HIS HOME, A BULLET WOUND IN HIS HEAD AND A PISTOL AT HIS SIDE.
ROSTING, 51, HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY FREEDOM FIGHTERS AFTER THE LIBERATION OF DENMARK ON CHARGES OF "UNNATIONAL BEHAVIOUR" DURING THE OCCUPATION. HE LATER WAS RELEASED AND SUFFERED A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.
DN1044PEW

MILAN, JUNE 28-(AP)— U.S. INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS LAST NIGHT CAPTURED CARL GOEDEL, 53-YEAR-OLD GERMAN WHOM THEY SAID WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROGRAMS OF "AXIS SALLY" AND WAS THE BRAINS OF THE

GERMAN PROPAGANDA SECTION IN ITALY.

[redacted]

EARLY THIS MONTH, ALLIED AUTHORITIES TOOK INTO CUSTODY

RITA ZUCCA, WHOM ALLIED SOLDIERS HAD DUBBED "AXIS SALLY" FOR HER BROADCAS

FROM ITALY DURING THE WAR.

GOEDEL WAS FOUND IN A HOTEL ROOMING HOUSE AT TIARNO, A SMALL

ITALIAN MOUNTAIN TOWN NORTHEAST OF BRESCIA, ALONGWITH WERNER GRAFF AND

A FRIEND, COUNTESS MARIA BIANCHI, THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID.

THEY SAID GOEDEL WAS BORN IN GERMANY, AND [redacted] AS A

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[redacted]

BABY WAS TAKEN TO PHILADELPHIA WHERE HIS FATHER WAS A DOCTOR AT LANKENAU

GENERAL HOSPITAL. GOEDEL LIVED THERE UNTIL HE WAS 17. THEY ADDED, AND

HAD VISTED THE UNITED STATES SEVERAL TIMES BETWEEN 1928 AND 1938. THE

OFFICERS SAID GOEDEL WAS AXIS SALLY'S SCRIPT WRITER AND CHIEF EDITOR OF

THE AMERICAN-BRITISH SECTION OF THE GERMAN RADIO PROGRAMS IN ITALY.

Captured with goedel was werner graff, who broadcast from florence in the last year

of the war. American officers said graff lived in new york city, at 235 lexington ave.,

from 1937 to 1941.

alb bruttos 1530 207p

3024-21987

ROME--FIRST ADD DARNAND XXX A HOUSE.

A FOURTH CORPS ANNOUNCEMENT IN MILAN SAID THAT DARNAND'S SECRETARY, SUSANNE CHARASSE OF VICHY, WAS ARRESTED AT A RENDEZVOUS DARNAND HAD ARRANGED IN MILAN FOR YESTERDAY.

DARNAND WAS DESCRIBED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT AS ONE OF THE MAIN FRENCH COLLABORATORS. HIS ORGANIZATION WAS DECLARED RESPONSIBLE FOR UNCOVERING FRENCHMEN WHO OPPOSED THE GERMANS. MANY OF HIS VICTIMS WERE TURNED OVER TO THE GERMANS FOR SEVERE PUNISHMENT OR EXECUTION.

THE FOURTH CORPS SAID THREE BRITISH SERGEANTS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARREST, WHICH CAME AFTER THEIR SEARCH IN DRIO PROVINCE FOR REMNANTS OF THE VICHY FRENCH MILITIA.

SGT.ANDRE LABBE WAS IN A GARAGE AT SONDRIO WHEN HE HEARD A MECHANIC UNDER AN AUTOMOBILE WHISTLING A FRENCH SONG. THE MECHANIC WAS A MILITIAMAN AND HIS INFORMATION SENT LABBE AND HIS TWO COMPANIONS ON A SEARCH OF THE EDOLO AREA.

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FEIGNING HUNGER, SGT.WILLIAM HEPBURN GAINED ADMISSION TO THE HOUSE WHERE DARNAND WAS BELIEVED HIDING. UPON ENTERING, HEPBURN TOLD THE OCCUPANTS TO SURRENDER. DARNAND THEN DISCLOSED HIS IDENTITY.

RQ1012AEW

THE FOURTH CORPS SAID THREE BRITISH SERGEANTS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARREST, WHICH CAME AFTER THEIR SEARCH IN DRIO PROVINCE FOR REMNANTS OF THE VICHY FRENCH MILITIA. ROME ADD DARNAND BY EXECUTION.

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RQ1012AEW

ROME--DARNAND, INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAPH X X X ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LOOKING MORE LIKE A DEJECTED SCHOOL TEACHER THAN THE RUTHLESS HEAD OF THE VICHY MILITIA, DARNAND WAS TURNED OVER TO FRENCH SECURITY

OFFICIALS AT MILAN TODAY.

DARNAND ALSO X X X ETC SECOND GRAPH

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VE2PEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, GERMANY, JUNE 28-(AP)-SS GEN.SEPP DIETRICH, WHO CAME FROM THE TRADE UNIONS OF THE OLD WEIMAR REPUBLIC TO BECOME ONE OF THE MOST NOTORIOUS NAZIS, HAS PROVIDED THE UNITED STATES ARMY WITH THE RACIEST CATALOGUE YET COMPILED ON THE LEADERS IN HITLER'S CIRCLE.

DIETRICH, CLOSE FRIEND OF ERNST ROEHM WHO WAS PURGED IN 1934, WAS A GERMAN TANK COMMANDER IN THE BATTLE OF THE ARDENNES BULGE.

THE FOLLOWING BLUNT EXCERPTS WERE TAKEN FROM OFFICIAL INTERROGATION REPORTS GIVING HIS OPINIONS ON MEN AND EVENTS WHICH BROUGHT GERMANY TO ITS POSITION TODAY:

HIMMLER: "THIS GUY TRIED TO IMITATE THE FUEHRER. HIS APPETITE FOR POWER JUST COULD NOT BE SATISFIED. ON TOP OF THIS HE WAS A GREAT HAND AT HOARDING AND SCROUNGING. HE RECEIVED MONEY FROM EVERYWHERE AND EVERYBODY. EVERY SS LEADER STARTING FROM THE RANK OF CORPORAL HAD TO PAY MONTHLY DUES TO THE LEBENSBORN, AN ORGANIZATION TAKING CARE OF THE PREGNANT WIVES AND GIRL FRIENDS OF THE SS MEN. THESE DUES WERE WITHHELD FROM SALARIES. FOR THIS SWINDLE THEY DEDUCTED 120 MARKS FROM MY MONTHLY SALARY OF 1,500 MARKS. I HAD QUITE A NUMBER OF ROWS WITH HIMMLER."

GOERING: "HE WAS A LAZY BASTARD, A CLOWN. HE HELD THE BAG AND COULD DO AS HE PLEASED. I DURELY DON'T WISH HIM ANYTHING GOOD."

ROBERT LEY, LABOR FRONT

COULD DO AS HE PLEASED. I SURELY DON'T WISH HIM ANYTHING GOOD."

ROBERT LEY, LABOR FRONT LEADER: "AN OLD DREAMER BUT A GOOD-NATURED GUY WHO WOULDN'T HARM A FLY. HE HAS DONE A LOT FOR THE WORKING MAN."

THE GENERAL STAFF (FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS): "KEITEL, MODEL, BUEHLE AND JODL AND ALL THE OTHERS HAD NO COMBAT EXPERIENCE. JODL HAD NEVER EVEN LED A COMPANY. WEICHS AND WOEHLER LACKED LIKEWISE IN COURAGE TO SAY SOMETHING. ONE OUGHT TO BEAT UP THE WHOLE BUNCH OF 'EM. ONLY ZEITZLER KNEW WHAT WAS GOING ON. I DID A LOT FOR THIS BOY."

(FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL WAS CHIEF OF THE HIGH COMMAND. HE SIGNED THE GERMAN SURRENDER AT BERLIN. FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON MODEL AT ONE TIME WAS IN COMMAND ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AND WAS LAST REPORTED A SUICIDE. GOL.GEN.GUSTAV JODL WAS THE LAST CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE GERMAN ARMY. HE SIGNED THE GERMAN SURRENDER AT REIMS. COL.GEN.KURT ZEITZLER WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY UNTIL 1944 WHEN HE WAS REMOVED AFTER THE BOMB PLOT AGAINST HITLER. FIELD MARSHAL MAXIMILIAN VON WEICHS WAS COMMANDER IN THE BALKANS AND HAS BEEN CAPTURED. COL.GEN.OTTO WOEHLER HELD OUT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AFTER THE GERMAN SURRENDER.)

HITLER: "KNEW EVEN LESS THAN THE REST. HE ALLOWED HIMSELF TO BE TAKEN FOR A SUCKER BY EVERYONE."

HITLER'S DEATH: "KILLED IN ACTION? IMPOSSIBLE. THIS GUY NEVER LEFT HIS AIRRAID SHELTER."

ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, NO. 2 MAN OF THE GESTAPO: "HE REALLY WAS A DECENT FELLOW WHO HAD TO DO A LOT OF THINGS HE DIDN'T LIKE TO DO. HE HAD MANY A HEATED ARGUMENT WITH HIMMLER."

A133

REINHARD HEYDRICH, ASSASSINATED HANGMAN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA: "HE WAS A GREAT PIG."

ANTI-JEWISH POGROMS: "THAT WAS PURE CHILDISHNESS, MERELY MISCHIEVOUSNESS ON THE PART OF THE HITLER YOUTH WHICH HAD BEEN STIRRED UP BY SCHIRACH." (BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, HITLER YOUTH LEADER)."

THE DEFENSE OF VIENNA (DIETRICH WAS THE DEFENDER OF VIENNA): "OF COURSE I HAD ORDERS TO DEFEND WIENNA TO THE LAST. I COULD NOT GO OVER TO THE ENEMY AS I DID NOT WANT TO LOSE MY HEAD. I THEREFORE DEFENDED THE TOWN. I SENT IN A DIVISION. WELL, THIS DIVISION LET ITSELF BE PUSHED OUT OF THE TOWN AGAIN. I DIDN'T HANG THE TOWN COMMANDER EITHER. THAT'S THE WAY TO DO IT: ONE DOESN'T NEED TO SURRENDER."

(THE RUSSIANS HAD TO FIGHT EIGHT DAYS INSIDE THE CITY AND REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF 130,000 GERMANS IN THE CITY AND ON ITS APPROACHES.)

ABOUT RUSSIA: "A VERY INTELLIGENT PEOPLE, GOOD-NATURED, EASY TO BE LED AND ALSO ADAPTED IN TECHNICAL MATTERS--AND, ON TOP OF THAT, THOSE HUGE MASSES. THEY WERE POORLY LED IN THE BEGINNING BUT THEY LEARNED QUICKLY. THESE PEASANTS HAVE A LOT OF BRAINS AND ARE VERY AMENABLE. MOREOVER, THEIR TANKS WERE BETTER. THEY WERE LESS COMPLICATED AND EASIER TO MANEUVER. OUR TANKS SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY A WATCHMAKER, MUCH TOO COMPLICATED AND SENSITIVE.

"ONCE I HAD A TALK WITH MOLOTOV AND SEVERAL OGPU OFFICERS IN BERLIN. THAT WAS HIGHLY INTERESTING. THEY INVITED ME TO VISIT RUSSIA. TOO BAD THAT I NEVER GOT AROUND TO DO IT. I SPOKE TO MANY RUSSIANS. THEY LIKED IT BETTER UNDER STALIN THAN UNDER THE CZAR. EVEN THE PEOPLE ON THE COLLECTIVES LIVE ALLRIGHT--THEY OWN A PIECE OF LAND, A COW AND THEY LIVE QUITE HAPPILY."

ABOUT HIMSELF: "I COULD HAVE PUT A SLUG THROUGH MY BRAINS IF I HAD WANTED TO BUT I HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY FOR WHICH I HAVE TO MAKE A STAND."

RQ1150AEW

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WITH PARIS GERMAN SCIENTISTS

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 28-(AP)-RAF OFFICERS SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAD NEARLY COMPLETED PREPARATIONS FOR BOMBING NEW YORK FROM A "COLOSSAL AIRFIELD" NEAR OSLO WHEN THE WAR ENDED.

"FORTY GIANT BOMBERS WITH A 7,000-MILE RANGE WERE FOUND ON THIS BASE--THE LARGEST LUFTWAFFE FIELD I HAVE EVER SEEN," ONE SENIOR OFFICER SAID.

"THEY WERE A NEW TYPE BOMBER DEVELOPED BY HEINKEL. THEY NOW ARE BEING DISMANTLED FOR STUDY. GERMAN GROUND CREWS SAID THE PLANES WERE HELD IN READINESS FOR A MISSION TO NEW YORK."

EJ51SPEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

BUDAPEST, JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A TEXAS PANHANDLE OIL MAN IS HELPING THE RUSSIANS GET BACK INTO PRODUCTION BUDAPEST OIL AND GASOLINE PROPERTIES THAT BELONGED TO AMERICANS BEFORE 1940.

MAJ.LAWRENCE HAGY, AN AMARILLO, TEX., PRODUCER, SAID IF HE AND THE RUSSIANS ARE SUCCESSFUL, MIDWESTERN OIL FIELDS IN THE UNITED STATES

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CAN DIVERT MORE OF THEIR PRODUCT TO THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

HAGY AND THE RUSSIANS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN GETTING A NEARLY NORMAL FLOW OF CRUDE FROM THE HUNGARIAN PROPERTIES. THE RUSSIANS ARE CRACKING THE GASOLINE FOR USE IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

IF THE PRESENT SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE LINES ARE MOVED EASTWARD, HAGY EXPECTS THE BUDAPEST FIELD TO PROVIDE A LARGE QUANTITY OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARMIES IN EUROPE. THIS WOULD PERMIT DIVERSION TO THE PACIFIC OF THE PRESENT ATLANTIC SHIPMENTS.

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THIS WRITER AND HOWARD BYRNE OF THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES, THE FIRST AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN BUDAPEST SINCE WORLD WAR TWO, FOUND HAGY WHILE HE WAS DEEPLY ENGROSSED IN THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR THE ARMED FORCES ISSUED BY GENE HOWE, AMARILLO PUBLISHER.

HAGY SAT WITH HIS FEET COCKED ON A DESK IN THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION HERE. WE LATER LEARNED HE WAS UNIVERSALLY ADMIRED BY THE RUSSIANS AND HUNGARIANS FOR HIS GOOD HUMOR AND WIDE KNOWLEDGE OF OIL PRODUCTION.

THE JOVIAL TEXAN CAME HERE IN MAY AND LOCATED ABOUT 40 BREAKS IN THE OIL LINES. THEY HAVE BEEN REPAIRED AND THREE OF THE SEVEN CRACKING PLANTS HERE HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO OPERATION.

AIR BOMBING, HAGY SAID, DID NOT DAMAGE THE PLANTS TOO SEVERELY. WITH RUSSIAN COOPERATION THE REFINERIES WERE QUICKLY PLACED BACK INTO PRODUCTION. THE OUTPUT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS NOW IS ABOUT 1,600 GALLONS DAILY.

AMONG THE PLANTS IN OPERATION IS ONE AT DEBRECEN.

MOST OF THE OIL PROPERTIES IN HUNGARY WERE OWNED BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY WITH REFINERIES OPERATED BY BRITISH, AMERICAN AND HUNGARIAN INTERESTS.

IN 1940 THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT NATIONALIZED THE OIL INDUSTRY AND THE AMERICANS LEFT WITH TOKEN PAYMENTS. THE OIL PLANTS ARE NOW MANNED BY HUNGARIAN EMPLOYES WITH ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF THE OLD ENGINEERING STAFFS BACK AT WORK. THE HUNGARIAN OIL FIELD TRADE UNIONS WERE ONCE STRONG BUT THERE IS NO INDICATION HOW PROMINENTLY TRADE UNION PRACTICES WILL FIGURE IN THE FUTURE OPERATIONS.

DR.SIMON PAPP, A GEOLOGIST WHO FOUND OIL DEPOSITS AND THEN BECAME HEAD OF THE HUNGARIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY UNDER THE GOVERNMENT TRUST MAY COME BACK UNDER THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT TO DIRECT THE OPERATIONS. IT APPEARED THAT PAPP WOULD BE CERTIFIED BY A NATIONAL COURT.

"THE HUNGARIANS," HAGY SAID, "COOPERATED ON OUR SIDE DURING THE GERMAN ALLIANCE TO THE EXTENT THEY WITHSTOOD DEMANDS FROM BERLIN AND DID NOT ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE WORKINGS. THE SUPPLY REMAINS GOOD AND WE GET A LOT OF OIL OUT OF HERE YET."

WHETHER AMERICANS WILL BE PERMITTED TO RESUME OPERATIONS HERE IS PROBLEMATICAL. BEHIND THE GOVERNMENT SCENES THERE HAS BEEN A CONTROVERSY AMONG THE HUNGARIANS THEMSELVES FOR THE CONTROL OF THE INDUSTRY.

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G9 41AEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

BUDAPEST,JUNE 20 (DELAYED)-(AP)-HUNGARY ~~ANNOUNCED ELECTIONS FOR PARLIAMEN~~ new spending undere[illegible] government leader Ferenc Nagy [illegible] FORWARD TO ELECTIONS, POSSIBLY IN SEPTEMBER, TO DECIDE THE MAKEUP OF A FIVE-MAN COUNCIL THAT WILL GOVERN THE COUNTRY. ~~ONE INFORMANT SAID HE EXPECTED A VOTE BY SECRET BALLOT~~

THREE STRONG MEN LOOM ON THE POLITICAL SCENE: FORMER PREMIER COUNT KAROLYI, COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER MATYAS RAKOSI AND RUSZTEN VAMBERY, WELL

KNOWN LAWYER WHO ONCE DEFENDED KAROLYI AT A POLITICAL TRIAL.

TWO OTHERS IN THE PUBLIC EYE ARE ZOLTAN TILDY, METHODIST MINISTER AND HEAD OF THE SMALL LANDOWNERS' PARTY, AND SZAKASGITS ARPAD, NEWSPAPER EDITOR AND PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

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THERE NOW IS NO DEFINITE FIGURE ON THE FOLLOWERS OF EACH PARTY, BUT BEST INFORMATION IS THAT THE SMALL LANDOWNERS ARE THE LARGEST, THE COMMUNISTS NEXT AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS THIRD. THE LANDOWNERS HAVE BEEN MAKING INROADS LATELY INTO THE COMMUNIST FOLLOWING.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, ONCE A POWERFUL POLITICAL FACTOR, HAS BEEN HARD HIT BY THE BREAKING UP OF LARGE ESTATES.

POLITICAL FIRES ARE FED FREELY BY NINE NEWSPAPERS IN BUDAPEST, PUBLISHED BY THE RED ARMY, THE HUNGARIAN ARMY, THE SMALL LANDOWNERS, THE COMMUNISTS, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, THE PEASANT PARTY, THE LIBERALS AND THE CIVIC PARTY, WHICH HAS TWO.

UNDER A CURIOUS ARRANGEMENT, THE GOVERNMENT THEATER MONOPOLY SHARES RECEIPTS FROM 19 MOVIE HOUSES WITH THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, FROM 19 OTHERS WITH THE COMMUNISTS, FROM FIVE WITH THE PEASANTS AND FROM TWO WITH THE CIVIC PARTY.

THERE IS CENSORSHIP BY SOVIET MARSHAL KLEMENTI V.VOROSHILOV'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT, WHICH ALSO CONTROLS THE NEWSPRINT ALLOCATIONS.

NEWSPAPERS ARE SERVED BY THE HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY (MTI), FORMERLY A SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWS BUREAU, AND ALSO USE DISPATCHES FROM THE SOVIET AGENCY TASS.

BY RE A.T.GOLDBERG

VIENNA, JUNE 24-(AP)-- THE VIENNESE ALREADY ARE TACKLING THE JOB OF REBUILDING THIS ONCE-GAY BUT NOW WAR-RAVAGED CITY, EVEN THOUGH THERE IS A CRITICAL SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS AND THEIR MINDS ARE OCCUPIED WITH THE PROBLEM OF GETTING ENOUGH FOOD.

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CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES INDICATE THAT FULLY 25 PER CENT OF VIENNA HAS BEEN DESTROYED, AND ANOTHER 15 PER CENT DAMAGED. THE TASK OF RESTORATION --COMPLICATED BY A HOUSING SHORTAGE SO SEVERE THAT AUTHORITIES HAVE RULED TWO PERSONS MUST BE QUARTERED IN EVERY HABITABLE ROOM -- PROMISES TO BE MONUMENTAL.

HOW LONG THE RECONSTRUCTION WILL TAKE CANNOT BE ESTIMATED. THE CITY'S LIBERATED FORMER MAYOR, KARL SEITZ, WHOM THE VIENNESE CALL "THE MAN OF OUR HEARTS," HAS DECLARED VIENNA'S CITIZENS MUST GET TO WORK

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QUICKLY.

AMONG THE FAMED SHOWPLACES DESTROYED BY BOMBING WAS BELVEDERE PALACE, WHICH THE NAZIS ALWAYS HAD GUARDED HEAVILY.

VIENNESE ARE MUCH IMPRESSED BY THE ACCURACY OF AMERICAN BOMBINGS. THEY SAID THE GERMANS USED THE CITY AS A HUGE STOREHOUSE FOR MUNITIONS, GASOLINE AND OIL. SAID ONE:

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"IT WAS MIRACULOUS HOW THE AIR FORCES KNEW WHEN AND WHERE TO STRIKE. IT NEVER WAS ANNOUNCED HERE WHAT WAS HIT, AND WE HAD TO LEARN SECRETLY WHAT THE TARGET WAS IN A FAR INDUSTRIAL SECTION OF THE CITY."

"BUT WE ALWAYS LEARNED THE NEXT MORNING WHEN THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE OR THE NEW YORK RADIO TOLD US WHAT HAD BEEN HIT. EVEN UNDER THE NAZIS WE KEPT OUR EAR TO THE RADIO AND WE KNEW WHAT WAS GOING ON. WE KNEW BOMBINGS WERE NECESSARY AND WE PRAYED FOR THEIR SUCCESS."

THE NAME OF THE ASSASSINATED FORMER CHANCELLOR, ENGELBERT DOLFUSS, RARELY IS MENTIONED IN VIENNA. WHEN THE GERMANS CAME THEY REMOVED HIS BODY FROM KANZELLER KIRCHE TO A SECRET SPOT IN HEITZING, A WESTERN SUBU

WHILE AWAITING JOINT ALLIED OCCUPATION OF THE CITY, THE VIENNESE TOY WITH THE MOST FANTASTIC POLITICAL NOTIONS.

ONE WHICH RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE CREDENCE WAS THAT THE DUKE OF WINDSOR WAS COMING HERE TO ESTABLISH A CIVIL GOVERNMENT SO AS TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE RETURN OF ARCHDUKE OTTO OF HAPSBURG AND RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY WHICH WOULD TAKE IN BAVARIA AS WELL AS AUSTRIA.

REW OF 1454 THRU 3D/1M 125A

PRAGUE, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE CZECH ESTATES OF PRINCE FRANZ JOSEF LIECHTENSTEIN, HEAD OF THE FAMILY WHICH GAVE ITS NAME TO THE LIECHTENSTEIN PRINCIPALITY ON THE SWISS BORDER, HAVE BEEN CONFISCATED UNDER A DECREE SEIZING THE LANDS OF GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS.

THE SEIZURE EMBRACED 14 TRACTS TOTALING ABOUT 150,000 ACRES, MOSTLY IN THE SUDETEN REGION.

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LEOPOLD

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

BRUSSELS, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE WAR... OF BELGIUM'S KING LEOPOLD III TO A DARK-TRESSED BEAUTY O... PLE WAS DRAGGED TODAY BY THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER LE DRAPEAU ROU... TO THE PRESS CAMPAIGN TO FORCE THE ABDICATION OF THE MONARCH.

A FEATURED ARTICLE IN THE NEWSPAPER BORE THE TITLE/ "IS GOVERNOR (HENRICUS-LUDOVICUS) BAELS, REMOVED IN MAY 1940, GETTING A PENSION? HIS ONLY CLAIM, FATHER-IN-LAW OF LEOPOLED III"

THE ATTACK WAS ANOTHER BIT OF EVIDENCE OF HOW LEOPOLD'S LOVE FOR MARY LEILA BAELS, WHOM HE WED AND MADE PRINCESS OF RETHY FOUR YEARS AGO, HAS BEEN USED CONTINUALLY AS POLITICAL AMMUNITION BY HIS ENEMIES.

MEANWHILE, LT.GEN.GANSHOF VAN DER MEERSCH, CHIEF OF BELGIAN MILITARY JUSTICE, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR AUSTRIA FOR HIS SECOND CONFERENCE WITH LEOPOLD. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY 11 MAGISTRATES AND LAWYERS WHOM THE KING SUMMONED FOR ADVICE ON THE QUESTION OF ABDICATION.

THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER ASSERTED THAT AT THE START OF THE GERMAN INVASION BAELS, GOVERNOR OF WEST FLANDERS, WAS REPORTED RELIEVED OF

HIS POST BY LEOPOLD FOR HAVING FLED AND THIS ALLEGED ORDER WAS BELATEDL REVOKED AFTER BAELS' DAUGHTER BECAME THE KING'S BRIDE MORE THAN A YEAR LATER.

THE NEWSPAPER ASSERTED THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR IN OCTOBER, 1944, RULED BAELS HAD BEEN HONORABLY RETIRED, WAS ENTITLED TO A PENSION AND THAT LAST JUNE 12 HE WAS GRANTED AN ANNUAL PENSION EFFECTIVE FROM LAST NOVEMBER.

BAELS IS NOW REPORTED RESIDING IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. HIS DAUGHTER AND HER THREE-YEAR-OLD SON ALEXANDER ARE WITH ELOPOLD AT ST.WOLFGANG, WITH THE THREE CHILDREN FROM LEOPOLD'S FIRST MARRIA

BAELS IS NOW REPORTED RESIDING IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. HIS DAUGHTER AND HER THREE-YEAR-OLD SON ALEXANDER ARE WITH LEOPOLD AT ST.WOLFGANG, WITH THE THREE CHILDREN FROM LEOPOLD'S FIRST MARRIAGE TO QUEEN ASTRID.

LE DRAPEAU ROUGE CHARGED THAT DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE EVENTS OF 1940 HAD "DISAPPEARED" FROM BAELS' OFFICIAL DOSSIER AND ADDED "WE ALREADY KNEW THE KING WAS OUTSIDE THE LAW XXX WE LEARN TODAY THIS IMPUNITY EXTENDS ALSO TO HIS FAMILY-IN-LAW."

THE PRINCESS OF RETHY WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY POLITICIANS WHO HAD VISITED ST.WOLFGANG AS GRIEVING DEEPLY OVER THE MISFORTUNE HER MARRIAGE APPEARS TO HAVE BROUGHT HER HUSBAND.

THE 29-YEAR-OLD PRINCESS SIGNED AWAY THE ROYAL RIGHTS OF HERSELF AND ANY OFFSPRING AT LEOPOLD'S REQUEST BEFORE THEIR MARRIAGE.

SOME OF THE KING'S OPPONENTS' HAVE REPEATEDLY DENOUNCED THIS AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND HAVE AFFIRMED THAT IF SHE CAME BACK TO BELGIUM--WHICH THEY DO NOT WANT--SHE WOULD BE AS MUCH A QUEEN AS ANY OF HER PREDECESSORS IN BELGIUM'S HIS. .Y.

RQ256PEW

OSLO, JUNE 27 (DELAYED)-(AP)-- KNUT HAMSUN, 86-YEAR-OLD AUTHOR AND NOBEL PRIZE WINNER WHO PLEADED INNOCENT RECENTLY TO CHARGES OF COLLABORATING WITH THE NAZIS, IS BEING DETAINED IN A HOSPITAL NEAR GRIMSTEAD BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH.

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HIS PROPERTY HAS BEEN CONFISCATED BY NORWEGIAN AUTHORITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28-(AP)-MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNEAL, CHILEAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE WHICH CLOSED HERE TUESDAY, WILL RETURN HOME IN A SPECIALLY CHARTERED AIRPLANE, DR. ARMANDO ALONSO VIAL OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION SAID TODAY.

"THE DELICATE STATE OF DON MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL'S HEALTH, WHICH HAS BEEN SLOW IN IMPROVING, HAS CAUSED MINISTER FERNANDEZ AND AMBASSADOR MORA. THROUGH ADVICE OF THE PHSSICIANS ATTENDING HIM, TO CONCLUDE HIS RETURN WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE BY ORDINARY MEANS. FOR THAT REASON HE WILL LEAVE FOR CHILE SOON IN A SPECIAL PLANE," DR. VIAL EXPLAINED.

JQ1034PCW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JUNE 28-(AP)-BACK IN WARSAW, POLISH LEADERS BEGAN TODAY THE TASK OF PREPARING FOR FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY, WHICH IS EXPECTED SOON.

PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BIERUT, OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL, PREMIER EDUARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI OF THE LUBLIN REGIME, AND STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, WHO IS EXPECTED TO BECOME VICE PREMIER, EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE LAST NIGHT, ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE AIRDROME, THAT THE NEW REGIME WOULD UNITE ALL POLES.

BIERUT SAID THAT "RECONSTRUCTION OF THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY," CHARTED IN THE MEETINGS IN MOSCOW OF VARIOUS POLISH GROUPS, "IS OF OUTSTANDING SIGNIFICANCE TO THE NATION." HE ADDED THAT IT WAS PARTICULARLY GRATIFYING THAT THE REORGANIZATION TOOK PLACE ACCORDING TO THE DECISIONS OF THE YALTA CONFERENCE.

"WITHOUT QUESTION," HE SAID, "THE PROBLEM WILL STRENGTHEN THE ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ALLIANCE OF THE GREAT POWERS WHO GAINED VICTORY OVER HITLERISM AND NOW BUILD A NEW PEACE. MUCH WORK LIES AHEAD OF US AND WE WILL BE ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH OUR TASKS ONLY BY THE UNITY OF ALL FORCES OF THE PEOPLE."

MIKOLAJCZYK, WHO SAID THE TRAVELING HE BEGAN IN 1939 WHEN THE GERMANS INVADED POLAND NOW WAS OVER, EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT ALL POLES WOULD RETURN.

"THEY WILL RETURN BECAUSE THEY WANT TO BE WITH YOU AND BEGIN RESTORING OUR COUNTRY TO LIFE IN A FREE, INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN POLISH REPUBLIC," HE TOLD THE WELCOMING THRONG.

OSUBKA-MORAWSKI SAID THAT "TODAY EACH POLE MAY BEGIN TO WORK TO RESTORE HIS COUNTRY. LONG LIVE THE UNITY OF THE POLISH PEOPLE AND A GREAT, STRONG, INDEPENDENT AND DEMOCRATIC POLAND."

MK541AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 28-(AP)-PREMIER JOSEF STALIN TODAY BORE THE TITLE OF GENERALISSIMO, THIRD RUSSIAN IN HISTORY TO HOLD THAT RANK.

THE OTHERS WERE COUNT SUVOROV, HERO OF THE 18TH CENTURY BATTLES WITH THE POLES AND FRENCH, AND PRINCE MENSHIKOV, SOLDIER AND STATESMAN OF THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

THE SUPREME SOVIET YESTERDAY ELEVATED STALIN TO GENERALISSIMO AND THE PRESS TODAY CARRIED HUGE FRONT PAGE PICTURES OF STALIN, ALL POSED IN HIS MARSHAL'S UNIFORM. THE QUESTION WAS RAISED WHAT HE WOULD WEAR AT THE IMPENDING BIG THREE MEETING.

ED242AEW

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HEADQUARTERS, SERVICES OF SUPPLY, KUNMING, CHINA-(AP)-(DELAYED)-SECOND LT. ANTONNY J.BABIRACKI, (1295 KENSINGTON AVENUE), BUFFALO, N.Y., HAS BEEN AWARDED A DIRECT FIELD COMMISSION FROM MASTER SERGEANT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED BY MAJ. GEN. H.S.AURAND, COMMANDING GENERAL, SERVICES OF SUPPLY, CHINA THEATER.

BABIRACKI IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.JOHN BABIRACKI, (120 ORLAND STREET), BUFFALO, N.Y., AND BEFORE BEING INDUCTED INTO THE ARMY W

EMPLOYED BY THE BUFFALO COURIER-EXPRESS AS A GENERAL CLERK.

PRIOR TO HIS ARRIVAL IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER OCT. 7, 1944, BABIRACKI SPENT 15 MONTHS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER AS CHIEF CLERK OF A STATION HOSPITAL.

HE IS ON DUTY WITH THE PURCHASING AND CONTRACTING SECTION OF SERVICES OF SUPPLY AT THE END OF THE WORLD'S LONGEST SUPPLY LINE, WHICH INCLUDES THE FAMOUS "HUMP" AIR HIGHWAY AND THE STILWELL ROAD, WHERE THE ARMY'S SUPPLY FORCES ARE BUILDING UP THE MATERIALS OF WAR.

KA552PCW

MOSCOW ADD ex w mtting

"COMRADE STALIN HAS TURNED THE RED ARMY INTO THE MOST POWERFUL AND MOST ADVANCED OF AL MODERN ARMIES," SAID RED STAR.

"THE TITLE OF GENERALISSIMO HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON THE GREATEST MILITARY GENIUS OF ALL TIMES AND ALL PEOPLES--STALIN, THE COMMANDER WHO KNOWS NO DEFEAT," SAID IZVESTIA, GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER.

"WITH HIM UNDER THE GENIUS OF HIS LEADERSHIP WE PASSED SAFELY THROUGH THE THUNDERSTORMS," SAID PRAVDA.

MPW GILMORES 0900 CCC 820A

NIGHT LEAD B-29S (480)

GUAM, FRIDAY, JUNE 29-(AP)-MARIANAS-BASED AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES SPREAD THEIR INCENDIARY DESTRUCTION TO FOUR MORE JAPANESE CITIES TODAY. BETWEEN 450 AND 500 OF THEM RAINED MORE THAN 3,000 TONS OF FIRE BOMBS ON SASEBO, MOJI, NOBEOKA AND OKAYAMA.

THE PRE-DAWN RAIDS (AFTER NOON THURSDAY, U.S. EASTERN WAR TIME) BROUGHT TO 18 THE NUMBER OF JAPAN'S CITIES HIT IN THE B-29S' CAMPAIGN TO BURN NIPPON OUT OF THE WAR.

TWO PREVIOUS RAIDS THIS WEEK, ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, WERE EXPLOSIVE BOMB ATTACKS ON SPECIFIC FACTORIES AND OIL REFINERY CENTERS.

THIS FIRST LARGE-SCALE INCENDIARY MISSION SINCE JUNE 20 SPLIT FOUR WAYS TO HIT AT SASEBO, MOJI AND NOBEOKA, KYUSHU ISLAND PORTS,

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AND THE VITAL INDUSTRIES OF OKAYAMA ON HONSHU ISLAND.

THE BLOWS WERE A CONTINUATION OF ATTACKS ON INDUSTRIAL AREAS ON WHICH JAPAN IS MORE DEPENDENT THAN EVER SINCE DESTRUCTION OF GREAT AREAS OF TOKYO, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA AND KOBE.

SASEBO, WITH A POPULATION OF 206,000, RANKS WITH KOBE, KURE AND YOKOSUKA AS HOMELAND NAVAL BASES. IT IS LOCATED ON NORTHWESTERN KYUSHU, NORTH OF NAGASAKI.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE TARGET IN SASEBO WAS THE NAVAL DOCKYARD. THE NAVAL BASE CITY'S INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR YARDS, ARE CONCENTRATED ON THE WATERFRONT.

MOJI, WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT 140,000, IS ONE OF JAPAN'S VITAL TRANSPORTATION CITIES. IT IS THE SOUTHERN TERMINUS OF THE KAMMON TUNNEL UNDER SHIMONOSEKI STRAIT, LINKING HONSHU AND KYUSHU AND THUS IS IMPORTANT AS BOTH A LAND AND WATER TRANSPORTATION CITY. MOST OF THE COAL AND IRON HEADING FOR HONSHU STEEL PLANTS PASSES THROUGH THE MOJI RAILROAD YARDS.

IT IS SECOND ONLY TO WAKAMATSU AS A COAL HANDLING PORT. BEFORE THE WAR IT WAS THE FIFTH RANKING JAPANESE PORT.

MOJI'S TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ARE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED IN ONE OF THE MOST INFLAMMABLE TARGET AREAS IN JAPAN. FIRE BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON A LARGE NIGHT CLUB AT THE CITY'S NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS.

BESIDES BEING AN IMPORTANT CHEMICAL AND EXPLOSIVES PRODUCING CITY, NOBEOKA IS A VITAL EASTERN KYUSHU TRANSPORTATION HUB. IT HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 80,000.

A35KX

OKAYAMA, POPULATION ABOUT 163,000, IS 100 MILES WEST OF OSAKA. SEVEN RAILROADS RADIATE FROM THE CITY, MAKING IT AN IMPORTANT TARGET. IT HAS MANY SMALL INDUSTRIES, PARTICULARLY DEVOTED TO PRODUCING AIRPLANE PARTS.

IN ADDITION TO ITS SMALL WAR PLANTS, OKAYAMA HAS AN IMPORTANT MILITARY ARSENAL AND IS A TROOP TRAINING ENTER.

THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, IN DISCLOSING RESULTS OF

UNE 18, 20 AND 22 RAIDS, THAT MORE THAN 115 SQUAG

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THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, IN DISCLOSING RESULTS OF JUNE 18, 20 AND 22 RAIDS, THAT MORE THAN 115 SQUARE MILES OF JAPAN'S FACTORY AND URBAN AREAS HAVE BEEN BURNED OR BOMBED OUT.

RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE THREE MISSIONS SHOWED MAJOR AIRCRAFT WORKS SEVERELY DAMAGED AND LARGE AREAS BURNED OUT IN THE SECONDARY CITIES OF KAGOSHIMA, FUKUOKA AND OMUTA.

RA551PCW

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, JUNE 28-(AP)-FOUR MORE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT PLANTS AND 3.45 MORE SQUARE MILES OF NIPPONESE CITIES HAVE BEEN HARD HIT BY SUPERFORTRESSES, THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY, DISCLOSING RESULTS OF ATTACKS JUNE 18, 20 AND 22.

MORE THAN 115 SQUARE MILES OF FACTORY AND URBAN AREAS HAVE BEEN BURNED OR BOMBED OUT. MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY,

COMMANDER OF THE 21ST, SAID AFTER EXAMINING RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SKY FLEET'S HANDIWORK.

RESULTS SHOWED: THE KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT WORKS AT KAGAMIGAHARA, NEAR NAGOYA, WAS 35 PER CENT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED; KAWANISHI AIRCRAFT PLANT AT HIMEJI WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED; MITSUBISHI AIRCRAFT WORKS AT TAMASHIMA WAS 85 PER CENT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, AND THE KAWASAKI PLANT AT AKASHI, NEAR KOBE, RECEIVED 24 PER CENT NEW DAMAGE. THESE WERE THE JUNE 22 TARGETS STRUCK.

FIRE RAIDS ON THREE CITIES JUNE 18 AND 20 BROUGHT THIS HAVOC: KAGOSHIMA ON KYUSHU ISLAND, 2.04 SQUARE MILES, OR 42 PER CENT OF THE BUILT UP AREA; FUKUOKA, ON KYUSHU, 1.3 SQUARE MILES, OR 20 PER CENT OF THE BUILT UP AREA, AND OMUTA, ON HONSHU, .11 (CORRECT) SQUARE MILE.

THREE OTHER TARGETS WERE HIT ON THE JUNE 22 DAYLIGHT DEMOLITION RAID, BUT AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY ASSESSMENT OF THE DAMAGE HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETED. THEY WERE THE MITSUBISHI AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLY PLANT AT KAGAMIGAHARA, THE KURE NAVAL ARSENAL AND THE UTSUBE RIVER OIL REFINERY AT YOKKAICHI.

(TOKYO BROADCASTS REPORTED STEPPED UP MINE-LAYING ACTIVITIES BY SUPERFORTRESSES IN JAPAN'S HOME WATERS ABOUT 12 MINED OSAKA BAY AND THE NARUTO STRAIGHT AT THE EASTERN END OF THE INLAND SEA WEDNESDAY AND TODAY, 13 OTHERS MINED THE COAST OF SOUTHERN HONSHU TODAY AND SEVEN OTHERS SOWED MINES IN THE APPROACHES TO NIIGATA ON HONSHU'S NORTHWEST COAST, THE JAPANESE SAID.

EARLIER, TOKYO REPORTED TWO B-29S HAD RANGED FAR TO THE NORTH, RECONNOITERING THE NORTHERNMOST ISLAND OF HOKKAIDO.)

WW445APW

BY ROBBIN COONS (130)

GUAM, JUNE 28-(AP)-FIRING ONLY ONE SHOT AMERICAN FORCES HAVE LANDED ON SIX MORE SMALL ISLANDS IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS TO RECONNOITER POSSIBILITIES OF DITCHING SPOTS FOR B-29S RETURNING FROM RAIDS ON JAPAN.

NONE OF THE ISLANDS WAS OCCUPIED BY AMERICANS.

THE "CONQUEST" WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY ONE DESTROYER ESCORT AND TWO 153 FOOT LCI'S (LANDING CRAFT, INFANTRY) AND TWO PLATOONS OF NEGRO INFANTRY.

NEITHER SHIPS NOR LANDING FORCES SPENT A SINGLE BULLET. A GUIDE FIRED ONLY ONE SHOT--A PISTOL CARTRIDGE EXPENDED ON A JAPANESE WHO REFUSED TO SURRENDER.

THE NEW MARIANAS ISLANDS WERE ACQUIRED EASILY AS THE LARGEST ISLANDS OF THE CHAIN--GUAM, TINIAN AND SAIPAN--ARE ALREADY FIRMLY HELD BY AMERICANS.

THE SIX NEW ISLANDS ARE ANATAHAN, SAIRGAN, ALAMAGAN, AGRIHAN, ASCUNCION AND MAUG. MAUG WAS THE ONLY ISLAND WHICH SHOWED SIGNS OF JAPANESE MILITARY OCCUPANCY. A WEATHER STATION WAS ONCE MAINTAINED THERE BUT IT WAS BOMBED OUT EARLIER IN THE MARIANAS CAMPAIGN

AFTER STUDYING THE ISLANDS THOROUGHLY THE TROOPS AND SHIPS RETURNED TO THEIR BASES. DATA ON SURVIVAL POSSIBILITIES IN THE ISLANDS IS BEING DISTRIBUTED TO ARMY AND NAVY COMMANDS OPERATING PLANES IN THIS AREA.

ABOUT 24 JAPANESE CIVILIANS AND 38 NATIVES, MOSTLY EMPLOYES OF A JAPANESE COPRA COMPANY OR SURVIVORS OF SUNKEN JAPANESE MERCHANT SHIPS, WERE REMOVED. THE NATIVES NEEDED MEDICAL ATTENTION AND WERE TAKEN TO SAIPAN ALONG WITH SOME OKINAWAN FISHERMEN.

AMPLE FOODSTUFFS WERE LEFT THERE FOR ABOUT 260 NATIVES AND JAPANESE CIVILIANS WHO REMAINED BEHIND.

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Guam (ADV xx treatment.

AMONG THE ARMY AND NAVY MEN ON THE EXPEDITION WAS CAPT. FRED D. CAPLE, A FORMER REPTILE EXPERT FOR THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, CHICAGO.

FJM735ACW

LUZON SITUATIONER (300)

BY HAMILTON FARON

WITH THE U.S. 37TH DIVISION, NORTHERN LUZON, JUNE 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A FIGHTING GENERAL MET HIS FIGHTING SON TODAY SOUTH OF APARRI IN A JUNCTION OF AMERICAN FORCES THAT WRESTED FROM THE JAPANESE THE RICH CAGAYAN AGRICULTURAL VALLEY OF NORTHERN LUZON.

"WELL DAD, I BEAT YOU TO APARRI AFTER ALL," SAID LT. ROBERT S. BEIGHTLER JR., AS HE MET HIS FATHER, MAJ. GEN. BEIGHTLER, HALF A MILE NORTH OF THE PARET RIVER IN THE NORTHERN REACHES OF THE VALLEY.

THE SON HAD LANDED SUNDAY WITH A PARACHUTE BATTALION FOUR MILES SOUTH OF APARRI, LAST NORTHERN LUZON PORT IN ENEMY HANDS WHICH EARLIER HAD BEEN LIBERATED BY GUERRILLAS.

THEN HIS OUTFIT MOVED SOUTH AND TODAY HE MET HIS FATHER, COMMANDER OF THE 37TH (BUCKEYE) DIVISION, WHICH HAD FOUGHT 235 MILES NORTHWARD TOWARD APARRI SINCE MAY 31.

THE 37TH HAD CROSSED THE PARET RIVER IN SMALL BOATS WITHOUT WAITING FOR ARMORED SUPPORT, AND AT THE TIME THE FORCES FROM THE NORTH MET THOSE FROM THE SOUTH, ENGINEERS WERE WORKING ON A BRIDGE ACROSS THE STREAM.

WITH THE JUNCTION CEMENTED, THE JAPANESE SAW VANISH THEIR HOPES

OF PUTTING UP A LONG AND BITTER FIGHT FOR THE VALLEY AND ITS FOOD SUPPLIES.

MUCH FIGHTING REMAINS, HOWEVER, FOR INDICATIONS ARE THE JAPANESE HAVE FLED INTO THE HILLS ON EACH SIDE OF THE VALLEY, WHERE IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO HUNT THEM OUT IN SMALL GROUP.

IT SEEMS HIGHLY PROBABLE SOME MAJOR ENEMY UNITS MAY HAVE RETREATED EAST INTO THE SIERRAR MADRE MOUNTAINS, MUCH OF WHICH ARE UNEXPLORED. GUERRILLAS CONTROL THE COASTLINE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

IN THE DRIVE ALONG THE VALLEY, THE 37TH DIVISION KILLED MORE THAN 5,000 JAPANESE. THERE, THE JAPANESE FOR THE FIRST TIME BEGAN SURRENDERING IN LARGE NUMBERS. MORE THAN 1,200 QUIT THE FIGHT, 447 IN A SINGLE DAY.

EN ROUTE THE 37TH DIVISION DESTROYED 55 JAPANESE TANKS, INCLUDING EIGHT NEW-TYPE FLAMETHROWERS WHICH NEVER WERE PUT IN ACTION.

THE VALLEY CAMPAIGN SAW THE FIRST ACTUAL ROUT OF THE JAPANESE TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT BRIG. GEN. CHARLES F. CRAIG, ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER, DECLARED: "THEY THREW DOWN THEIR EQUIPMENT AND RAN."

WW654APW

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, JUNE 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE FORCES IN THE DAVAO AREA FELL BACK TODAY BEFORE SMASHING AMERICAN TROOPS AND FOUND THEMSELVES DEPRIVED OF THEIR LAST MAJOR DEFENSIVE AREA.

VETERAN 24TH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN LED BY MAJ. HARRY L. SNAVELY, 508 STATE ST., LANCASTER, PA., CAPTURED THE TINY VILLAGE OF UNAPAN.

TROOPS LED BY MAJ. GEORGE WILLETS, 10 D ST., SEASIDE PARK, N.J., CLIMAXED A SUSTAINED ATTACK BY TAKING THE VILLAGE OF KIBANGAY AND THEN DUG IN 200 YARDS PAST THE VILLAGE BEFORE ASSAULTING AN ENEMY STRONG POINT.

THESE TWO DOTS ON THE MAP ARE LAST CENTERS OF CIVILIZATION AT THE TOP OF A BROAD ALLUVIAL PLAIN NORTHWEST OF DAVAO. THIS PLAIN FORMS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE HEMP AREAS IN THE WORLD, AND WAS FAIRLY WELL CRISS-CROSSED BY ROADS AND TRAILS.

THE CAPTURE OF UNAPAN AND KIBANGAY, FOLLOWING ON THE HEELS OF THE CAPTURE OF TAMOGAN, DEPRIVES THE JAPANESE OF THEIR LAST GRIP ON THE CULTIVATED AND POPULATED AREA, AND FORCES THEM BACK INTO THE WILD MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.

THE ENEMY IS STILL CAPABLE OF PUTTING UP A FIGHT WHENEVER POCKETED AND CAN CONTEST EVERY RIVER CROSSING. BUT FROM NOW ON HE CAN ONLY FALL FURTHER INTO INCREASINGLY HOPELESS TERRAIN.

WITH THEM WILL GO AN UNESTIMATED NUMBER OF JAPANESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATED FROM DAVAO. WHEN WILLETS' TROOPS CAPTURED KIBANGAY APPROXIMATELY 70 WOMEN AND CHILDREN FLED FROM THE VILLAGE TO THE MOUNTAINS WHILE THE JAPANESE FOUGHT A DELAYING ACTION.

WW459APW

A COLUMN OF THE 33RD INFANTRY DIVISION, FORMER ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD OUTFIT, IS OPERATING ABOUT 15 MILES NORTH OF BAGUIO CITY ALONG A MOUNTAIN TRAIL CALLED HIGHWAY 11. GUERRILLAS, MEANWHILE, ARE CONVERGING ON HIGHWAY FOUR LEADING OVER A MILE-HIGH PASS TO THE JAPANESE SUPPLY BASE AT BONTOC, NORTHWEST OF KIANGAN.

OVER THIS WILD TERRAIN, THE FIFTH AIR FORCE PLANES SERVED AS MOBILE ARTILLERY, FLYING 145 MISSIONS TUESDAY. THE DARING PILOTS SOUGHT OUT HUNGRY, ISOLATED BANDS OF JAPANESE.

SOME OF THE JAPANESE ESCAPING FROM CAGAYAN VALLEY MUST BE HUNTED SOUTHWEST OF IT IN UNEXPLORED COUNTRY AROUND BAYOMBONG. OTHERS MUST BE CLEARED OUT OF HILL MASSES EAST AND NORTHEAST OF TUGUEGARAO, CAPITAL OF CAGAYAN PROVINCE.

UM1255APW

30.24-27995

WITH THE U.S. 31ST DIVISION , MINDANAO, JUNE 28-(AP)-MILITARY MENFOLK OF THE MARTIN FAMILY OF COLUMBUS,S.C., DID ALL RIGHT IN THE MEDAL DEPARTMENT THIS WEEK.

MAJ.GEN.CLARENCE A.MARTIN, COMMANDINGV THE 31ST (DIXIE) DIVISION, WON HIS THIRD SILVER STAR AND HIS FIRST AIR MEDAL FOR HIS PART IN THE MINDANAO CAMPAIGN.

WATCHING THE CEREMONY WAS 2ND LT.CLARENCE A.MARTIN,JR., A WEAPONS PLATOON LEADER IN A 24TH DIVISION OUTFIT. HE WAS WEARING THE PURPLE HEART, NEWLY AWARDED FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN SOUTHERN MINDANAO.

FJ323ACW

JUN 29 1945

HOLLANDIA, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE WEDNESDAY TO BRING OUT BY GLIDER THREE SURVIVORS OF AN ARMY TRANSPORT CRASH AND THEIR 13 PARACHUTED RESCUERS IN THE HIDDEN VALLEY OF "SHANGRI-LA." IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

GLIDER TEETS HAVE PROVED SUCCESSFUL AND THE PLAN IS TO BRING OUT THE PARTY IN TWO GLIDER TRIPS. WAC CPL.MARGARET HASTINGS, OWEGO, N.Y., LT.JOHN B.MC COLLOM, TRENTON, MO., AND SGT. KENNETH DECKER, KELSO, WASH., SURVIVORS OF THE MAY 13 CRASH, WILL BE BROUGHT IN THE FIRST GLIDER WITH THREE OR FOUR OF THE RESCUERS. THE REMAINDER WILL COME OUT ON THE SECOND TRIP.

SGT.CHARLES MC HUGH, COVINGTON, KY., GLIDER WINCH OPERATOR, AND SGT.BERT GODWIN, LONG BEACH, CALIF., HAVE REPLACED PERSONNEL IN THE GLIDER RESCUE PARTY INJURED IN PREVIOUS TESTS.

UM352APW NM ASKT

PEARL HARBOR, JUNE 28-(AP)-NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN TOWARD SENDING WAVES TO FORWARD AREAS UNLESS ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ REQUESTS THEM, CAPT.MILDRED H.MCAFEE, DIRECTOR OF THE WOMEN'S NAVAL RESERVES, SAID TODAY.

AFTER INSPECTING SOME OF THE 3,000 WAVES HERE, SHE SAID, HOWEVER, THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY SOME WAVE OFFICERS WOULD BE ASSIGNED TO PANAMA ON A SPECIAL PROJECT. SHE EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE WAVES IN HAWAII AND SAID MORE WERE EXPECTED HERE THIS FALL.

CAPT.MCAFEE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LT.CMDR.ELEANOR RIGBY OF CHESHIRE, CONN., AND LT.FRANCES RICH OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

JO836PCW

JUN 29 1945

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 28-(AP)-UNIVERSITY STUDENTS THROUGHOUT THE ARGENTINE WENT ON STRIKE TODAY IN A DEMAND FOR A RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND MANY PARADED THROUGH BUENOS AIRES

STREETS SHOUTING "WE WANT DEMOCRACY!"

SOME STUDENTS OF SECONDARY AND NORMAL SCHOO

JOINED IN THE WALKOUT, SPONSORED BY THE ARGENTINE UNIVERSITY FEDERATIO

POLICE ESTIMATED THAT 500 UNIVERSITY AND

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS PARADED HERE. FIFTEEN WERE DETAINED AFTER A SKIRMISH

IN CONGRESS SQUARE NEAR THE CLOSED DOORS AND SHUTTERED WINDOWS OF THE

HALL OF CONGRESS. CONGRESS HAS NOT MET SINCE PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARR LL

CAME INTO POWER.

JUN 29 1945

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 28-(AP)-FINANCE MINISTER CEFERINO ALONSO IRIGOYEN SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMAN TRANSATLANTIC BANK AND THE GERMAN BANK FOR SOUTH AMERICA, BOTH OF WHICH WERE PLACED UNDER ARGENTINE CONTROL SOON AFTER THIS COUNTRY DECLARED WAR ON THE AXIS, HAD BEEN ORDERED TO CEASE OPERATIONS AND WOULD BE LIQUIDATED.

IRIGOYEN MADE PUBLIC A DECREE SIGNED BY PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL WHICH TRANSFERRED ALL DEPOSITS OF BOTH INSTITUTIONS TO THE ARGENTINE CENTRAL BANK.

RW925PEW

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 28 (AP)-MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COMMISSION OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS DECLINED YESTERDAY TO DISCUSS THE UNITED NATIONS' CHARTER UNTIL THEY RECEIVE AND CAN STUDY THE CORRECTED OFFICIAL SPANISH TRANSLATION OF IT.

HOWEVER, IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT CONGRESS WILL RATIFY THE DOCUMENT.

GG941ACW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28 (AP)-JAPAN ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WAS CLOSING EVEN "NECESSARY" INDUSTRIES TO STEP UP WAR PRODUCTION AND BOASTED THAT THE ANTICIPATED AMERICAN INVASION OF THE HOMELAND WOULD BE REPULSED BY AN ARRAY OF SUICIDE WEAPONS THAT WOULD CREATE "WORLD-WIDE AMAZEMENT.

DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCHES, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID PRODUCTION PRIORITIES WOULD BE ALLOWED ONLY FOR AIRCRAFT AND "OTHER ARMAMENTS AND EXPLOSIVES."

THE DISPATCHES CLAIMED THE SUICIDE WEAPONS BEING PREPARED AGAINST INVASION WERE ALMOST EQUAL TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TANKS AND GUNS USED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

AN ADVISORY BOARD TO THE JAPANESE CABINET, TO BE APPOINTED TOMORROW FROM MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL DIET (PARLIAMENT), WILL START WORK SATURDAY TO HELP ENFORCE THE DICTATORIAL "EXTRAORDINARY WARTIME MEASURES LAW" RECENTLY ADOPTED.

SUSPENSION OF FUTURES TRADING ON THE TOKYO AND OSAKA STOCK MARKETS DUE TO THE "CURRENT GENERAL SITUATION" WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE JAPANESE SECURITY EXCHANGE TODAY IN A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE DOMEI AGENCY XXX ETC., PICKING UP AT SECOND GRAPH.

GG116ACW

SAN FRAN ADD TO complete

PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI'S GOVERNMENT, AGAIN EXERCISING RECENTLY-GRANTED EMERGENCY DECREE POWERS, ANNOUNCED MEANWHILE A PLAN TO RESETTLE 350,000 OF JAPAN'S BOMBED-OUT CITY DWELLERS ON FARMS.

THE MOVE POSSIBLY WAS IN ANSWER TO DEMANDS BY THE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT JAPAN, THE TOTALITARIAN PARTY, THAT THE GOVERNMENT INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION AND MUNITIONS IN THE CURRENT CRISIS.

THE MUNITIONS' OFFICE ORDERED WAR WORKERS IN LARGE PLANTS NEAR TOKYO TO GROW VEGETABLES AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

FROM BOMB-POCKED TOKYO 17 ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS WERE ORDERED TO COMPARATIVELY UNBOMBED OCCUPIED MACHURIA "TO IMPROVE THE TECHNIQUE OF THE MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY ON THE ASIATIC CONTINENT"

TO AID EVACUEES AND DISASTER VICTIMS, THE GOVERNMENT LIBERALIZED BANKING PROCEDURE.

MONTHLY SAVINGS WITHDRAWALS WERE RAISED FROM 200 TO 500 YEN AND AMOUNTS OF CHECKS RAISED FROM 200 TO 5,000 YEN. THE PREWAR VALUE OF A YEN WAS ABOUT 24 CENTS.

WW731APW NM

NIGHT LEAD JAPCASTS (450)

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28 (AP)-RADIO TOKYO BRAGGED TODAY OF NEW SUICIDE WEAPONS TO REPEL AN EXPECTED HOMELAND INVASION WHICH WAR COMMENTATORS SAID WOULD BE WELCOME.

JUN 29 1945

"THE SOONER THE ENEMY COMES, THE BETTER FOR OUR BATTLE ARRAY IS COMPLETE," DECLARED ICHIRO BABA IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC. THE COMMENTATOR ADDED THAT THE "FUTURE IS INDEED BRIGHT," ALTHOUGH ALL JAPANESE "REGRET" THE LOSS OF OKINAWA.

AN UNNAMED DOMEI NEWS AGENCY CORRESPONDENT CHIMED IN: "I EVEN HOPE FOR AN EARLY LANDING OF ENEMY FORCES ON OUR MAINLAND JUST TO

SENSE THE THRILL WHEN WE STRIKE A DEADLY BLOW TO THE ENEMY."

DOMEI REPORTED THAT SUICIDE WEAPONS PASSED THEIR EXPERIMENTAL STAGE AT OKINAWA AND WOULD ATTAIN FULL RESULTS AGAINST HOMELAND INVASION. ITS UNIDENTIFIED CORRESPONDENT SAID THE NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN UNDERGOING SUICIDE ATTACK TRAINING IS "ENORMOUS" AND CORRESPONDS WITH THE NUMBER OF WEAPONS TO BE USED - "ALMOST EQUAL THE NUMBER OF TANKS AND GUNS USED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR." HE ADDED THAT THESE "SPECIAL WEAPONS" REFLECT THE NATION'S SUBLIME PATRIOTISM RATHER THAN "FANATIC ACTION OR ANACHRONISTIC SUICIDE."

WHILE CLOSELY WATCHING FOR INVASION FROM THE SOUTH, THE JAPANESE LOOKED OVER THEIR SHOULDERS AND DECLARED THEMSELVES READY FOR ATTACK FROM THE NORTH.

TOKYO RADIO REPORTED A STRONG U.S. 7TH FLEET AWAITING OPPORTUNITY TO STRIKE FROM THE NORTH, ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW AMERICAN SUBMARINE BASE AT KISKA IN THE ALEUTIANS AND STATIONING OF A YANK ALPINE DIVISION ON AGATTU ISLAND, ALSO IN THAT GROUP. EXTENSIVE BOMBING RAIDS FROM THE NORTH ALSO WERE FORECAST.

THE ENEMY RADIO TALKED STEADILY OF JAPANESE EMERGENCY DEFENSE PLANS. IT SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO CLOSE MORE NON-WAR INDUSTRIES, EVEN SOME NOW CONSIDERED NECESSARY, TO CONSERVE RAW MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT.

JUN 29 1945

ONLY PLANTS ENGAGED IN AIRCRAFT AND OTHER ARMAMENTS AND EXPLOSIVES WILL RECEIVE PRIORITIES, SAID A DOMEI DISPATCH, WHICH ALSO MENTIONED "SWIFT REORGANIZATION AND RELOCATION" OF INDUSTRY.

SHIFT PLANS POSSIBLY WERE LINKED WITH A DOMEI ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 17 ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS HAVE BEEN ORDERED FROM BOMBED TOKYO TO OCCUPIED MANCHURIA TO PERFECT THE SYSTEM OF SUPPLY BASES ON THE ASIATIC CONTINENT.

THE ARMY TOOK ANOTHER STEP IN CONSOLIDATION OF HOME DEFENSES BY CREATING A TOKYO DEFENSE COMMAND, HEADED BY MAJ. GEN. MINORU UMURA. NINE NOW HAVE BEEN SET UP IN THE FOUR MAIN HOME ISLANDS.

THE JAPANESE MUNITIONS MINISTRY, ALSO PREPARING FOR AREA-BY-AREA DEFENSE, ORDERED A "WHOLESALE TRANSFER OF VARIOUS DUTIES" FROM ITS CENTRAL TO REGIONAL OFFICES.

DOMEI ALSO REPORTED THE GOVERNMENT HAD USED ITS NEW DECREE POWER

30.24-27997

TO ORDER RESETTLEMENT OF 450,000 PERSONS FROM BOMBED-OUT CITIES TO FARMS TO PROMOTE REGIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOODSTUFFS.

THE MOVE POSSIBLY ANSWERED DEMANDS OF THE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT JAPAN, THE NEW TOTALITARIAN PARTY, FOR INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE FINANCE MINISTRY ORDERED BANKS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO HONOR CHECKS ISSUED ON ANY BANK WITHIN JAPAN AS A CONVENIENCE TO EVACUEES AND DISASTER VICTIMS.

TOKYO WAS SILENT ON ITS REPORT OF YESTERDAY THAT ALLIED FORCES HAD INVADED KUME ISLAND, 50 MILES WEST OF OKINAWA AND STEPPING STONE TO THE CHINA COAST. ALLIED SOURCES HAVE NOT COMMENTED.

THERE WAS THE DAILY ENEMY REPORT THAT ALLIED WARSHIPS CONTINUE TO BOMBARD JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE BALIKPAPAN AREA OF EASTERN BORNEO. TOKYO CLAIMED TWO DESTROYERS WERE SUNK AND TWO DAMAGED BY JAPANESE AIR ACTION.

XA324PCW

JUN 29 1945

BY FLORA LEWIS

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28-(AP)-AUSTRALIA'S FORTHRIGHT, CRUSADING FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT VERE EVATT CALLED TODAY FOR A PERMANENT FREE PRESS POLICY IN THE FUTURE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION.

IN A STATEMENT TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MADE AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE HERE, EVATT SAID THAT A LESSON SHOULD BE DRAWN FROM THE DISCUSSIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE MOST IMPORTAND AND BEST DECISIONS," HE DECLARED, "WERE MADE WHEN THE PUBLIC WAS REPRESENTED AT OUR MEETINGS THROUGH THE PRESS."

"EVEN SO," HE CONTINUED, "MANY OF THE MOST VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS WERE LOST THROUGH POLICY OF EXCLUDING THE PUBLIC FROM TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS."

"THE PURPOSE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY," EVATT SAID, "IS TO AIR BEFORE THE WORLD THE OPINIONS AND VIEWS OF ALL THE MEMBER NATIONS. A HEALTHY EXPOSURE OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS AND THE SEETHING PROBLEMS THAT LEAD TO DISPUTES IS ESSENTIAL TO NEUTRALIZE THE VIRUS OF WAR.

"IT IS THROUGH COMPLETE AND IMMEDIATE FREEDOM OF ACCESS FOR THE PRESS TO THE WORKINGS OF THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION THAT IT WILL FIND THE LIFE-BLOOD IT NEEDS TO SURVIVE--POPULAR FAITH, GOOD-WILL AND SUPPORT."

EVATT WENT ON TO SAY THAT WITH MODERN COMMUNICATIONS AND HOPED-FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION, THE PRESS SERVES INCREASINGLY AS LIAISON BETWEEN DIPLOMATS AND THEIR PEOPLES AND AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD THEMSELVES.

THE STOCKY, STRAIGHT-SPOKEN AUSTRALIAN PLANS TO RETURN HOME SOON, CARRYING WITH HIM THE UNOFFICIAL TITLE OF THE CHAMPION OF THE

"LITTLE 45" NATIONS AT THE CONFERENCE.
ALTHOUGH HE LED A TWO-FISTED FIGHT THROUGHOUT THE MEETING, HE LEAVES "IMMENSELY ENCOURAGED," HE SAID, AT THE ENORMOUS PROGRESS MADE HERE, AND AT THE PROOF SAN FRANCISCO GAVE THAT WHEN NATIONS SIT DOWN TO ARGUE OUT THEIR PROBLEMS, THEY CAN FIND A SATISFACTORY AND WORKABLE SOLUTION.

JUN 29 1945

UM110APW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE JAPANESE BOASTED TODAY SPECIAL SUICIDE WEAPONS WERE BEING PREPARED AGAINST INVASION IN A VOLUME "ALMOST EQUAL" TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TANKS AND GUNS USED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR AND THAT THEY WOULD CREATE "WORLDWIDE AMAZEMENT."
THE DOMEI AGENCY QUOTED ONE OF ITS CORRESPONDENTS ON HIS RETURN FROM "SPECIAL ATTACK" BASES SCATTERED THROUGHOUT JAPAN. THE CORRESPONDENT SAID "ENORMOUS" NUMBERS OF YOUTHS WERE BEING TRAINED TO MAN THE WEAPONS.
"I EVEN HOPE FOR AN EARLY LANDING OF ENEMY FORCES ON OUR MAINLAND JUST TO SENSE THE THRILL WHEN WE STRIKE A DEADLY BLOW TO THE ENEMY AND IN EXPECTATION OF WORLDWIDE AMAZEMENT WHEN OUR SPECIAL ATTACK WEAPONS DISPLAY FULL ACTIVITY," THE CORRESPONDENT SAID.
THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, REPORTED THAT "MILITARY OBSERVERS HERE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT JAPAN'S SPECIAL ATTACK WEAPONS COMPLETED THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE IN THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN."
"FINAL, FULL-FLEDGED RESULTS WILL BE OBTAINED WHEN UNITED STATES FORCES ATTEMPT TO CARRY OUT A LANDING ON THE JAPANESE MAINLAND," THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED.
AGAINST THAT DAY OF BATTLE, ANOTHER JAPANESE BROADCAST SAID THAT A "TOKYO DEFENSE ARMY" COMMAND HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED.
IT WAS THE THIRD COMMAND TO BE SET UP THIS MONTH AND MAKES A TOTAL OF NINE IN THE FOUR MAIN HOME ISLANDS. TOKYO FORMERLY WAS IN A DEFENSE DISTRICT WHICH ALSO EMBRACED ADJACENT AREAS.
WHILE ALL JAPANESE "REGRET" THE LOSS OF OKINAWA, ASSERTED TOKYO RADIO COMMENTATOR ICHIRO BABA, "JAPAN'S FUTURE IS INDEED BRIGHT." HE SAID THAT SINCE OKINAWA IS NOW IN AMERICAN HANDS THE ALLIES WILL SOON ATTACK THE JAPANESE HOMELAND AND "THE SOONER THE ENEMY COMES, THE BETTER FOR US, FOR OUR BATTLE ARRAY IS COMPLETE."
PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI'S GOVERNMENT, AGAIN EXERCISING RECENTLY-GRANTED EMERGENCY DECREE POWERS, ANNOUNCED MEANWHILE A PLAN TO RESETTLE 450,000 OF JAPAN'S BOMBED-OUT CITY DWELLERS ON FARMS.
THE MOVE POSSIBLY WAS IN ANSWER TO DEMANDS BY THE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT JAPAN, THE TOTALITARIAN PARTY, THAT THE GOVERNMENT INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION AND MUNITIONS IN THE CURRENT CRISIS.
THE MUNITIONS' OFFICE ORDERED WAR WORKERS IN LARGE PLANTS NEAR TOKYO TO GROW VEGETABLES AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.
FROM BOMB-POCKED TOKYO 17 ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS WERE ORDERED TO COMPARATIVELY UNBOMBED OCCUPIED MACHURIA "TO IMPROVE THE TECHNIQUE OF THE MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY ON THE ASIATIC CONTINENT".
TO AID EVACUEES AND DISASTER VICTIMS, THE GOVERNMENT LIBERALIZED BANKING PROCEDURE.
MONTHLY SAVINGS WITHDRAWALS WERE RAISED FROM 200 TO 500 YEN AND AMOUNTS OF CHECKS RAISED FROM 200 TO 5,000 YEN. THE PREWAR VALUE OF A YEN WAS ABOUT 24 CENTS.
WW731APW NM

STETTINIUS

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY REPORTED WITHOUT COMMENT TODAY IN A BROADCAST TO OCCUPIED ASIA THAT SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS HAD HANDED HIS RESIGNATION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
WW546APW

BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28--A FULL-SCALE AUSTRALIAN DRIVE TO BREAK THROUGH THE MOUNT SHIBURANGU KEY PASS OF THE PRINCE ALEXANDER MOUNTAINS IN THE WEWAK AREA OF NEW GUINEA WAS ANNOUNCED BY MELBOURNE RADIO TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY.
THE PASS LEADS TO OPEN COUNTRY IN NORTHERN NEW GUINEA. THE BROADCAST SAID THE JAPANESE POSITIONS ON MOUNT SHIBURANGU, OVER-LOOKING THE PASS, HAD BEEN OUTFLANKED.
WEWAK WAS CAPTURED BY THE AUSTRALIANS LAST MAY 14 AFTER AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING NEARBY AND THE DRIVE INLAND WAS STARTED.
JQ234PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28-(AP)-A JAPANESE CORRESPONDENT IN BALIKPAPAN DECLARED TODAY THAT THE BIG OIL REFINING CENTER IN EASTERN BORNEO HAD BEEN SHATTERED BY BOMBERS FOR 20 SUCCESSIVE DAYS, WITH THE GUNS OF ALLIED FLEETS ADDING THEIR FIRE EVERY THIRD DAY.
THE TOKYO RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION GAVE AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT BY "SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT MURAKAWA."
IN THOSE 20 DAYS, MURAKAWA REPORTED "THE CITY OF BALIKPAPAN HAS EXPERIENCED A BAPTISM OF THOROUGH-GOING SCORCHED EARTH STRATEGY, WITH ITS ROADS CLOSED, THE ROWS AND ROWS OF HOUSES ALL BURNED DOWN."
"THE ENEMY'S WAVE ATTACKS," HE CONTINUED, "BEGIN EVERY MORNING AT ABOUT 9 O'CLOCK AND CONTINUE UNTIL ABOUT 3 IN THE AFTERNOON. EVERY THIRD DAY NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS ARE CARRIED OUT BEFORE AND AFTER THE AIR ATTACKS."
THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT "IT IS EVIDENT" THE ALLIES WERE "AIMING AT A LANDING OPERATION."
WW502APW

JUN 29 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28-(AP)-● THE JAPANESE ON KYUSHU ARE CALM, CONFIDENT OF VICTORY AND PREPARED TO "MEET THE WORST" IF THE ALLIES INVADE THAT HOME ISLAND, RADIO TOKYO REPORTED TODAY.
INTERVIEWS WITH KYUSHU RESIDENTS BY AN UNNAMED DOMEI NEWS AGENCY CORRESPONDENT WERE QUOTED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
HE REPORTED THAT WHILE KYUSHU IS WITHIN TWO HOURS FLYING TIME OF AMERICAN BASES, RESIDENTS GO ABOUT THEIR DAILY PURSUITS CALMLY, "DETERMINED TO DO THEIR PART IN CRUSHING THE ENEMY IF HE ATTEMPTS A LANDING."
THE CORRESPONDENT SAID RESIDENTS HAD "BECOME USED TO ENEMY PLANES THAT COME OVER EVERY OTHER NIGHT SHORTLY AFTER 11 O'CLOCK, LIKE A CLOCK."
(EDITORS: ABOVE START READ "THE JAPANESE," ETC. (DELETING "A.")
JQ1236PCW

BEREA, KY., JUNE 28-(AP)-AMERICANS SHOULD HESITATE TO PUNISH GERMANS "FOR ACTS WHICH WE HAVE COMMITTED OR MAY COMMIT," DR. ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, SAID IN A COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT BEREA COLLEGE TODAY.
"WE MAY HESITATE A LITTLE TO PUNISH GERMANS FOR CRIMES AGAINST GERMANS UNLESS WE ARE READY FOR A FOREIGN INVESTIGATION OF AMERICAN CRIMES AGAINST AMERICANS," HE STATED.
"I SHOULD FEEL BETTER ABOUT HAVING AMERICANS JUDGE THE ANTISEMITISM AND THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS OF GERMANY IF I COULD FORGET THE ANTISEMITISM AND THE LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES."
ADDRESSING 336 STUDENTS WHO RECEIVED DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS AT THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE COLLEGE AND FOUNDATION SCHOOL ON "THE NEW REALISM," DR. HUTCHINS SAID THE NEW REALISM IN

AMERICA IS NOTHING BUT "THE OLD REALPOLITIK."

"IT SUGGESTS THAT THE ONE NATION IN THE WORLD WHICH CLAIMED TO HATE MACHIAVELLIANISM, AND REPUDIATED THE DOCTRINE THAT MILITARY SUPERIORITY IMPLIES MORAL SUPERIORITY MUST NOW EMBRACE THOSE THEORIES OR BE ACCUSED OF BEING SOFT," HE SAID.

"A NATION WHICH FOUGHT TWO WARS TO END WAR MUST NOW, IN THE HOUR OF VICTORY, PLAN TO HAVE THE GREATEST NAVY IN THE WORLD; IT MUST HAVE PERPETUAL CONSCRIPTION; AND IT MUST GET ALL THE ISLAND BASES IT CAN LAY ITS HANDS ON. A NATION WHICH HAS PRETENDED TO THE NAME OF CHRISTIAN MUST NOW ABANDON THE ATTEMPT TO DESERVE IT."

HE COMPARED THE GERMANY OF THIS WAR TO THE SOUTH OF THE CIVIL WAR.

"ONE OF THE FACTORS THAT SHAPED PUBLIC OPINION IN THE NORTH WAS THE REVELATION OF THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE IN GEORGIA, WHERE, OUT OF 50,000 MEN, 13,000 DIED.

"THE SOUTHERNERS WERE THEN THE GUILTY RACE. THEY MUST BE KEPT DOWN BY MILITARY FORCE UNTIL THE END OF TIME. THEY COULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO REJOIN THE SOCIETY OF RESPECTABLE CITIZENS.

"TALK OF NON-FRATERNIZATION, OF REDUCING THE SOUTH TO A SUBSISTENCE LEVEL, AND THE PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS FILLED THE AIR. EVERY SOUTHERNER WAS GUILTY OF FAVORING SLAVERY AND REBELLION, THOUGH IT WAS KNOWN THAT THOUSANDS, LIKE ROBERT E. LEE, HAD RELUCTANTLY TAKEN UP ARMS BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT IT WAS THEIR DUTY TO THEIR STATES.

"ANDERSONVILLE WAS AN ATROCITY. THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR IT DESERVED PUNISHMENT. WE KNOW NOW THAT BY ACTING AS THOUGH IT DID THE NORTH HURT ITSELF AND DELAYED THE RECOVERY OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY."

THE TRUE CRIMINALS OF GERMANY, HE SAID, SHOULD BE PUNISHED, WITH NONE OF THE GUILTY ALLOWED TO ESCAPE, BUT THEY SHOULD BE PUNISHED FOR WHAT THEY INDIVIDUALLY DID, NOT FOR WHAT NATIONS OR RACES DID.

TM820PCW NM

Americans Occupy An Island 50 Miles West of Okinawa

AMERICANS INVADE KUME, 345 MILES FROM CHINA COAST

Patrols Occupy Small Island 50 Miles West of Okinawa Without Meeting Enemy

IT MAY SERVE AS AIR BASE

Tokyo Voices Alarm at Troops 'Massing in Aleutians'—Heavy Blows at Borneo Continue

By The Associated Press.

GUAM, Saturday, June 30—American patrols have occupied all of little Kume Island without resistance, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today—extending the American invasion springboard another fifty miles westward and adding possible airstrip sites and small-craft port facilities.

The Tokyo radio, in reporting the landings last Tuesday, asserted "heavy fighting" was in progress, but today's fleet communiqué said "no enemy troops were encountered." There had been no confirmation of the American landings until today.

Kume Island, within 300 miles of Formosa and 370 from Kyushu [and 345 of the China coast] is about seven miles long and three miles wide at its broadest point. The center is flat, with a peak in the north and another in the south. About three-fourths of the area is forested. Deep channels pierce the protective coral reef at several points and small finger piers and wharves can accommodate small steamers.

Peacetime pursuits of the 13,414 civilian inhabitants included raising sugar cane, sweet potatoes, rice and other crops, weaving pongee and mats and operating sugar mills.

Kume is only thirty-two miles west of the Kerama Islands, the first of the Okinawa group invaded by the Americans.

JUN 29 1945

SUPERFORTS RAID BIG OIL REFINING PLANT ON HONSHU

B-29s Drop High Explosives In Fourth Raid of Week On Japan.

HIT LATE AT NIGHT

Liberators Based on Okinawa Attack Shipping on Jap Coast.

GUAM, Saturday, June 30—(AP) American Superforts pounded the big Kudamatsu oil refining plant near Tokuyama on the Japanese home island of Honshu last night in the fourth air attack on Nippon within a week.

Nearly 50 B-29s struck the refinery of the Nippon Oil company with high explosive bombs just before midnight. The plant is on the southwestern Honshu coast, where other refineries were seriously damaged in fire raids on Japan's oil industry May 10.

Liberators of Fleet Air Wing 18, based on Okinawa, struck the coast of Honshu, damaging shipping, warehouses and railroad around Katsuura harbor southeast of Tokyo Friday, today's Fleet communique reported. A small Japanese cargo ship was sunk south of Honshu.

Shipping Blasted

A fishing vessel was sunk by search planes of Fleet Air Wing One south of Shikoku the same day, and Marine and Army aircraft from Okinawa struck shipping and shore installations at Amami and the Sakishimas. Seventh Army Air force and Fourth Marine Air wing planes struck Marcus island, Yap and the Palaus.

The attack last night followed Friday's pre-dawn assaults by about 500 Superforts, which left fires burning at Japan's great naval base and shipbuilding city of Sasebo and three other cities on Kyushu and Honshu islands. The planes hit the four cities with more than 3,000 tons of fire bombs.

The Kudumatsu refinery raid was the second night demolition attack within a week on Nippon's oil refining plants. It brought to nearly 1,100 the number of sorties for the seven days by the 21st bomber command's Marianas-based Superforts.

Cities hit in the early morning incendiary attacks, besides Casebo, were Nobeoka and Moji, also on Kyushu, and Okayama, rail center and war factory town on Honshu's southwestern coast. One plane was lost.

Fires Visible 70 Miles

Superfortress crewmen said the cities were crowned with a fire-glow visible 50 to 70 miles away after the bombs fell, and smoke rose 20,000 feet through the clouds over Sasebo.

(Tokyo radio said the fires were brought under control by early morning and claimed that damage to "important installations' was "almost negligible."

The Japanese radio made no mention of Nobeoka, a chemical manufacturing city on Kyushu's eastern coast, but said the industrial city of Shimonoseki on the Honshu coast across a narrow strait from the iron and coal port of Moji, and Kanoya, on southern Kyushu, also were hit.)

The Kudumatsu refinery attack was the eighth mission flown by Superfort squadrons against the Japanese oil industry's installations in the effort to tighten the already severe pinch on Nippon's gasoline and oil supply.

Twenty-First Bomber command headquarters assessed the destruction done other plants as follows:

Koriyama chemical plant, 73 per cent destroyed; Hodagaya Chemical plant at Koriyama, 59 per cent; Otake Oil refinery, 45 per cent; Tokuyama Naval Oil storage and Tokuyama Synthetic Fuel plant, all oil storage tanks knocked out, 50 per cent of plants' roof area destroyed and 32 per cent of the by-product storage tanks wiped out; Oshima naval oil storage facilities at Tokuyama, 70 per cent of the storage tanks and 90 per cent of the buildings destroyed.

Photo reconnaissance assessment of the damage done the Utsube river oil refinery near Yakkaichi in a raid before midnight June 26 has not yet been completed.

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cover and the crew said the coal and iron port of Moji—one of the targets on northwestern Kyushu—was hit squarely and fires were getting a good hold as the plane left.

Large explosions and fires were observed over Nobeoka, producer of chemicals and explosives on eastern Kyushu.

Heat Clears Overcast

Superfort crews said that the heat over Okayama was so intense "it burned a hole in the overcast."

Bombing was visual over Okayama, which is the site of many small war plants, including aircraft parts.

The unrelenting war of annihilation from the sky caught the Japanese without defense. Not a single enemy fighter plane rose to meet the intruders.

The bombardiers singled out targets which had never before felt the full weight of the Superfortresses, designed by the American aerial command to rob Japan of the power to resist.

One Bomber Lost

150 Planes Strike At Japan In 4th Raid Of Week

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Superfortresses today blasted oil facilities at Fukuyama on the Japanese home island of Honshu.

It was the fuorth B-29 attack mission of the week against the Japanese ho

A medium force of B-29's, possibly 150, took part in the attack, which ca than 24 hours after a four-way strike against three important ports of Kyushu ernmost of the Japanese home islands, and the manufacturing center of Okay Honshu. The new blow was struck at night (Japanese time) against the Ku

Superfortresses get back to their bases in the Marianas.

Smoke Rises 4 Miles

Guam, June 29 (AP)—Smoke rose to 20,000 feet over the big Japanese shipbuilding center of Sasebo and three other enemy industrial cities this morning after fierce fires were started by from 450 to 500

Superfortresses.

The clouds of smoke screening the target cities glowed "like a red-hot plate," said the bomber crews, who reported that fires were visible from 50 to 70 miles away. Nearly 3,000 tons of bombs were dropped.

One B-29 ducked under the cloud

Returning pilots said their raid was challenged only by anti-aircraft fire in the predawn attacks on the principal island of Honshu, on which Tokyo is located, and on the southernmost island of Kyushu.

One bomber of the fleet failed to return.

(Japanese broadcasts said the raiders also attacked the industrial city of Shimonoseki, on the southern tip of Honshu, and Kanoya, on southern Kyushu.

(These reports said the fires were brought under control by "early morning," several hours after the American bombers turned for home base.)

Eight Jap Ships Sunk

The raids were announced by the 21st Bomber Command while fleet headquarters was disclosing new successes of search planes against supply shipping in enemy home waters. Eight vessels were sunk and eight more damaged Wednesday and Thursday between Japan and Korea by planes which have accounted for about 290,000 tons of shipping in recent weeks.

Chief among the targets as the B-29's raised the total of Japanese cities hit to eighteen was Sasebo, with its shipbuilding and ship repair yards. Moji is the southern terminus of a tunnel under Shimonoseki Strait, linking Honshu and Kyushu.

The fiery devastation wrought added to a total of 115 square miles already burned and bombed out of Japanese cities by the B-29's.

Jap Ship Losses Listed

In their successful ship hunting between Korea and Japan Wednesday and Thursday, search planes of Fleet Air Wing 1 sank a small tanker, a small cargo ship, an unidentified vessel, four small craft and a freighter. They also damaged a small freighter-transport, five small cargo ships, a small coastal cargo ship and a lugger.

Although these achievements were not spectacular, they fit into the strategy of constantly whittling down the enemy supply lines.

Raid On Okinawa Fails

On Wednesday, planes of the Tactical Air Force set afire a small enemy cargo ship and a coastal vessel off the Amami Islands, north of Okinawa in the Ryukyus, and also damaged two coastal vessels and a barge. The following day, two luggers were sunk by army Thunderbolts off the Sakishima Islands, south of Okinawa.

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Loss Of Face By Seat Of Pants Overcome By Okinawans

Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, June 23 (AP—Delayed) — Lesson in Oriental logic—a man can lose face by the seat of his pants.

A complaint by a little group of Okinawan civilian leaders impressed this lesson upon Americans governing this island. The group's spokesman politely but firmly presented his views along this line:

"When you Americans first came here you gave to Okinawans who started working for you trousers and shirts much resembling American uniforms. We were proud to wear these and they gave us much face.

MG Brought Loss Of Prestige

"Then you started stamping the clothing with the letters MG, standing for Military Government, and we lost prestige."

A military Government official explained that it was necessary to brand the clothing to prevent thefts and to keep overgenerous American troops from giving their clothing to civilians.

"Branding of shirts we do not mind," the Okinawan spokesman replied. "What upsets us is stamping the seats of trousers. When we stoop over and our people see MG painted on our bottoms they laugh. We can no longer be proud of our uniforms. We have lost face."

GI's Practice Pointed Out

It was pointed out that American troops stamped their own dugarees in hit-or-miss fashion and never worried if their initials or serial numbers happened to be a bit low. The Okinawans were quietly insistent.

The result was that MG will be stamped on civilian trousers near the belt line. As long as the wearer won't be sitting on the initials, there will be no loss of face.

FUTURE OF LONDON POLES UNDECIDED

Exiled Group Claims Loyalty Of Army Members

London, June 29 (AP)—The Polish Government in London, expecting at any moment to be cast adrift diplomatically by Britain and the United States, has no immediate plans for its future, a spokesman admitted today.

He said he didn't know what would happen to the London regime when the Allies recognize the new Polish Government of National Unity, formed yesterday in Warsaw. But he denied London reports that the regime was seeking sanctuary in Eire or Canada.

Claims Army's Loyalty

The spokesman declared the Polish Army of 200,000 to 250,000 remained "completely loyal to us," and reiterated the claim that the regeme here is the only legal Polish Government.

The London *News Chronicle* said the London Poles had received credits of $280,000,000 from Britain since their arrival in 1940 to pay their expenses, and that payments to Polish armed forces were made under a separate account of $1,200,000,000 borne by British authorities as part of their own war costs. The Polish spokesman declined to discuss these reports.

Ideas Of Churchill Assailed By Shaw

London, June 29 (AP)—George Bernard Shaw, the white-bearded playwright whose wit belies his age, said today that Prime Minister Churchill was talking "arrant nonsense" about communism and declared that "practical British communism saved us in the war in the west."

Never at a loss for words, the 87-year-old writer and critic voiced this view in a letter endorsing R. P. Dutt, vice chairman of the Communist party, for Parliament in the Sparkbrook district, Birmingham.

"You call yourself a Communist," wrote the author of the recent book, "Everybody's Political What's What."

"Plain Common Sense"

"And so do I," he added. "So would all the others if they understood that our practical British communism has saved us in the war in the west, just as Russian communism, which the Russians learned from England, has saved us in the east."

"I hope there will be enough good sense in the Sparkbrook district people to see that what you have to say about it (communism) is plain common sense and that what Mr. Churchill is saying about it is arrant nonsense, like his pious protests against 'violence' after spending £12,000,000 ($48,000,000) a day for five years in the most frightful form of violence in the history of mankind."

The always trenchant Shaw then wished Dutt good luck and said that "every vote recorded for you will be a vote for intelligence, knowledge of the world and essential righteousness."

725,000 LIVE WITHIN 4,871 SQUARE MILES

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Negotiations Held Minus Disputes, Officials In London Say

London, June 29 (AP)—Czechoslovakia has ceded the Carpatho-Ukraine, a mountainous 4,871-square-mile sector of extreme eastern Czechoslovakia, to Russia, the Moscow radio said tonight.

A treaty signed in the Kremlin by Zdenek Fierlinger, Czechoslovak Prime Minister, and by V. M. Molotov, Foreign Commissar, provided, the announcement said, that the area "is by mutual agreement and the desire of its peoples returned to the Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic."

The sector, sometimes known as Ruthenia, formerly adjoined Poland. It was absorbed by Hungary in the 1939 breakup of Czechoslovakia. It comprised nearly one eleventh of prewar Czechoslovakia's 54,244 square miles.

No Controversy On Action

Czech officials in London have stressed throughout the negotiations leading to tonight's announcement that there was no controversy over ceding the territory to Russia. They said a majority of the sector's 725,000 population had asked to be made a part of Russia as far back as the end of World War I.

At that time, they said, it was impossible to fulfill the request because Polish territory lay between Ruthenia and Russia. Ruthenian leaders in the United States then petitioned Czechoslovakia for incorporation of their state as an autonomous unit within the framework of the Czech Republic.

Since the tentative revision of Poland's frontiers in the Yalta agreement brought the Carpatho-Ukraine into contact with Russia, the area's population—predominantly Ukrainian—has renewed its agitation for incorporation into the Soviet Union.

Other Problems Remain

Czechoslovak sources say that the area's Jewish population of approximately 150,000 was almost entirely wiped out during the German and Hungarian occupation.

Settlement of the Carpatho-Ukraine question left several other territorial problems facing the Czechoslovak Government. They include the Czechs' request for the return of Polish-held Teschen, agitation within Czechoslovakia for revision of the northern frontier to take in the area surrounding the former German city of Glatz, and agitation outside Czechoslovakia for its incorporation of the border area surrounding Bautzen.

Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski of the new Polish "unity" Government expressed the hope in Warsaw today that his country could settle its territorial disputes with Czechoslovakia.

Compensation Promised

The Carpatho-Ukraine treaty signed in Moscow provides that persons of Ukrainian or Russian nationality living in Slovakia may exercise the option of assuming the citizenship of the U.S.S.R. during January, 1946, in accordance with Soviet law, and moving to Soviet territory.

Persons of Slovak or Czech nationality living in the Carpatho-Ukraine will be permitted to take Czechoslavak citizenship during the same period.

All citizens will be compensated for property which they are unable to take with them when moving into Czech or Soviet territory.

London Poles Concede Future Status Doubtful

London, June 29 (AP)—A spokesman for the Polish exile Government in London declared today that the Polish Army of 200,000 to 250,000 men remained "completely loyal to us," but admitted the future of the regime was unknown.

With Big Three recognition of the new Warsaw Government expected almost momentarily, the spokesman was asked what the exiled regime intended to do when British and American recognition is withdrawn from it.

"I don't know," he said.

"All I know is that the Polish government in London desires to remain by the side of the Polish armed forces who have served under its leadership.

Denies Seeking Sanctuary

He denied, however, a London report that the Government was looking for sanctuary either in Eire or Canada.

The spokesman refused to discuss a report in the *News Chronicle* that the exiled regime had received $280,000,000 in credits from Britain since its arrival here in 1940 to cover the expenses of the President and Government departments.

The *News Chronicle* said payments to Polish armed forces came under a separate account of $1,200,000,000, borne by British authorities as part of their own war expenditure.

The Polish forces are mostly stationed in Italy, Germany and Britain.

A British Foreign Office commentator said that formal recognition by the Big Three powers of the new Polish provisional government of national unity awaited only assurance that the Yalta conference plan for Poland's future was being carried out by the new administration.

Part of that plan called for early free elections in the war-torn country. The commentator would not say just how soon recognition might be brought about, but some predictions here placed it as early as this week end.

New Cabinet Meets

The new unity Government, headed by Edward Osubka-Morawski as Premier, held its first Cabinet meeting last night in Warsaw. The Government, as announced by the Warsaw radio, follows the lines agreed upon by the British-American-Russian conference in Moscow. It combines parts of the old Soviet sponsored Lublin Cabinet with representatives from the Poles in London and from groups inside Poland.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former premier of the London exile government becomes Vice Premier in the new Government, and Wladyslaw Gomolka, wartime underground leader, also hold a vice premiership.

Britain's Attitude Criticized

Two Roman Catholic weekly newspapers in London denounced Britain's attitude on developments in Poland.

The *Universe* characterized recent developments in the Polish situation as "what looks like the penultimate stage in the betrayal of Poland, adding that "it is as unfashionable now as it was fashionable six years ago to speak as though the Poles matter. It seems to be recognized today that the attack on their independence was the occasion, but in no sense the cause of the war."

The *Catholic Herald* said it was "as impossible for the Poles genuinely to support the imposed Government as it would be for a majority of people in this country to give their adherence to a foreign-imposed and Communist-dominated clique."

Thanksgiving Day in Eire

DUBLIN, June 29 (AP).—Eire celebrated an official Thanksgiving Day for having been spared the horrors of war. The day, a Catholic holiday in honor of Saints Peter and Paiul, was suggested by the Irish Catholic Church hierarchy and proclaimed as Thanksgiving Day by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera. Factories, stores and offices were closed.

Leclerc To Command French Fighting Japs

Paris, June 29 (AP)—France's Far Eastern Expeditionary Force which the Allies plan to use against the Japanese occupying French Indo-China will be commanded by Gen. Jacques Leclerc, leader of the famous 2d Armored Division.

Leclerc's armored unit and the United States 4th Infantry Division liberated Paris with the aid of the FFI.

Radio France said Leclerc might take more than ten divisions to the Pacific. The war office said the number and identity of his divisions would be a matter of military security.

Truman Pledges French Aid

PARIS, June 29 (AP)—The French press reported today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle had received a letter from President Truman saying that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would be instructed to give France the greatest possible amount of coal mined in Germany.

The newspapers said President Truman had intervened with Prime Minister Churchill to persuade him to the policy, and that the letter followed negotiations in Washington conducted by the French supply mission.

One newspaper estimated that France would receive approximately 45 per cent of all coal taken from mines in the French, British and American zones of occupation.

France has been faced with the fear of another coalless winter, despite the fact that since her liberation domestic production has increased to 2,850,000 tons monthly, approximately two-thirds the pre-war normal rate.

France to Recognize Warsaw

PARIS, June 29 (AP).—A government spokesman today said France has decided to recognize the new provisional Polish government at Warsaw. The spokesman said the French representative at Warsaw had been instructed to notify Polish leaders and that Foreign Minister Georges Bidault had informed London, Washington and Moscow.

YANK AVENGED BY 3 HANGINGS

Germans Executed For Killing American Army Flyer

Rheinbach, Germany, June 29 (AP)—A triple hanging of German

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civilians at dawn today avenged an unidentified American army flyer who parachuted into Germany from a flaming plane last August 15 and was shot, clubbed and hammered to death.

The three Germans, Peter Back, Peter Kohn and Matthias Gierens, were hanged by United States army executioners carrying out the verdict of the first civilian war-crime case tried on German soil since the Nazi surrendered.

They and a fourth defendant were convicted by a military commission. The death sentence of Matthias Krein was commuted to life imprisonment by Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, commander of the 15th Army.

Fate Met By Each Stoically

The scaffold had been erected in a corner of an ancient prison here under the supervision of a pair of traveling army executioners. They are Mast. Sergt. John C. Woods, former Texas State executioner, and Staff Sergeant Thomas Robinson, Bronx, N.Y., a civilian baker.

A German Catholic priest administered final religious rites for each of the condemned men. Each met his fate without breaking down. They had been permitted yesterday to see their wives and one other relative.

Back, confessed instigator of the murder, expressed his "respect for the American Army and American administration" just before a black silk death hood was placed over his head.

Final Statements Made

The doomed men were given an opportunity to make a final statement before the nooses were adjusted.

Back asked if his family would suffer at the hands of the Americans.

Lieut. Col. J. V. Roddy, San Francisco, in charge of the hanging, assured him "the case will close with your death."

Back then sang out: "Farewell Katherina, Angela and Ursula"—his wife and two daughters.

All were more composed on the gallows than when they were being tried. None of them mentioned the crime.

A Loud Prayer Uttered

Kohn, who broke down at the trial, asked that the Americans look after his family and then uttered a loud prayer.

Gierens asked that two letters he wrote last night be placed upon his chest for his family to read when his body was taken to them.

Back, crippled by infantile paralysis, had to be assisted by military police in mounting the thirteen steps to the gallows.

The execution was not public. Seven American lieutenant colonels and one British officer attended as official witnesses. There was also a small gathering of military police, news correspondents and photographers.

Bavaria SS Men Must List Property

Munich, June 29 (AP)—The Bavarian military government today ordered all Germans with Gestapo or SS (Elite Guard) records to report immediately for property registration. The move was seen as preliminary to the confiscation of property for war reparations.

The edict required listing of all property, funds and valuables acquired both before and after joining the Gestapo or SS.

Ex-Munich Residents Hear Of Housing Lack

Munich, June 29 (AP)—More than 400,000 former residents of Munich were warned against returning to the city today after a survey showed 12,000 homes and 62,000 apartments destroyed. Almost as many apartments were heavily damaged and made uninhabitable in this center of American occupation.

Before the war Munich had a population of 823,000. About 400,000 are living here now.

The Bavarian Ministry of Economics announced all business concerns with not more than 25 employés may resume operations immediately. Authorities said 45,000 retail establishments, or about 90 per cent of the total; 39,000 small handicraft concerns, 1,500 wholesalers and 250 industrial enterprises are affected.

G. I.'s to Phone From Rome Sunday

Rome, June 29 (A. P.).—Beginning Sunday American soldiers in Rome will be able to make personal calls to the United States. Soldiers flocked to the overseas radio telephone building in the Italian capital today to book their calls. Similar facilities for service men were put in operation last week between Britain and the United States.

Italian Town Calm After Riot

Rome, June 29 (AP)—Dispatches said today the town of Andria, northwest of Bari, had returned to "nearly normal" yesterday, after a night in which rioting demonstrators burned records at police headquarters and other public buildings.

The disorder in Andria and nearby towns began early this week when crowds stormed jails and freed prisoners. Labor Minister Barbareschi arrived yesterday at Andria and called a meeting of all political parties.

To Arrange For Envoy

Moscow, June 29 (AP)—United States representatives left Moscow today to consult with officials of the new Polish Provisional Government of Unity on quarters for the United States Ambassador to Poland.

A United States source said Arthur Bliss Lane, who was named by President Roosevelt last year as Ambassador to the exile Polish Government, was expected to arrive in Poland soon.

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Soong And Party Due In Moscow Tomorrow

Moscow, June 29 (AP)—Chinese Premier T. V. Soong and his party will arrive in Moscow from Tehran tomorrow if weather permits, the Chinese Embassy said today. Diplomats here attach considerable importance to his projected talks, the first conference between Chinese and Russian executives in a long time.

Held Up By Censorship

Although Soong left Chungking Wednesday and the news was broadcast from Moscow and Tokyo, Chinese censorship held it up until today. A dispatch from Chungking said Soong headed a delegation of fourteen, including a son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and experts on Sinkiang. During the week between his return from the San Francisco Conference and his departure for Moscow, Soong had several long talks with Chiang and other Chinese leaders.

Chiang Ching-kuo, elder son of the Generalissimo, met and married his Russian wife in Russia, where he spent some years. Until recently he was administrator of the model district of southern Kiangsi, centering at Kanhsien, former American air base now in Japanese hands.

Others In Party

Also in the party were Liu Tzeyung, former counselor at the Chinese Embassy in Moscow and now Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Sinkiang, and Po Tao-min, director of the West Asiatic Department of the Chinese Foreign Office.

Sinkiang, or Turkestan, China's great province in remote central Asia, was under Soviet influence from 1934 to 1942, when the Russians were invited by the local Chinese governor to send in a garrison along with economic experts. In 1942, however, as the result of a secret flight by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek to Sinkiang, the Russians withdrew. The Russians subsequently charged the Chinese with violating the border of neighboring Outer Mongolia, a Russian protectorate. Last year, in a friendly gesture to Russia, Chungking removed the semi-independent governor, Gen. Shen Shih-tsai, whose forces threatened to mar relations with Russia.

Prelate Backs Armenians

Moscow, June 29 (AP)—The Very Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, said today he agreed with a resolution by an organization of American Armenians that "the regions torn away from Armenia by Turkey should be returned as quickly as possible."

Before leaving for Yerevan, Armenia, on his way home from a tour of the Soviet Union, the Church of England dignitary told a press conference he believed the resolution was "entirely just and well founded. Turkey has denied deliberately the normal economic development of the annexed regions.

"Turkey with particular violence exterminated the Armenian population. The victorious powers stated after World War 1 that justice demanded returning these areas to the legal owners. What was recorded then should be carried out now."

Compromise Settlement

Armenia, taken from Russia by the Turks in 1829, was recognized by the Allies as an independent state in 1920 and proclaimed a Soviet Republic in April, 1921. In October of that year, after the young Turk resurgence, the Armenians ceded about half of Caucasian Armenia back to Turkey in a compromise settlement.

Sweden Exchanging Agents

Stockholm, June 29 (AP)—The Swedish Government has decided to exchange representatives with the new Polish Government in Warsaw, it was announced today. The first Swedish representative will be Brynolf Eng, who has been negotiating for coal deliveries from Poland.

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Allied Generals To Be Guests Of King Haakon

Oslo, June 29 (AP)—Gen. Omar N. Bradley, acting Allied Supreme Commander, RAF Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris and Red Army General Radov will be luncheon guests of King Haakon Saturday and will review a parade in celebration of "Allied Day."

Bradley is scheduled to hold a press conference at the former Gimle residence of Nazi puppet Premier Vidkun Quisling.

BALIKPAPAN LEFT ABLAZE

Borneo Refineries Fired By U.S. Bombers

Manila, *Saturday*, June 30 (AP)—The once-great Japanese oil cracking plants and refinery center at Balikpapan on Borneo's southeast coast were being consumed by flames today from 281 additional tons of bombs dropped by airmen of the American Far Eastern Air Force.

In announcing this latest and heaviest of a series of neutralization raids, a spokesman at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said that more than 130 Liberator and Mitchell bombers flew over the target Thursday at low and medium altitudes and encountered only slight to moderate ground fire.

Ships Prowl In Straits

The port's barracks, warehouses and installations of an adjacent airfield already were blazing from more than 2,300 tons of bombs unloaded in the past two weeks by Gen. George C. Kenney's 5th and 13th Air Forces, which make up the Far Eastern Air Force, along with portions of the Royal Australian Air Force.

Other bombers of those forces hit Kindari and Makassar airdromes, in the southern Celebes, across the Makassar Straits from Balikpapan. Light Allied naval units shot up the Borneo eastern coastal area at night.

MacArthur's communiqué gave no further word concerning American warships which he disclosed yesterday were on the prowl in Makassar Straits, but attention focussed on Japanese reports that Balikpapan had been under naval bombardment for ten days past.

Beaufort Captured

There still was no American confirmation of the Japanese reports, which also have claimed that Allied landing attempts at Balikpapan were repulsed and that Allied mine sweepers were busy clearing the way for a new invasion move.

MacArthur's communiqué today announced that ashore on British North Borneo Australian 9th Division troops completed capture of Beaufort, on the narrow-guage railway to the Japanese base of Jesselton, and that the Australians controlled 135 miles of the wild north coast from Beaufort southwest to the Miri oil field area.

In taking Beaufort the Australians met no opposition but found many newly built pillboxes and trenches—all abandoned.

The Australian force which took the Lutong refineries and Miri oil fields down the coast pushed north and joined forces on the Baram Peninsula with another Aussie column that moved down from Seria.

Patrols On Luzon

In the Philippines, MacArthur announced continuing extensive patrols in Luzon's Cagayan Valley, scene of the Japanese collapse on that island, and said enemy remnants were being further compressed in the mountains to the west. On the southeastern Philippine island of Mindanao mopping-up operations were conducted in recently freed territory.

The Luzon guerrillas ambushed one Japanese tank and killed its crew in the mountains east of Iguig, and the United States 6th Infantry Division advanced three quarters of a mile toward the Japanese base of Kiangan. Other guerrilla units took Kayan, a village on the slopes of the high cordilleras.

Still other guerrillas were moving over a mountain trail in Ilocos province toward Bontoc, last important Japanese center in the area.

United States 13th Air Force planes gave support to American ground forces in the Philippines, while 5th Air Force Liberators ranged out to China Tuesday night and hit the former Texaco oil center at Shanghai and docks at Canton.

Formosa Refinery Hit

A 7th Fleet Privateer plane sank a Japanese freighter of up to 4,500 tons in Formosa Straits Thursday, and Black Widow night fighters helped another Privateer set a Japanese mine layers afire in those waters.

Formosa's Ensuiko sugar-alcohol refinery, still smoking from Wednesday's bombing, was hit again.

Other Allied planes ranged over Indo-China and Malaya, hitting railway installations and river transport.

On the all-but-forgotten bypassed front in the Solomons, MacArthur announced that Australian 6th Division troops had taken the key positions on the highest part of the Prince Alexander mountains south of Wewak, Bougainville.

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[Also pushing southwest on the north Borneo coast, the Australians were reported by the Melbourne radio to have made a junction with troops who landed last week at the Miri oilfield area in an amphibious jump. The Melbourne radio added that oil production had been resumed at Tarakan, an isle off the Borneo east coast which the Australians invaded on May 1. Extent of the production was not mentioned in the broadcast, recorded by the American broadcasting company.]

The Australians still had not met any formidable Japanese resistance on Borneo, whose oil riches would greatly lessen the strain on American Trans-pacific torpedo boats shelled the Jesselton area from the sea.

Allied Planes Busy.

The Australians last were reported to have taken Beaufort, in a fifteen-mile advance northeast up the Borneo coast along the narrow-gauge railway toward the Japanese base of Jesselton. Allied planes bombed Jesselton without opposition, and Allied destruction of three Japanese torpedo planes on Monday by American surface ships in the Makassar Straits and told of continuing Allied air blows throughout the East Indies, particularly at Balikpapan.

The ships involved undoubtedly belong to the United States Seventh Fleet, which put ashore the Australian Ninth Division on British North Borneo and Labuan in the Brunel Bay area on June 10.

The Japanese radio has claimed that Allied landing attempts there already have been beaten off.

MacArthur gave no confirmation of any of these reports, but his communiqués of the South-west Pacific today did report the

U.S. Fleet in Macassar Strait

Warships Take Part in Operations Against Japs on Borneo

Manila, June 29 (A. P.).—An American fleet has returned to the Macassar Strait, east of Borneo, for the first time since the forlorn days of January, 1942, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today. The invasion-conscious Japanese reported a naval bombardment of the Borneo east coast had been in progress for ten days.

A Dutch correspondent who flew over the port of Balikpapan, fronting on the straits, reported earlier this week seeing the warships in action, and the Japanese

supply lines.

The softening-up and neutralizing process by the United States Fifth and Thirteenth air forces and the Royal Australian air forces continued not only ahead of the ground forces but all the way from Balikpapan on the east to Pontianak on the west with 286 tons of bombs. Three enemy air fields in the east coast area were among the targets.

Scene of Naval Fight.

The planes shot down by the fleet were among the few the enemy has been able to muster in that area in recent weeks.

Balikpapan, target of American explosives now, was the port at which a Java-bound Japanese troop convoy was delayed daring close-range torpedo attacked in Makassar Straits by a daring close-hange torpedo attack from the few and antiquated four-stacker destroyers of the then Asiatic squadron under Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart on January 24, 1942.

6th Division Gains

In the Philippines, where General MacArthur announced yesterday that the major phase of the Luzon liberation campaign was ended, the United States 6th Division made a 400-yard gain in the northern Luzon mountains toward the still stiffly-defended Japanese base of Kiangan. Filipino guerrillas advanced after beating off three Japanese *banzai* charges in the northwest province of Ilocos.

On Mindanao the United States 24th Division occupied more ground near the head of the Davao River and captured some large enemy supply dumps. Marine fighter-bombers dropped 110 tons of bombs on what MacArthur called "a now limited number of targets."

Fills Philippine Post.

Manila, June 29 (A. P.).—President Sergio Osmena announced today appointment of Interior Secretary Tomas Confesor and Defense Secretary Tomas Cabili to the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission in Washington.

Jap Bullet Enters Muzzle Of Yank's Gun

With 24th Division on Mindanao, Philippines, June 20 (*AP*)—*Delayed*]—Private Thomas M. Kneeland, of Tillamook, Ore., fired his rifle at a Japanese at the same instant the Japanese fired at him.

Kneeland felt a shock. Sparks and smoke flew from the muzzle of his Browning automatic rifle.

The Japanese .25 caliber slug had hit in the Browning's muzzle flash hider and jammed half way down the barrel.

"I'm just as glad I didn't try to fire another shot," Kneeland said.

Liuchow Airfield, Rail Depot Recaptured By Chinese Forces

Chungking, June 29 (*AP*)—Chinese troops fighting into wrecked and burning Liuchow captured the main airfield of the abandoned United States airbase in the southern suburbs and the city's south rail station, the Chinese high command announced today.

Heavy fighting continued in the western and northwestern suburbs of the strategic junction city, its center destroyed by week-long fires, the Chinese said.

Other Chinese forces more than 100 miles to the northeast closed within 10 miles of Kweilen (population 500,000), where another United States 14th Air Force base was abandoned last November, a Chinese army spokesman said. A Chinese arc being pushed down from the north and northwest now runs within 10 to 18 miles of Kwelchow, he declared.

Only 1,000 Japs Left In City

Liuchow airfield was recaptured Wednesday, the high command said, without giving later details of the bitter fighting there on the southern approaches of the Kwangsi province hub. The Chinese estimated only 1,000 Japanese remained in Liuchow. One enemy force was reported pocketed to the north.

The Chinese apparently had re-won control of virtually all the Kweichow-Kwangsi railroad, the first rail route to be regained by the Chinese since their long war started July 7, 1937.

The Chinese command also announced new gains northeast of Canton and along the east coast, but admitted loss of Pingsiang, about 11 miles from the French Indo-China border, on the Liuchow-Dongdang Railroad.

Three More Cities Taken

The high command said its troops on Thursday recaptured Lungnan and Tingnan, in southwestern Kiangsi province, about 140 miles northeast of Canton. Both are important towns in communications linking Kiangsi and Kwangtung provinces, and they were believed to be two of the objectives in a Japanese push to smash any Chinese potential for a counteroffensive against Canton and Hong Kong.

Later the high command also announced the fall of Kiennan, 15 miles west of Lungnan. The Japanese were retreating toward Manyung, in Kwangtung province, it added.

Some 350 miles to the southwest, the high command said, Japanese on the eastern side of Luichow peninsula, north of Hainan Island, recently struck toward Muiluk, on the coastal highway southeast of Yanslen, presumably as a safeguard to communications with Hainan.

American planes yesterday bombed Japanese installations on Luichow peninsula, United States headquarters said.

"Rice Bowl" Still Held

On China's east coast, 2,000 Japanese continued a retreat north of Wenchow, with the Chinese following. The Chinese pushed on from Hwangyen, taken Tuesday, toward Ninghai, 40 miles south of Ningpo, believed to be the objective of the withdrawing enemy.

Meanwhile, a Chinese army spokesman declared there were no signs that the Japanese were abandoning the "rice bowl" area near Lake Tung Ting east of Chungking. Instead, there were indications, he said, that the Japanese were reinforcing this area to guard their Hankow-Hong Kong corridor.

He said a Wednesdaw communiqué mentioning "withdrawing columns" referred to movement of depot, garrison, and wounded Japanese troops in the area of Yochow, Hengyang and Paoching.

Ammunition Dump Hit

The spokesman said if the Japanese withdrew from these key points, they would break their corridor and isolate their garrisons in Canton and Hong Kong, and allow Chinese forces west of the corridor free access eastward to the coast to support any Allied landings there.

United States headquarters said 14th Air Force planes hit an ammunition dump south of Lake Tung Ting, and two ammunition trains on the Peiping-Hankow railway between Yochow and Hankow. Japanese trains and boats were lashed yesterday from north to south China, it added.

The Chinese spokesman said the Japanese had sent reinforcements from north China into Shantung province, fronting the Yellow Sea, to strengthen anti-invasion defenses there. By the end of May, the equivalent of two divisions had been moved there, he said.

Former U.S. Air Base In China Recaptured

Chungking, June 29 (*AP*)—A Chinese Army spokesman announced today that Chinese troops had captured the main airfield in the southern suburbs of Liuchow which Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's 14th Air Force was forced to abandon to the Japanese last November 7.

The spokesman said Chinese forces had also retaken the city's south railway station.

Fierce fighting was reported raging in the western and northwestern suburbs of Liuchow where other Chinese forces were battling their way toward the center of the important Kwangsi province city.

City Burned Out

The spokesman said Liuchow had been burning since June 23 and that the core of the city was destroyed. He estimated that less than 1,000 Japanese remained in the city.

About 100 miles northeast of Liuchow, Chinese forces were closing in on Kweilin, another former United States air base site. Dispatches said one Chinese column was engaging Japanese troops at points 10 to 12 miles north of Kweilin and another was about 18 miles northwest of the city.

Between Liuchow and Kweilin a Japanese force was reported pocketed by two groups of Chinese, one of which had reached a point 3 miles north of Liuchow, while the other was closing in from 15 miles farther north.

Remnants Cleared Out

The Chinese spokesman said all Japanese remnants west and south of Liuchow had been cleared out. This meant that virtually the whole Kweichow-Kwangsi railroad had reverted to Chinese control—the first railroad occupied partly or entirely by the enemy to be restored to the Chinese since the war began. The line, however, needs repairs.

The Chinese high command announced that the Chinese recaptured Langnan and Tingnan, communication centers in southwestern Kiangsi where the enemy had launched a drive to smash the Chinese potential for a counteroffensive against Canton and Hong Kong. Both towns are within an arc of 140 miles northeast of Canton.

Advance Along Coast

The spokesman admitted, however, that the Japanese had recaptured Pingsiang, on the Liuchow-Dongdang railway about 11 miles from the French Indo-China border, but he quoted an unconfirmed report that the Chinese had retaken Kweiping, on the West River 85 miles southeast of Liuchow.

In the maritime province of Chekiang the Chinese said they were pursuing a force of about 2,000 Japanese withdrawing northward from Wenchow. The Chinese were reported advancing from Hwangyen, which they recaptured June 26, toward Ninghai, 40 miles south of Ningpo, toward which the Japanese apparently are retreating.

Authoritative sources, meanwhile, discounted any suggestion that the Japanese were withdrawing from the Yochow - Hengyang - Paoching area. Commenting on a United States air communiqué Wednesday which mentioned air attacks on "withdrawing columns" in this area, these sources said this referred only to the movement of depot and garrison troops and wounded.

Japs Reinforced

Far from withdrawing, they said, the Japanese have moved in crack combat troops as replacements, presumably to strengthen the Yochow-Hengyang section of the Hankow-Hong Kong corridor.

Maddocks Major General

Chungking, June 29 (*AP*)—Headquarters of United States forces in the China theater today announced the promotion of Brig. Gen. Ray T. Maddocks, of Silver City, Iowa, chief of staff to Lieut. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, to the rank of major general.

Chinese Communists Agree To Conference

Chungking, June 29 (*AP*)—Chinese Communists wired approval to Chungking today for seven non-partisan members of the Peoples Political Council to visit Yenan to discuss outstanding differences.

This was considered a fresh opportunity to reconcile differences between the central and northern Chinese regimes and unite the republic for the war against Japan.

President Chiang Kai-shek has sanctioned the visit of the group, headed by the famous scholar, Hwang Yen-pao. Attempts also were made to induce the Communists to reverse a decision refusing to attend the next meeting of the Peoples Political Council July 7, eighth war anniversary.

The council is an advisory body without plenary powers. It hears reports and recommends action to the Kuomintang, dominant Chinese party.

The Simla Conference Adjourns

Simla, India, June 29 (*AP*)—A conference of Indian leaders called by Viceroy Lord Wavell to constitute a new government for India adjourned today for two weeks while the Congress party and the Moslem League study new British proposals for reconciling their differences.

Mohandas K. Gandhi declared in an interview that it was his "hope and prayer that things will come out right for both India and Great Britain." It was announced the conference was "expected" to reconvene here July 14.

Gandhi's Congress party and Mohammed Ali Jinnah's Moslem League will call their working committees together in Simla next week. They will consider Wavell's proposals that each of the major parties and other delegates to the conference submit to him lists of names from which to choose a working cabinet suitable to all.

Equality Agreed On

An impassé resulted when representatives of the Moslem League and the Congress party disagreed over distribution of seats in a proposed new executive council giving the nation an almost completely Indian Government.

The Congress party, made up mainly of Hindus but claiming to be representative of all India, disputed the Moslem League's argument that it alone was entitled to designate the Moslem members of the executive council. Both parties have agreed the Moslems and Hindus should have equality in numbers in the cabinet.

Jinnah reiterated at a press conference tonight that the Moslem League would accept no arrangement which deprived it of authority to name all the Moslem members.

Constitute An Adviser

"I don't think it can possibly be denied," he said, "that 90 per cent of the Moslems are with the league." He claimed there were only a "few hundred" Moslems in the Congress party.

"The few in the Congress," he declared, "do not make the Congress a body that represents India as a whole."

The frail, 75-year-old Gandhi told this correspondent his Congress party had entered the conference in "recognition of the fact that it was a step toward independence."

In one of the few interviews he has granted in recent months, Gandhi chatted merrily and informally. His dominance of the Simla conference was rejected in his own words.

"I have constituted myself," he explained, "as both an adviser to the Congress (party) and adviser, too, to the viceroy, and through him to the British people."

"I Would Fail"

He insisted, though, that he was only an adviser, and "therefore I cannot tell you what exactly the situation in the conference is."

Gandhi discounted the suggestion that he was considered the controlling voice in the party and not a mere adviser.

"They can shut me up at any time, brush aside my advice," he asserted. "If I tried to cling to power I would fall, never to rise again. That is not my temperament."

He said he hoped the outcome would be right both for India and Great Britain "because I do not know that even if a settlement is pulled through it will be on the right lines."

Gandhi explained he "was not joking when I made the statement some time back that Jawaharlal Nehru (party leader) is my heir. He has got the ability, knowledge and close touch with the public here and can interpret India's mind. I have already taken him as my guide in international affairs. He can interpret India's mind to the outside world as no one else can."

"A Touch Of . . . India"

Asked why he persists in traveling third class on Indian trains, Gandhi said it was to "feel just a touch of the real India."

This correspondent had suggested that he ride in an air-conditioned coach instead of in the boiling temperatures of an open third-class compartment, where his sleep is disturbed hourly by crowds yelling salutations at every station.

"Many thanks for your consideration," Gandhi replied, "but let me melt myself in this natural heat. Let me feel just a touch of the real India."

Parley Success Gandhi Hope

By Preston Grover

Simla, India, June 29 (*AP*)—Mohandas K. Gandhi said today it was his "hope and prayer" that there would be a happy outcome to the Wavell Conference, even as Moslem League and Congress party representatives reached an impasse in the efforts to constitute a new government for India.

The Simla Conference, summoned by Viceroy Wavell to discuss his plans for an almost completely Indian Government, adjourned today, it was announced, but it is "expected" to reconvene July 14.

Dispute Over Seats

It was explained that the adjournment would permit the conferees to consult among themselves and resolve the dispute, but it was regarded as significant that the time of reconvening was indefinite.

Collapse of the conference is threatened by a dispute over distribution of seats in the proposed new executive council, with the Moslem League insisting it alone is capable of representing the Moslem population.

Gandhi's Congress party, contending it is fully representative of all India, wants a voice in selection of the Moslem representatives.

Gandhi, in one of the few interviews he has granted in recent months, upheld this position of his party today—that it represents all the Indian communities.

"Congress can never become a sectional organization," he said. "Not that there are not communal minded people in it, but Congress can never work communally."

Informal Interview

The interview was informal, chatty and merry. He sat on the floor in the manor house of a friend, his back resting against a bolster.

Gandhi said the Congress Party had entered the conference in "recognition of the fact that it was a step toward independence."

He insisted he was keeping aloof and not in intimate touch with every move of the negotiations.

"I have constituted myself both

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an adviser to the Congress (party) and adviser, too, to the Viceroy and through him of the British people," he declared.

He said he was posted on details of the party only when Congress leaders came to him for advice.

Then in a sharp diversion Gandhi said, "But I give you a tip. I was not joking when I made the statement sometime back in answer to Feroz Khan Noon at San Francisco that Jawaharlal Nehru is my heir.

Guide In World Affairs

"He has got the ability, knowledge and close touch with the public here and can interpret India's mind. I have already, as I wrote to Lord Linlithgow (Wavell's predecessor), taken him as my guide in international affairs. He can interpret India's mind to the outside world as no one else can."

After a brief exchange in which the correspondent said the general belief was that Gandhi was the controlling voice in the party, and not a mere adviser, as he insists, Gandhi replied, "Not even that. They can shut me out at any time, brush aside my advice."

Gandhi said he was feeling well, despite his well-known frality and 75 years, and that the 7,000-foot altitude of Simla had not affected him so far, although he is watchful against overstraining his heart.

BURMA FOE SUNK ON RIVER

Nearly All of 500 Japanese Die Trying to Cross Sittang

CALCUTTA, India, June 29—(AP)—The Southeast Asia Command declared today that a force of about 500 Japanese had been virtually wiped out in southern Burma while trying to cross the Sittang River on rafts. Most of the craft were sunk and only a few unarmed Japanese reached the east bank of the river, the command bulletin said.

In Mawchi, forty-eight air miles east of Toungoo, there were indications that the Japanese were heavily entrenched and preparing to make a stand against the British mop-up drive. The communiqué said a report was received of an action fought by Gurkha troops in two feet of water against Japanese in the village of Nyaungkashe, west of Waw on the Moulmein railway near the Sittang River. The Gurkhas cleared the village, causing heavy enemy casualties.

Australian Air Force To Release 64,000

Canberra, June 29 (A. P.).—Sixty-four thousand members of the Australian Army Air Force will be released by September under this country's demobilization plans.

The men to be released are surplus air crew trainees, former prisoners of war and men with long service records. The releases will be gradual so as not to interfere with operational plans.

'Brother True Belong King'

Melbourne, June 29 (AP)—Ninji, King of 20,000 natives of the Mount Hager region of New Guinea, greeted the Duke of Gloucester today, and then in an address reminded his own barefoot natives and constables that the Duke was:

"Brother true belong King, one fella poppa, one fella momma."

He told them he had come to "look it you fella New Guinea and speak true belong you," to which the Duke replied he was "happy to much belong you fella."

Ninji wore a headdress of cassowary plumes set on tambu shells, draped behind with wood and metal from fallen aircraft. A flat shell was attached to his nose and rested on his black beard, and another enormous shell dangled from his neck.

The Duke wore a slouch hat.

Yanks Planning Attack From North, Tokyo Warns

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29—(AP) Radio Tokyo warned the Japanese homefront today that the United States was massing ground and naval forces in the Aleutians for an attack from the north, and disclosed that speedy transfer of Nipponese war industries to Manchuria was underway to escape further destruction from the air.

Tokyo said American mountain-trained fighters and paratroops were gathering in the Aleutians and the U. S. Ninth fleet was on the prowl, awaiting a chance to strike the mainland of Japan.

Removal of war industries to the Asiatic continent to escape American aerial blows was admittedly "more fundamental" than "the large scale dispersion of munitions industries in Japan."

And while the invasion-anxious cabinet of Premier Suzuki held a seven hour session to discuss "the situation when the homeland may be converted into a battlefield," Tokyo added that American air attacks had interfered with communications with Manchuria, further complicating the situation.

Tokyo said the U. S. Aleutian force was being stationed on Agattu island, in the outer areas near Attu, while Vice Adm. Frank Jack Fletcher's Ninth fleet, a light unit of which recently attacked a Japanese convoy in the sea of Okhotsk, offered another menace from the north.

Unconfirmed by any Allied source, Tokyo claimed Nipponese pilots had sunk a large cruiser of the Cleveland class, three other cruisers and one destroyer off Balikpan, southeastern Borneo. Other Japanese pilots, Tokyo claimed, sank an American submarine off the east coast of Japan Thursday.

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Japan's Home Industries Shifted To Manchuria

San Francisco, June 29 (AP)—Japan gave top priority today to transfer of its home industries to Manchuria, and turned nervous attention toward the Aleutians, where Tokyo radio said the United States was massing mountain-trained fighters and paratroopers.

The transfer of war industries to the Asia mainland was declared by Tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, to be even "more fundamental" than dispersion of industries in Japan to escape American air blows.

Fleet "Biding Time"

Tokyo said "a division composed solely of Alpine troops" was being stationed on Agattu Island, in the outer Aleutians near Attu, and that paratropers were being placed throughout the northern region.

The broadcast claimed that Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher's United States 9th Fleet was awaiting an opportunity to strike from the north. [illegible] of the fleet recently attacked Japanese convoy in the Sea of [illegible]hotsk.

Transfer Explained

The broadcasters also spoke of increased American power in Alaska and a possible invasion of their "sacred land" from the north.

A Tokyo newspaper correspondent was quoted as saying the transfer of industries to Manchuria was an "attempt to establish securely a system for a protracted war, with Japan as a nucleus force."

Hamper Communications

The Japanese Cabinet, Tokyo said, heard a report on "an emergency measure for immovable and movable property in war-damaged cities." Also considered at a seven-hour session were "various problems in coping with the situation when the homeland may be converted into a battlefield.

At the same time, the enemy admitted that American aerial blows had interfered with "Japan's communications with Manchukuo (Manchuria)," saying that to cope with this rising menace "the most efficient employment of available bottoms" was required.

Tokyo, emphasizing the more important role that Manchuria must assume as raids devastate the munitions cities of Japan, said that already the "focal point" of industries on the continent "has been shifted to the production of fighting weapons."

The broadcast spoke of certain political difficulties on the continent, where the Japanese have set up a puppet government and said "the lack of political co-ordination has in many respects impeded smooth economic co-ordination."

"Mobilization of their composite power for backing up Japan's fight against the enemy invaders is absolutely required of these continental areas," Tokyo added.

Japs Tell of Air War.

San Francisco, June 29 (A. P.).—A Domei dispatch said today that American planes based on Okinawa were opening the battle for air supremacy over the southern home island of Kyushu, but that this was but "a curtain raiser to the decisive battle of the Japanese mainland."

Enemy Claims Submarine

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29 (AP).—The Tokyo radio said today that Japanese planes "cornered" and sank an American submarine off the east coast of Japan Wednesday and Thursday. The unconfirmed broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

4 More Jap Admirals Killed

London, June 29 (AP)—A Japanese news agency broadcast reported today the death in action of four more Japanese admirals. Their names were given as Vice Admirals Joji Nishimura and Yoshio Suzuki and Rear Admirals Yushiro Wada and Kenyei Ando.

3 Rescued By Plane In Shangri-la

Transport Yanks Glider Aloft from Wilds of 'Hidden Valley.'

2 Army Airmen, WAC Had Been Isolated on Mountain Since May 12.

By RALPH MORTON

HOLLANDIA, New Guinea, June 28.—(Delayed) — (AP) A ground-skimming transport plane jerked a glider aloft today from "Hidden Valley" of Shangri-La in the mountainous wilds of New Guinea and brought out a pretty WAC corporal and two Army airmen, isolated there since a plane crash last May 13.

It was one of the most daring and thrilling rescue attempts ever undertaken in the southwest Pacific.

Brought out were:

Hazel-eyed WAC Cpl. Margaret Hastings, of Owego, N. Y., whose beauty had so captivated the native women they had offered to build her a "queen's throne."

Lt. John B. McCollom, of Trenton, Mo., who calmly assumed charge after the plane of sightseers crashed and burned on a mountain slope, killing 20 other occupants.

Sgt. Kenneth Decker, of Kelso, Wash., the most severely injured of the trio who although deeply scarred, managed a brave smile as he stepped out with the others on landing at Hollandia today.

Towed Through Canyons

Going in and coming back, the glider had to be towed where no glider had been before—at 10,000 feet through jagged, mountain canyons, over treacherous peaks, through or around puffy clouds which might conceal death-dealing mountain tops.

The actual rescue from a glider strip built in the fantastic valley of inter-warring tribesmen by parachuted Filipinos was a thing of split second timing.

The glider, with the trio and two of the Filipino paratroopers aboard, was snatched aloft at 9:47 a. m. by a C-47 which was flying within 20 feet of the valley floor, trailing a grab line. After negotiating the dangerous 150 miles back to Hollandia, the party landed an hour and 20 minutes later.

"The greatest thrill I got," said Miss Hastings, "was when that tow cable held and our glider swooped off the valley floor. I prayed the cable wouldn't break. When we started off into the air safely, I figured someone else could do the praying for me from now on."

Aided by Paratroopers

The rescue was the climax of daring operations which included parachuting medics to attend the trio's slight injuries, paratroopers to build the glider strip in the valley and risky flights daily to the remote region to parachute supplies and equipment.

Crowds at Hollandia cheered as the fragile, motorless plane, "Fanless Faggot," hovered over the field, then came slowly to a stop. Out leaped the rescued trio and two of the Filipinos who helped rescue them. The three returned to Hollandia 47 days after they left with the others in an army transport plane which crashed near the valley.

Miss Hastings looked extraordinarily fit after the ordeal. Her hazel eyes sparkled. Her face was tanned. Brushing back her windblown locks, she said:

"I'm sure glad to be back. Hollandia never looked better."

"Send the ambulances away; we don't need them," said bewhiskered McCollom.

Decker, cleanly shaven, had deep scars on his head. He was the most seriously injured of the three. Smiling, he paid tribute to Lieutenant McCollom who took charge of the group until Capt. Cecil Walters, veteran paratrooper, arrived with his men to begin the rescue preparations.

Rescue Pilots Happy

The happiest men in Hollandia were the rescue pilots who had worked long on the dangerous undertaking. Capt. Charles J. School, Seattle, piloted the tow plane which dropped the glider into the valley. The glider was piloted by Lt. Henry E. Paver, Baton Rouge, La. The co-pilot was Capt. George Allen, Salem, Ore., and the crew chief was Pfc. E. F. Sims of Waco, Tex.

Maj. W. S. Samuels, of Oakland, Calif., piloted the khaki-colored C-47, the jungle clipper "Louise," which made the perfect pickup. His co-pilot was Capt. William McKenzie, of LaCrosse, Wis.

During the tests prior to the actual rescue, radio operator Sgt. Harry Baron, Brooklyn, N. Y., and winch operator Sgt. Donald Gellasch (home town not given), were injured. Their places were taken today by radio man Staff Sgt. Bert Godwin, Long Beach, Calif., and reel operator Tech. Sgt. Charles McHugh, Covington, Ky.

"Would you like to have remained as queen of the valley?" someone asked Miss Hastings.

"No, I wouldn't," she replied with a twinkle in her eye, then confided: "The native women offered to make me a throne but I refused."

The brave WAC said Col. Ray T. Elsmore, of Menlo Park, Calif., cargo chief of the Far Eastern Air force, had offered to fly her over the valley tomorrow in his own plane, "and I'm going if Captain Riley will let me." Captain Riley is a medic.

The valley, inhabited by natives who live in walled communities and war on each other, is isolated from north New Guinea by 150 miles of mountains, most of them unexplored. It is shut off from south New Guinea by mountains and some 200 miles of crocodile-infested swamplands.

Kept in Touch With News

During the days the trio were in the valley, they were kept informed of developments and of the news of the world by means of a walkie-talkie which had been parachuted to them.

The natives were not inclined to be friendly but did trade some of their pigs for sea shells. Miss Hastings proved the one with whom the natives were most willing to do business.

Tension has been great in view of accident after accident which had occurred during practice pick-ups of gliders on Wakde island. Once Colonel Elsmore was on the point of giving up and ordering bulldozers dropped to build a large strip for a C47.

The tow plane taking the glider in left Hollandia this morning after the weather, which had delayed the rescue attempt, was reported excellent.

As Major Samuels followed with the pickup plane, he radioed the weather was closing in and "I don't think I can pick up today."

Colonel Elsmore, flying over for observation in a B-29, assured him: "This is the best weather I've seen in the valley in many a day. You can do it. Go right down there and pick up the glider. You'll never get much better weather here."

Tells Crew to be Ready

Samuels then sent word ahead to the ground crew to have everything set, as he carried none too much gas and there would be no "dry runs."

Newsmen and pilots in an observation plane held their breath tight. As the glider lifted gracefully from the valleyfloor, Colonel Elsmore in his B-25 could be heard saying over and over:

"Oh boy. Oh boy. Oh boy."

The glider's fuselage was damaged slightly in the pickup. As it went aloft, it picked up a parachute which bellied out in the wind

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and made it more difficult for the glider pilot to keep his motorless craft on an even keel.

The two engines of Samuels' plane strained and heated in gaining altitude of 10,000 feet. As he reached the hump, he sent out word:

"I've pushed her as far as she can go. We're losing altitude slowly."

But a contact plane messaged back:

"Don't worry about your altitude. You can afford to lose altitude now. It's all down hill on the way to Hollandia. Why you can see (mount) Cyclops down there 120 miles away."

The two paratroopers who were brought out were Tech. Sgt Fernando Dongallo, of Oakland, Calif., and S/Sgt. Benjamin Bulato, San Francisco.

Shortly after the landing, the clouds closed in and a pelting rain prevented the tow plane from returning to bring out Captain Walters, eight other paratroopers and a movie cameraman.

Colonel Elsmore said two more glider rescue trips would be attempted tomorrow.

At headquarters here the three survivors told of the crash May 13. Lieutenant McCollom said he crawled from the burning fuselage. Sergeant Decker and Corporal Hastings said they were thrown out, unconscious.

McCollom then crawled back to the plane and gave morphine injections to two other passengers who were still alive but mortally injured. They lived about 24 hours. All the others were killed in the crash.

Four Miles In Day And Half

The three survivors agreed that some hard candies and a life raft saved them. They ate candy until they were "sick of it," McCollom said, while the yellow raft, punctured, served as a tent, and attracted the attention of a plane that spotted them four days later.

It took the trio a day and a half to get 4 miles down the mountainside to the spot where they were discovered.

"We weren't afraid of the natives after our first encounter with them," said McCollum. "They carry spears and bows and arrows, but from the way they looked at us from behind trees we knew they were more afraid of us than we were of them."

Corporal Hastings said she found the natives "quite interesting, particularly the women, who took me to their hearts and were very kind."

NAZI BANKS CLOSED

BUENOS AIRES, June 29.—(AP) Finance Minister Ceferino Alonso Irigoyen said yesterday that the German Transatlantic Bank and the German Bank of South America, both of which were placed under Argentine control soon after this country declared war on the Axis, had been ordered to cease operations and would be liquidated. Irigoyen made public a decree signed by President Edelmiro Farrel which transferred all deposits of both institutions to the Argentine Central bank.

ARGENTINE GROUPS MARCH IN PROTEST

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Buenos Aires, June 28 (A. P.).—University students throughout the Argentine went on strike today in a demand for a return to constitutional government and many paraded through Buenos Aires streets shouting, "We want democracy!"

Some students of secondary and normal schools joined in the one-day walkout, sponsored by the Argentine university federation.

The police estimated that 500 university and high school pupils paraded here. Fifteen were detained after a skirmish in Congress Square near the closed doors and shuttered windows of the Hall of Congress. Congress has not met since President Edelmiro Farrell came into power.

Vandenberg Makes 'Brave Experiment' Plea For Charter

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Washington, June 29 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) told his colleagues today they must accept the United Nations Charter as a brave experiment or cheat the world of "its only collective chance" for peace.

In a vigorous indorsement of the San Francisco conference agreement for formation of an international organization, the chairman of the Republican Senatorial Conference called the pledges hewn out there "a new emancipation proclamation for the world."

Before the Michigan Senator took the floor, Senator Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, said he and others are thinking of trying to write into the ratification resolution limitations on the authority Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., will wield as American delegate on the proposed World Security Council.

Points Out Alternative

Speaking from a prepared manuscript, Vandenberg said he would support the Charter "in the deep conviction that the alternative is physical and moral chaos in many weary places of the earth."

"I shall do it because there must be no default in our oft-pledged purpose to outlaw aggression so far as lies within our human power," he declared. "I shall do it because this plan, regardless of infirmities, holds great promise that the United Nations may collaborate for peace as effectively as they have made common cause for war.

"I shall do it because peace must not be cheated out of its only collective chance. . . . I doubt if there could ever be another or better start."

"Real Genius Of The Charter"

Vandenberg, who helped draft the Charter as an American delegate, said the pacific settlement of disputes, not force, is the real genius of the Charter, adding:

"It is my profound belief that the pacific contacts and consultations which will constantly be maintained by the powers, and particularly by the great powers, plus the pacific routines which every dispute must exhaust before it is subject to any sort of sanctions, can resolve most, if not all, of the controveries which otherwise might lead once more to war."

Under the organization's formula, there could be no escape by any power from organized opinion of the world, he said, adding that "the self-confessed criminal of tomorrow will stand condemned."

Answers Critics

Vandenberg said that some would contend that even a good League could not compensate for a bad peace.

"I am not diluting for a single instant the dreadful responsibility which will rest upon those who chart the final peace," he asserted. "But I am saying that whatever the final peace may be, the protections for human rights and fundamental freedoms inherent in the San Francisco Charter will inevitably make a better, a wiser and a safer job of it in its ultimate impacts upon mankind."

Vandenberg met the argument that what really was created at San Francisco was a military alliance among the United States, Great Britain and Russia with the agreement that so far as peace enforcement is concerned, "there is substance to this contention."

"So Far As Force Is Concerned"

"But I hasten to assert," he said, "that so far as force is concerned, the world is at the mercy of Russia, Britain and the United States, regardless of whether we form this League or not. Those happen to be the facts of life.

"But I submit that the world is ever more at their mercy without the San Francisco Charter than with it. Without the Charter there is no curb upon these great military powers except the rivalry between them, and military rivalry has never been the harbinger of peace.

"With the Charter there is at least the restraint of a peaceful contract, for whatever that may be worth, and the grim assurance that the aggressor who breaks this contract will stand in naked infamy before the embattled conscience of an outraged world."

"No U.S. Right Sacrificed"

It is his view, Vandenberg said, that in the Charter the United States would sacrifice none of its essential American right. This is no world supergovernment, he added.

Declaring that none of its authors would certify to the Charter's perfection, the Michigan Senator said it offered "the only plan available for international co-operation in the pursuit of peace and justice."

"It is laden with promise and with hope," he declared. "It deserves a fair trial."

Taft In Critical Spirit

In a more critical spirit, Taft took note in an interview before Vandenberg spoke of the projected eleven-member Security Council to have authority to order into action against an aggressor military forces to be assigned to it by agreement of the League members.

The question that arises, Taft said, concerns the possible use of American military forces in actual combat without prior specific authorization by Congress.

He has not thought it out, the Ohio Senator said, but he indicated that he may want a limitation that American forces could not be used in specific zones, such as Europe, until Congress consented.

Proposes Token Troops

As an alternative, he added that he may propose that only a limited number of American troops, a token force, could be used outside the Western Hemisphere or American possessions in the Pacific without congressional action.

Taft insisted that any such limitation would not infringe on the Charter and its ratification by other nations but merely would spell out the authority of the American delegate.

As a precedent, he noted that in the Bretton Woods monetary agreement the American representative's proposed powers were defined to a certain extent.

Opposed By Administration

The Administration will resist any such move, Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Foreign Relations Committee, has said. It contends that the power of the American delegate is wholly a domestic question, to be settled in separate legislation. Vandenberg supports this view.

Vandenberg's espousal of the Charter is regarded in Senate quarters as likely to lead to strong Republican backing for the treaty.

The Michigan Senator expects to explain next week to the minority conference, which he heads as chairman, the details of the Charter and to urge its support.

While Administration leaders had hoped that hearings may be begun next Tuesday, Vandenberg said he thought little could be accomplished in a week cut in two by the traditional Independence Day holiday. He favored a July 9 starting date, and Connally said he would leave the decision entirely to the committee at a meeting tomorrow.

Vandenberg's Address

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—Following is a partial text of the Senate address today of Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, reporting on the San Francisco United Nations Conference, to which he was a delegate:

I take this immediate opportunity to make this preliminary report to the Senate upon my two months' official absence as a member of the American delegation at the San Francisco Conference to create an international organization for peace and security. It has been a difficult and burdensome assignment. But it has had its compensations, not only in its privilege of association with earnest peace-seeking pilgrims from every corner of the globe, but also in its promise of a better world. I shall not here undertake a discussion of the vast detail of considerations which must be explored in subsequent debate. I am content today to state my general conclusions and the reasons that impel them.

First, I wish to present my compliments to my fellow delegates and our advisers and our staff. We have labored together in good spirit and good will. We have had healthy differences of opinion; but we have ultimately acted in substantial unanimity from start to finish. We have had the generous confidence and helpful co-operation of the President of the United States. Particularly I wish to commend the Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius jr. He has been an able and inspiring leader. He has been equal to every emergency we faced. Not only as chairman of our delegation but also as chairman of the conference and its key committees, he has been as tireless as he has been efficient in driving to our goal. He has richly earned the grateful, good opinion of his country.

I want also to pay my particular tribute of affectionate appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Texas, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Connally. Without the faintest hint of partisanship at any time, he made it constantly possible for each one of us, representing the minority, to play our full role in these deliberations. He carried some of the heaviest burdens of the conference with patience, fidelity and eminent success. He was a tower of strength to this great undertaking in every aspect of its labors. He, too, has put the nation greatly in his debt. . . .

A Forward Step

I have signed the San Francisco Charter. I believe it represents a great, forward step toward the international understanding, the co-operation and fellowship which are indispensable to peace, progress and security. If the spirit of its authors can become the spirit of its evolution, I believe it will bless the earth. I believe it serves the intelligent self-interest of the United States, which knows, by bitter experience in the valley of the shadow of two wars in a quarter century, that we cannot live entirely unto ourselves alone. I believe it is our only chance to keep faith with those who have borne the heat of battle. I have signed the Charter with no illusions regarding its imperfections and with no pretensions that it guarantees its own benign aims, but with no doubts that it proposes an experiment which must be bravely undertaken in behalf of peace with justice in a better, happier and safer world.

I shall support the ratification of this Charter with all the resources at my command. I shall do this in the deep conviction that the alternative is physical and moral chaos in many weary places of the earth. I shall do it because there must be no default in our oft-pledged purpose to outlaw aggression so far as lies within our human power. I shall do it because this plan, regardless of infirmities, holds great promise that the United Nations may collaborate for peace as effectively as they have made common cause for war. I shall do it because peace must not be cheated out of its only collective chance. . . .

Within the framework of the charter, through its refinement in the light of experience, the future can overtake our errors. But there will be no "future" for it unless we make this start. I doubt if there could ever be another or a better start. I commend this over-all consideration to all of my colleagues who have any interest in collective security as an instrument of collective peace. I commend it to all who are listening to the prayers for peace which rise from the hearthstones of our land.

Again Renounces Isolation

My own view regarding collective security is well known. I have repeatedly stated it upon this floor. While I want a powerful Army and an invincible Navy to make our national defense as impregnable as possible, pending the time when mutual arms limitations can be made dependably effective, I believe that no nation can hereafter immunize itself by its own exclusive action. I say again that since Pearl Harbor World War II has put the cruel science of mass murder into new and sinister perspective. I say again that the oceans have ceased to be moats which automatically protect our ramparts. I say again that flesh and blood now compete unequally with winged steel. War has become an all-consuming juggernaut. I say again that if World War III ever unhappily arrives, it will open new laboratories of death too horrible to contemplate. I say again that I propose to do everything within my power to keep those laboratories closed for keeps; and . . . they must be kept closed all around the

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earth, because neither time nor space any longer promises to shield the victims of treacherous attack. We must have collective security to stop the next war, if possible, before it starts; and to crush it swiftly if it starts in spite of our organized precautions.

That vital aspiration . . . is the object of the San Francisco charter. The charter is not content merely with this latter sanguinary assignment to meet force with force when there is nothing left to do but fight. It seeks, above all else, to cure the underlying causes of wars; to correct the frictions which lead to wars; to resolve disputes by peaceful means before they take on the suicidal magnitudes of war; in a familiar metaphor, to "lock the barn before the horse is stolen."

You may tell me that I speak of the millennium. I reply, in the words of Holy Writ: "Where there is no vision the people perish." We dare not fail to try. We dare not fail to strive in this direction no matter how far we fall short of the goal. . . .

Would Keep Hands Clean

You may tell me that I have but to scan the present world with realistic eyes in order to see these fine phrases often contemptuously reduced to a contemporary shambles. You may tell me that some of the signatories to this charter practice the precise opposite of what they preach even as they sign. You may tell me that the aftermath of this war seems to threaten the utter disintegration of these ideals at the very moment they are born. I reply that the nearer right you may be in any such gloomy indictment, the greater is the need for the new pattern which promises at least to try to stem these evil tides. The nearer right you are, the greater becomes the importance of this new self-denying ordinance which promises a chastened view. The nearer right you are, the greater is the urgency for invoking the emancipations which the San Francisco Charter contemplates. If the effort fails, we can at least face the consequence with clean hands. . . .

I would not agree that force is the real genius of this new institution. On the contrary, it is my conviction that the great hope which is here held out to humankind stems largely from the solemn formula which the San Francisco Charter creates for the pacific settlement of disputes before they ever reach a fighting stage. It is my profound belief that the pacific contacts and consultations which will constantly be maintained by the powers—and particularly by the great powers—plus the pacific routines which every dispute must exhaust before it is subject to any sort of sanctions, can resolve most, if not all, of the controversies which otherwise might lead once more to war. . . .

Dumbarton Oaks has been given a new soul. As originally drawn, it avoided any reference to justice—without which there can be no stable peace. San Francisco's Charter fills that void. The charter names justice as the prime criterion of peace. It repeatedly dedicates itself to human rights and fundamental freedoms. It declines to accept a static world in which yesterday's inequities are "frozen" in a straitjacket.

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Other Anxieties

I have had great sympathy . . . with those among my colleagues who have earnestly argued that we should know the pattern of the final peace before we undertake to create the mechanism that shall sustain this final peace. As the Dumbarton Oaks proposal was originally drawn, this viewpoint was particularly persuasive because the proposal failed to envision any subsequent possibility of peaceful change to overtake error or injustice, in the vast and ramifying decisions and settlements affecting our Allies, and our friends, which may creep into the liquidation of this war. But I submit that the San Francisco charter greatly alters this conception. I speak with great feeling on this phase of the subject because it is one to which, if I may be allowed to say so, I devoted my persistent efforts. Frankly, I am one of those who look with anxiety upon many of these settlements and decisions, past, present and prospective. But my anxiety will be less acute if I know that the United Nations, meeting periodically in a free and untrammeled general assembly, can—

"Recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situations, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare."

That is indeed a glorious assignment for tomorrow's "town meeting of the world." . . .

I am definitely not saying that a good league can compensate for a bad peace. I am not diluting for a single instant the dreadful responsibility which will rest upon those who chart the final peace. But I am saying that, whatever the final peace may be, the protections for human rights and fundamental freedoms inherent in the San Francisco Charter will inevitably make a better, a wiser and a safer job of it in its ultimate impacts upon humankind. We could wish for more assurance than this charter gives. But we would desert our own ideals if we should permit our desire for the unattainable to blind us to the wisdom of embracing the boon which is at hand.

Aggressor Spotlighted

It is said, by way of assault upon this scheme of things, that the San Francisco Charter virtually delivers the world to the domination of a five-power alliance—America, Russia, Britain, France and China—since these nations permanently exercise major authority in the Security Council which we here create. It is said that this arrangement, in stark reality, becomes a three-power military alliance between Russia, Britain and the United States, since they will become its chief instruments of peace enforcement when the need for force arises. So far as peace enforcement is concerned, I agree that there is substance to this contention. But I hasten to assert that so far as force is concerned, the world is at the mercy of Russia, Britain and the United States regardless of whether we form this league or not. Those happen to be the facts of life. But I submit that the world is even more at their mercy without the San Francisco Charter than with it. Without the charter there is no curb upon these great military powers except the rivalry between them—and military rivalry has never yet been the harbinger of peace. With the charter there is at least the restraint of a peaceful contract, for whatever that may be worth, and the grim assurance that the aggressor who breaks this contract will stand in naked infamy before the embattled conscience of an outraged world. . . .

I can understand the critic who, on ethical and moral grounds, condemns a voting system which permits each of these five great powers to enjoy the special privilege of a "veto" in the Security Council to protect itself against condemnation and collective restraint if it threatens aggression. I can sympathize with the critic who permits his disappointment upon this score to sweep him into total opposition to this entire enterprise and into total abandonment of all its precious values. I cannot understand it because, upon examination, we must admit (1) that this veto formula substantially reflects the world's realities; (2) that the so-called "special privilege" of the great powers is matched by its equivalent in "special responsibilities"; (3) that there is no alternative basis upon which to launch this great adventure; and, last but far from least, because this veto, which we share with others and which we could not enjoy alone, is a protection against American involvements which many millions of our citizens would require as the indispensable price of our adhence to this treaty.

I say this system reflects the world's realities because if these great powers ever face a war with each other, the world's dream of peace is shattered regardless of any league the wit of man might devise. It will not be shattered because of the "veto." It will be shattered because of the facts. It would be idle to cherish any illusions upon this score. Peace depends, in the final analysis, upon the attitudes of these great powers and upon their mutual relationships. But I assert, beyond any shadow of a doubt, that this United Nations organizatior can minimize the frictions and stabilize the international friendships and channel the orderly contacts which can go infiuitely far in saving all of us from any such disaster. If, in spite of everything, the disaster comes upon us, the "veto" will simply have been the next war's first casualty. At least, the rest of us will have the incalculable advantage of our own unity in moving swiftly to our own and the world's defense.

I said, secondly, that there is no alternative opportunity to launch this great adventure. There is no other plan available. There was no other basis available to the American delegation at San Francisco. The late President Roosevelt pledged his country to this formula at Yalta. We Americans have a habit of keeping our country's word—a habit, by the way, which needs to become contagious if any sort of world order shall survive.

The late President exempted from the formula the right of a great power to veto an inquiry by the Security Council into its own dereliction, and we, at San Francisco, successfully resisted an extreme interpretation which would have permitted the use of the veto against full hearing and discussion of any other threats to peace and security. Otherwise, the Yalta formula was clear. To have denied it at San Francisco would have been to kill the conference before it ever got under way. I doubt whether there ever would have been another conference. The hope for organized peace would have died—what irony!—at the Golden Gate. The vast advantage which the San Francisco charter—regardless of its infirmities—holds for the hopes of humankind would have perished in the wreckage of a broken pledge. I would not have been able to square that tragedy with our promises to our fighting sons and to their mothers. And that . . . is the choice which, in my humble opinion, Congress and the country now confronts. . . .

REPUBLICANS ASK SPEED ON CHARTER

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Senate Leaders Urged to Clear Books of Other Legislation.

WASHINGTON, June 29—(AP) Republicans asked the Senate leadership today to clear the books of other legislation for early and full consideration of the United Nations charter.

Caucusing shortly after their chairman, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, had told the Senate that the "heart and core of humanity's hope for tomorrow" lie in the peaceful adjustments pledged in the 50-nation agreement, the minority gave a green light signal to speedy consideration of the treaty.

At the same time, Senator Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Republican steering committee, said the minority wants other issues laid aside when hearings begin, possibly July 9, so that members can devote their full attention to the international document.

House May Recess Soon

This might mean, he said, a delay in action on the Bretton Woods monetary agreement until fall. He expressed the opinion, shared by other Republicans, that the House may recess a week from today un[illegible] although no definite [illegible] such a move have been announced.

Vandenberg, one of the United States delegates to San Francisco, told 64 attentive colleagues that he intends to support the United Nations charter "with all the resources at my command." When he had finished there was thunderous applause.

But it seemed likely that the Republican side would provide one of the major fights of the ratification debate with proposals to limit the power of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former secretary of state, who has been named by President Truman as this nation's representative on the powerful Security council.

Seeks Definition of Powers

Taft told reporters that while he favored granting wide authority to the Security council representative, he thought that some definition of his power ought to be spelled out in the ratification resolution.

Apprised of this, Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky said he would propose that no reservations of this kind be made when the Senate ratifies the charter but that the issue be handled in subsequent legislation.

"The House has a right to share in fixing the authority of this delegate, and it certainly would be denied that right if the Senate attempted to do it in ratifying the treaty," Barkley said.

Vandenberg's appeal for Senate approval of the charter followed a similar plea yesterday by Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee. The Michigan senator said he is committed to wholehearted support of the document he helped fashion.

"I shall do this in the deep conviction that the alternative is physical and moral chaos in many weary places of the earth," he said in a voice made hoarse by the fatigue of nine weeks of conferences at San Francisco.

Galleries Crowded

While crowded spectators in the galleries, many of them in uniform, bent forward to listen, the chairman of the Republican Senatorial conference continued:

"I shall do it because this plan, regardless of infirmities, holds great promise that the United Nations may collaborate for peace as effective as they have made common cause for war. I shall do it because peace must not be cheated out of its only collective chance."

He expressed doubt that "there could ever be another or a better start."

With 64 colleagues in their seats, Vandenberg spoke for 55 minutes in the second review of the 50-nation agreement that the Senate has received in as many days. Chairman Connally who led off yesterday, was one of the first to congratulate the smiling Michigan member when he finished.

Thus launched informally, the charter will get its official start when President Truman appears in person at 1 p. m. (EWT) Monday for a 10 minute address and delivery of the document.

Meantime, the Republican conference was called into session today and the Foreign Relations committee tomorrow to discuss the timing of hearings that most members hope will send the charter back to the Senate floor for the beginning of debate of mid-July. Ratification is sought by August 1.

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TAFT MAY ASK LIMITED POWER FOR STETTINIUS

Ohioan Makes Known His Purpose as Senate Opens Charter Discussion.

CITES BRETTON WOODS PACT

Wants Clear Understanding as to Manner in Which U. S. Forces Are to Be Used.

Washington, June 29 (A. P.).—A move to define the powers of the American delegate on the proposed World Security Council got a start in the Senate today. It loomed as Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) prepared to pledge his wholehearted support of the United Nations Charter.

Vandenberg asked for time to report on his stewardship as an American delegate to the San Francisco Conference and to urge Senate ratification of the fifty-nation agreement reached there.

At the same time, however, Senator Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Republican steering committee, said he and others are thinking about trying to write into the ratification resolution limitations on the authority of Edward R. Stettinius Jr., former Secretary of State, will wield as the American Security Council delegate.

This eleven-member council would be clothed with authority to order into action against an aggressor, military forces to be assigned to it by agreement of the league members.

The question that arises, Taft said, concerns the possible use of

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American military forces in actual combat without prior specific authorization by Congress.

Taft States His Purpose.

He has not thought it out, the Ohio Senator said, but he indicated that he might want a limitation that American forces could not be used in specific zones, such as Europe, until Congress gives its consent.

As an alternative, he added that he might propose that only a limited number of American troops, a token force, could be used outside the Western Hemisphere or American possessions in the Pacific without congressional action.

Taft insisted that any such limitation would not infringe on the charter and its ratification by other nations but merely would spell out the authority of the American delegate.

As a precedent, he noted that in the Bretton Woods monetary agreement the American representative's proposed powers were defined to a certain extent.

The administration will resist any such move, Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Foreign Relations Committee has said. It contends the power of the American delegate is wholly a domestic question, to be settled in separate legislation. Vandenberg supports this view.

The Michigan Senator, who began writing today's speech in the closing hours of the San Francisco conference, is expected to dwell on the means the charter provides for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

Two Contrasting Ideas.

This contrasts with the emphasis placed by Connally yesterday in a dramatic Senate address on the power which the new organization will vest in the Security Council to use military might to halt threatened aggression.

Vandenberg's espousal of the charter is regarded in Senate quarters as likely to lead to strong Republican backing for the treaty. After he talks to the Senate, the Michigan Senator expects to explain next week to the minority conference, which he heads as chairman, the details of the charter and to urge its support.

While administration leaders had hoped that hearings might be begun next Tuesday, Vandenberg said he thought little could be accomplished in a week cut in two by the traditional Independence Day holiday. He favored a July 9 starting date, and Connally said he would leave the decision entirely to the committee at a meeting tomorrow.

Smooth Sailing Expected.

Smooth Senate sailing for the charter when it comes to a vote was assured today with sixty-two Senators on the line for ratification and five others who said they probably would vote for it.

The total of sixty-seven is three more than a flat two-thirds of the entire membership. Ratification requires only the approval of two-thirds of those present and voting.

Rounding out an Associated Press poll of Senators on the question "Will you vote for United States adherence to the United Nations Charter, barring unforeseen developments?" eight more members said they would. They are: Bankhead (D.-Ala.), Eastland (D.-Miss.), Hayden (D.-Ariz.), La Follette (Prog.-Wis.), Murray (D.-Mont.), Walsh (D.-Mass.), Wherry (R.-Neb.) and Gurney (R.-S. D.). Gurney previously had been listed in the "probably yes" category.

In addition, Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) announced he probably would vote for the document worked out by fifty nations at San Francisco.

8 More Back Charter

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Washington, June 29 (AP)—Smooth Senate sailing for the United Nations Charter was assured today, with 62 Senators on the line for ratification and 5 others who said they probably would vote for it.

The total of 67 is 3 more than a flat two thirds of the entire membership. Ratification requires only the approval of two thirds of those present and voting.

Rounding out an Associated Press poll of Senators on the question, "Will you vote for United States adherence to the United Nations Charter, barring unforeseen developments?" eight more members said they would. These were:

Bankhead (D., Ala.), Eastland (D., Miss.), Hayden (D., Ariz.), La Follette (Prog., Wis.), Murray (D., Mont.), Walsh (D., Mass.), Wherry (R., Neb.) and Gurney (R., S.D.). Gurney previously had been listed in the "probably yes" category.

In addition, Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) announced he probably would vote for the document.

Miss Perkins Greets Successor

Goes to Station to Welcome Schwellenbach, New Secretary of Labor.

Washington, June 29 (A. P.).—Frances Perkins went to the Union Station today to extend a personal welcome to her successor as Secretary of Labor, Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach. President Truman's new Cabinet appointee, who arrived on an early train with his wife, seemed pleasantly surprised to find Miss Perkins waiting for him at the station.

The retiring Secretary drove the Schwellenbachs to their hotel apartment in her long black limousine. Schwellenbach said that he would take the oath of office from Federal Judge Sherman Minton, former Indiana Senator, at noon tomorrow, in a ceremony expected to take place in the office of Leslie Biffle, Senate secretary.

Plans Not Discussed.

The new Secretary said that he preferred not to discuss his plans for administering the Department of Labor until after he had taken the oath, and conferred with his bureau heads.

"I do not want to frighten them," he said, referring to the heads of bureaus which will come under his jurisdiction. "Of course, they have nothing to be frightened about."

He explained that when he was quoted as saying that he intended to run his department like a court, because of his judicial experience since December, 1940, that he meant he would "sit back and call the shots as I see them."

"Being a judge, I was able to enjoy a simple existence without pressure and to consider the law in every case, then reach a decision. I expect to do about the same in running the Labor Department."

Asserting that he considered it "an honor to succeed Miss Perkins as Secretary of Labor," Schwellenbach said that he had become acquainted with her while a member of the Senate Immigration and Naturalization Committee. The Bureau of Immigration formerly was a part of the Department of Labor.

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ODT CUTS RAIL RESERVATIONS

4,000 Furloughed Soldiers To Have Transport Jobs

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Faced with a tremendous rail transport job as the nation's armed might swings toward Japan, the Government today:

1. Decreed that reservations on passenger trains may be obtained no more than five days in advance, instead of the present 30-day limit.

2. Ordered 4,000 soldiers furloughed for 30 days' work on the railroads to avert a breakdown and keep troops and supplies rolling to the Pacific.

The five-day limit, effective at midnight tonight, may play hob with many a vacation plan. Unable to buy Pullman reservations or reserved seats in chair cars more than five days in advance, departing vacationers will not be sure that they can return on time by rail.

Would Discourage Trips

The step was part of a drive to discourage trips considered unessential. Director J. Monroe Johnson, of the Office of Defense Transportation, which issued the order, said it was taken to "assure the maximum utilization of the limited amount of space now available to civilians as a result of the greatly increased demand for military transportation."

Officials explained that another purpose of the order is to make it easier for furloughed soldiers to obtain train space. Under the 30-day limit, it was explained, it was possible for vacationers and other civilians to tie up much of the available space.

Soldiers Being "Screened"

However, reservations already made are not canceled by the order.

Most of the furloughed soldiers, all experienced railroaders, will be assigned to transcontinental lines west of Chicago which are carrying the heaviest loads and are the hardest pressed for workers.

The soldiers are now being "screened" for the assignment and will begin reporting on the job next week. They will receive both army pay and regular railroad wages for their work as brakemen, boilermakers, locomotive firemen, machinists and similar jobs. All will be over 26 years of age and the majority will be past 30.

Army Acts Reluctantly

The furloughs were authorized as a result of an "urgent" request from the railroads, Under Secretary of War Patterson said, adding that the Army had responded reluctantly and only because "there is no other way to maintain the speedy flow of traffic essential to the redeployment of our forces."

Patterson called on the public to help with the problem by staying off the trains unless it is absolutely necessary to travel and by taking, where possible, a job on the railroads.

REDS ACTIVE HERE, HOUSE GROUP SAYS

Seeking to Penetrate Into U. S. Armed Services, Committee Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—(AP) The House Military committee asserted today that Communists bent on Marxist revolution seek to penetrate into the United States armed forces.

They are "everywhere at work within this country," said the committee in a preliminary report on the investigation it started several months ago of the Army's policies on commissioning Communists. The committee described Communists as "the strongest and most ruthless of all the 'ists'", and said they have been supported and financed liberally from abroad.

During the war period, the committee declared, "the party line which Communists have been directed to follow has been consonant with the obvious interests of the United States, because in Nazi Germany we had a common enemy."

Since Germany invaded Russia, it added, "the aim of overthrowing our government by force and violence, in order to set up here a Communist state, has not yet been visible in Communist propaganda."

"Now, however, we are entering a new era, in which no one can forsee the turn of events. Groups of determined Communists here have not changed their ideas and will continue, with or without outside aid, to plot such a revolution as they think will realize the Marx-Lenin dream and will stop at nothing to accomplish their aim."

While not a single instance can be cited of this nation seeking to intrude into a foreign land to convince the people that "ours, and ours alone, is the ideal form of political rule, while theirs is all wrong," the committee said, "for more than a century this freedom-loving, forbearing and hospitable nation has been prey to almost every 'ism, 'archy' and 'ology' conceived by the febrile mind of man."

"It is our love of freedom and innate common sense which has tolerated these proselytizing interlopers," the committee said. "For the most part, however, they have represented either their own interests or private organizations, and their utopias have crashed in almost every instance."

The report dealt largely with past actions of the Communists, asserting that in 1928 the Sixth Congress of the Communist International instructed Communists and sympathizers "to agitate the soldiers against war x x x and to show them that the only war worth fighting is one for their own liberation under a soviet."

"Serious thought and some activity," it added, "had long been given by the Communist parties to the advantages which would accrue to their cause through control of the armed forces of the non-Soviet nations."

In February, 1945, the committee said, Earl Browder, as president of the Communist Political Association, asserted there were "some 13,000 communists in the armed forces," including some holding commissions."

H. Ralph Burton, committee counsel, described today's committee report as a "prologue" to the investigation of army policies. The report did not deal with those policies.

1,100 Merchant Ships Slated For Sale

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Washington, June 29 (AP)—More than 1,100 fast, modern merchant ships will be available for disposition by the Maritime Commission if Congress enacts legislation recommended by the House Merchant Marine Committee.

They are exclusive of an estimated 2,700 Liberty ships, 641 tankers and close to 300 cargo vessels and tankers now assigned to the military.

Would Restrict Sales

The figures were made public today as the committee pressed for early House action on legislation blueprinting the method of disposal and restricting sales in such a manner that noncitizens may have difficulty obtaining any of the surplus first-class ships built during the war.

"The general conclusion," Admiral Emory S. Land, Maritime Commission chairman, told the committee, "is that the present program provides for over 18,000,000 deadweight tons of modern, new fast ships, of which about 12,000,000 deadweight tons (1,197 ships) are modern, new, fast cargo and combination ships and 641 are tankers."

Land said it was impossible to state how many of the 296 ships now assigned to the military will be returned to the commission or "when, if ever, they will be returned."

Valued At 17 Billion

The value of the ships affected by the disposal legislation, committee members estimated, is $17,000,000,000.

In addition to the tankers, Land said, ships the commission expects to have available next January 1 include 156 of Class C-1; 288 of Class C-2; 133 of Class C-3; 84 of Class C-4; 456 Victory ships; 24 of Class P-2, and 56 special vessels.

All are in the categories most sought after by the maritime industry because of their speed, modern facilities and economy of operation.

Method Of Disposal

The disposal legislation requires that first consideration in purchases or charter of the ships shall be given to citizens of this country qualified to operate them. Top priority is to be given former owners or prospective owners of ships requisitioned by the Government.

Aliens could purchase only if no responsible purchase or charter offer had been made by a citizen and if release of the ship to a foreigner would not be detrimental to the American merchant marine or the national defense. Sales to an alien could not be made until after the war.

Sales could be made to no one at a price less than 35 per cent. of the average construction cost of ships of the same type delivered in 1944 in the case of dry-cargo vessels and 30 per cent of the 1944 delivery price for tankers.

All sales would be made on the basis of 25 per cent cash, the balance payable in 20 years.

The legislation declares it is the intent of Congress to retain a merchant fleet "sufficient" to carry this country's water-borne domes-

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tic commerce and "a substantial portion" of its foreign commerce, with a sizable reserve for military use in event of an emergency.

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Barehanded GI Knocks Out 8 Japanese Pillboxes

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Second Lieutenant Donald E. Rudolph, Minneapolis infantryman who used his bare hands, a pick and grenades to knock out eight Japanese pillboxes, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor today.

Before he waded into the pillboxes on Luzon, Rudolph killed three Japanese hiding in a culvert and later, just to polish off a good day's work, he killed the crew of a Japanese tank by dropping a grenade through the turret.

Cleared Path For Advance

The action took place last February 5 at Munoz where heavy Japanese opposition had held up the American advance. The 24-year-old Rudolph, then a sergeant, was a platoon leader in the 20th Regiment of the 6th Infantry Division.

"Through his outstanding heroism, superb courage and leadership, and complete disregard for his own safety, Lieutenant Rudolph cleared the path for an advance which culminated in one of the most decisive victories of the Philippine campsign," the citation said.

Rudolph saw the line of enemy pillboxes after he had crawled into the culvert to kill the three Japs. Working his way across open ground, he hurled a grenade through an opening in the first pillbox and then charged up on top of it.

Uses Bare Hands

"With his bare hands he tore away the wood and tin covering, then dropped a grenade through the opening, killing the enemy gunners and destroying their machinegun," the citation related.

Ordering his riflemen to cover his advance, he seized a pick and made his way to the second pillbox. Digging a hole in the top of it, he dropped in a grenade, fired several rifle bullets into the emplacement and then sealed all openings with dirt to smother any survivors.

In quick order, Rudolph went on and wiped out the six other pillboxes. On one he was unable to find a weak spot to use his pick, so he jumped up and down on the roof until it collapsed. Then he killed the occupants with his rifle.

A short time later a Japanese tank, with its machineguns blazing, attacked, apparently in an effort to disorganize the Americans and rally the Nipponese.

Rudolph got a phosphorus grenade, climbed atop the tank and dropped the grenade into the turret, killing all the crew.

TAX EXEMPTION RISE APPROVED

House Body Boosts Profit Allowance to $25,000.

Washington, June 29 (A. P.).—Tax revision legislation intended to improve the cash position of business and industry by $5,000,000,000 in the reconversion period was approved today by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The measure raises the exemption under the excess profits tax from $10,000 to $25,000, but makes no other material change in ultimate tax obligations of corporations. Efforts to broaden the legislation to cut individual tax burdens were defeated.

The legislation is designed principally to make more cash available to business and industry to hasten reconversion, by speeding up payment on 10 per cent rebates due under the 95 per cent excess profits levy and other payments.

Provisions of Bill.

The five specific provisions of the bill are:

1. Increase the excess-profits-tax specific exemption from $10,000 to $25,000, effective beginning with the tax year 1946.

2. Provide that the post war credit of 10 per cent of the excess profits tax be taken currently with respect to tax liabilities of 1944 and subsequent years.

3. Advance to January 1, 1946, the maturity date of outstanding excess profits tax post war refund bonds.

4. Speed up of refunds resulting from carry-backs of net operating losses and of unused excess profits credits.

5. Hasten refunds resulting from the recomputation of deductions for amortization of emergency facilities.

The committee wrote in two amendments by Representative Carlson (R.-Kans.)), one providing that reorganized railroads should be treated like old railroads in the carry-back provisions of the tax law, and the other providing that corporations working on a fiscal year instead of a calendar year basis should get credit for the increased excess profits exemption for the part of their fiscal year falling within the calendar year 1946.

British Deposits In U.S. Set At 3½ Billion

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Harry White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told the Senate Banking Committee today Great Britain now has a balance of $3,500,000,000 in gold and securities on deposit in the United States.

White was called to testify in closed session on the financial arrangements between the two allies and what is proposed for postwar settlements in money matters.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) told reporters afterward that "we asked a lot of pointed questions" and that White will be recalled for further hearing next Monday.

Grant Of 3 Billion Proposed

Today's closed session was ordered yesterday when White declined to discuss, at an open hearing, proposals for multi-billion dollar postwar grants to Great Britain.

John H. Williams, vice president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, had recommended a $3,000,000,000 grant to Britain, and Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.) asked White what the Treasury's attitude was.

White Final Witness

White said he preferred to discuss the matter at an executive session. He appeared as the final witness on the Bretton Woods monetary agreements which the committee is considering.

Committee members declined to elaborate on today's discussions, explaining they wished to wait until the hearings reach a point where the Administration's proposed policy is developed.

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Germans Too Dependent On Yanks, Kilgore Says

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.) declared today there is evidence that the Germans are "leaning back in the harness" and depending on American military men to solve their problems.

Kilgore, chairman of a military subcommittee investigating Germany's war potential, expressed this view during questioning of Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring, director of War Department civil affairs.

Setup Described

Hilldring outlined the military government setup now operating in Germany and Kilgore commented:

"I am fearful that we may let the Germans lay down on us. I ran into it in one city when I asked the burgomaster how much coal they would need. He was relying on the military adviser to tell him even that. All of them seemed to want to lean back in the harness."

Kilgore said he didn't want "American impatience and efficiency" to step in and do the things that the Germans should do for themselves.

American Tendency

"We are aware of that tendency," General Hilldring said. "It is a human one for the American soldier to want to get things done efficiently. We are in the position of being sent as firemen and told not to put the fire entirely out."

"We intend," the general assured the committee, "to make the Germans do what we want done."

Japanese Peace Offers Are Denied By Grew

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Answering a statement by Senator Capehart (R., Ind.), Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said today this country has received no Japanese peace offer, either through official or unofficial channels.

Capehart told a reporter last night he had been reliably informed that Japanese peace offers "which would be acceptable to me personally" have been made within recent weeks. Capehart said he could not disclose the terms but added "if the Japanese promised to give up all territory they have conquered, including Manchuria, wouldn't that be all right?"

Grew's Second Denial

Grew's firm denial was the second he has made in the last two months.

Some weeks ago reports, never confirmed officially, said that Japan had offered to hand over her navy and air forces and give up all conquered territory, including Manchuria, if Japan itself would not be occupied.

At that time Grew denied any such peace offer, and it was learned that the nearest semblance to a peace offer was inquiries from individual Japanese of neutrals in neutral capitals as to what they thought the "real American attitude" on peace would be.

ATTACKS NEGRO RECORD IN WAR

Eastland, Assailing FEPC, Charges Failure.

Washington, June 29 (A. P.).—Senator Eastland (D.-Miss.), renewing the Southerners' fight against the Fair Employment Practice Committee, declared in the Senate today that the Negro soldier has been "an utter and abysmal failure" in this war.

He said this was the view of high ranking generals, imparted to him and other Senators on a recent trip to Europe.

The FEPC would grant "unfair preference" in hiring of the discharged Negro soldiers, he said.

"The Ninety-second Division, the only Negro division, had the best equipment and the best training of any division we had," he told the Senate. "For political reasons, the generals were forced to commission Negro officers. Not one of them could be placed in a responsible position. That division could not be placed in an important position in the line. If all our divisions had been like it, the Germans would have pushed us to the toe of the Italian boot.

"The Negro soldier has been an utter and abysmal failure. I'm not saying that out of prejudice. That is what the responsible generals told us. And we're asked here to set up an unfair preference against a white soldier solely because the Negro minority sells its votes to the highest bidder in a political campaign."

Phillips Quits Capital Post

Washington, June 29 (AP)—William Phillips, for many years a leading United States diplomat, has resigned as special assistant to the Secretary of State, it was announced today.

Acting Secretary Grew paid tribute to him, declaring in a statement that "I have never known a more able or devoted" public servant. During his career, Phillips served as Assistant Secretary of State, Under Secretary and as minister, ambassador and personal representative of the President to six foreign countries.

Returned From Retirement

Grew pointed out that Phillips had returned from retirement "to carry the heavy responsibility of the department's work in the European, Near Eastern and Far Eastern fields." He was appointed sepcial assistant on April 16 because of the absence of Assistant Secretary James Dunn, who attended the San Francisco conference.

Among other posts, Phillips was for a time President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India. Last year Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) told the Senate of reports that Phillips had become *persona non grata* to the British in India because he favored freedom for that country. This was denied by the State Department and the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax.

Devers New Boss Of Ground Forces

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Gen. Jacob L. Devers will command the Army ground forces in place of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, the War Department announced tonight.

Stilwell has taken over command of the 10th Army on Okinawa, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, who was killed in action.

Devers, a native of York, Pa., commanded the 6th Army Group in the European Theater of Operations during the war against Germany. Prior to that he had been deputy supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater and commanding general in charge of American forces in the North African theater.

For almost two years at the beginning of the war he was chief of the armored force.

Devers is now in the United States.

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HOUSE APPROVES SUCCESSION BILL

WASHINGTON, June 29 — (AP) With cheers for Speaker Sam Rayburn, the House today shouted its approval of a bill to place him next in line for the presidency.

The bill—urgently requested by President Truman in a message two weeks ago—passed the House on a noisy voice vote and headed for the Senate where trouble awaits it.

Before the House passed the measure it deleted a provision for holding a special Presidential election in case the country is left without a President or Vice President. That section also was asked by Mr. Truman but the House decided it would violate a Constitutional requirement that a President be elected for four years.

The presidential succession bill—removing the Secretary of State from the immediate line of succession—went through the House with a speed seldom equalled for major legislation.

With an eye to his approaching absence from the country for a Big Three meeting in Germany, Mr. Truman sent his recommendations to Congress June 19. The bill emerged from the House Judiciary committee Wednesday by a vote of 10 to 9 after a 45 minute session.

Next day it was placed before the rules committee and approved in 15 minutes. Today it came to the House floor and went through to passage after three hours of debate.

The measure, if approved by the Senate, would rearrange the line of presidential succession for the first time since 1886. The House speaker would follow the President and Vice President in order of White House eligibility.

V-J Day A Year Off, Carlos Romulo Says

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo predicted today that it would take "a whole year more to beat Japan," because the Japanese will not surrender, but "will have to be blasted out as they were on Okinawa."

The Philippines resident commissioner arrived in Washington tonight from the San Francisco conference, which he termed "a great success," both "generally for the world, and specifically for the colonial peoples."

"The new world organization will bring and keep peace in the Pacific," Romulo said, adding that "Japan will never rise again to strike us."

Converted B-17 Makes Stockholm-N.Y. Run

New York, June 29 (AP)—A converted Flying Fortress operated by the Swedish intercontinental airlines arrived today at LaGuardia Field from Stockholm, completing the first of five survey flights in anticipation of eventual daily plane service between Sweden and New York.

Tore H. Nilert, United States representative of the line, said the 3,800-mile trip, via Reykjavik, Iceland and Quebec, was made with Civil Aeronautics Board approval.

He said formal application for a regular passenger, mail and express service between the countries would be made "within a few months."

10 Congressmen To Tour U.S. Agencies In Europe

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Ten Congressmen — five Republicans and five Democrats—will tour Government agencies in Europe when the House recesses, Representative Horan said today.

He said the trip is indorsed by both the majority and minority leadership. At the request of President Truman, Horan stated, no two members of the same committee will be included in the group.

The group includes Representatives Dondero (R., Mich.), who heads it; Wickersham (D., Okla.), Huber (D., Ohio), Merrow (R., N.H.), Weiss (D., Pa.), Ramey (R., Ohio), Engle (D., Cal.), Carnahan (D. Mo.), Fulton R., Pa.) and Horan.

Firer Of Last U.S. Shot In European War Named

Piermont, N.Y., June 29 (AP)—Private Domenic Mozzetta, a 19-year-old former high-school student of Providence, R.I., was named today by officers of the 387th Infantry Regiment of the 97th Division as the soldier who fired the last American shot of the European war.

The regiment's 143 officers and 2,829 enlisted men were among 3,022 reassignment and rotation troops who arrived on the Marine Raven at this Hudson River town 22 miles from New York city. They went to near-by Camp Shanks.

Major H. W. Thompson, of San Bernardino, Cal., the regiment's intelligence and education officer, said Mozzetta fired the shot about 9.30 P.M. on the night of May 7, near Klenovice, Czechoslovakia. The cease-firing order became effective at one minute after midnight of May 7 — more than two hours after the shot was fired.

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Infantry Unit, Back, Claims 'Last Shot'

Piermont, N.Y., June 29 (AP) — Battle-hardened troops of the 387th Infantry Regiment of the 97th Division, who debarked from a troopship here today, claim credit for the last American shot fired in the war.

This shot was said to have been fired May 10—two days after V-E day—by an advance company of the regiment which encountered disorganized resistance deep in Czechoslovakia.

Major H. W. Thompson, of San Bernadino, Cal., the regiment's intelligence and education officer, acted as spokesman in presenting the claim for the regiment's 143 officers and 2,829 enlisted men.

Arrived On Marine Raven

They were among 3,022 reassignment and rotation troops arriving on the Marine Raven at this Hudson River town 22 miles from New York city. They went to near-by Camp Shanks.

"It is believed that the last shot in the war was fired by a soldier in Company B of this regiment," Thompson said. "The 387th had penetrated further into Czechoslovakia than any other American unit. The battle formation opposite us at the time the armistice was declared was so scattered and disorganized we were unable to stop firing. It was two days later that Capt. Homer Lee Knight gave the cease-firing order to Company B."

Thompson added: "While there has been no official recognition that this was the last shot fired, yet it is generally recognized that the claim will be substantiated after due investigation. There is no other unit believed to have been firing [illegible] after that time."

'Axis Sally' Is Due Release, Lawyer Says

Stamford, Conn., June 29 (AP)—Rita (Axis Sally) Zucca, interned since June 7 at Turin, Italy, by United States military authorities, soon will be freed if she has not been released already, her attorney, Max Spelke, said last night.

Spelke, not disclosing the source of his information, told newspapermen he had been given assurance that Miss Zucca, 33-year-old daughter of a New York restaurateur, would be released because, though of American birth, she was an Italian citizen when she broadcast for Mussolini's Government during the war.

Called Minor Role

Spelke said there were many "Axis Sallys" and that his client was a minor one, playing a role forced upon her as an alternative to a concentration camp.

"Rita Zucca never broadcast an American troop movement," said Spelke.

3 RUSSIAN PW'S COMMIT SUICIDE

Protesting Return To Europe, Fort Dix Group Riots

Fort Dix, N.J., June 29 (AP)—Three Russians, members of a group of 154 Soviet citizens captured while fighting with the German Army, hanged themselves here today while the group rioted in protest against repatriation to Europe, Major George B. Paul, camp public relations officer, said tonight.

The prisoners, assembled here for shipment in accordance with the Yalta agreement for reciprocal exchange of Soviet and United States citizens, barricaded themselves this morning in their compound after being ordered to prepare for return by Lieut. Col. George M. Treisch, Fort Dix prisoner of war camp commander.

Seven Prisoners Wounded

Guards fired tear-gas grenades into the barracks when smoke was seen coming from the windows, and a large number of prisoners armed with knives from mess kits and wielding clubs improvised from furniture charged out a rear door and attacked United States soldiers.

Enlisted men opened fire, wounding seven prisoners, who were removed to the camp hospital.

The fire in the barracks, which had been started among piled-up clothes and personal belongings, was brought under control quickly. The three who had hanged themselves were discovered after the fire was extinguished.

Nazi Plot To Get Warship Data Is Revealed

Philadelphia, June 29 (AP) — A tale of a German espionage plot to discover how the battleship South Dakota was able to shoot down 32 Japanese bombers with anti-aircraft fire, and of how it was foiled, has been unfolded by the FBI.

Thomas G. Spencer, FBI agent, testifying at the hearing yesterday of two Spanish seamen charged with espionage, said Emilio Ipes Cazaux Hernandes, apprentice officer in the Spanish merchant marine, was detailed by Nazi agents to discover the specifications of the South Dakota, then known only as battleship X, as well as information on American anti-submarine devices and details of construction and propulsion of cargo ships.

Counter-Espionage Cited

Spencer told United States Commissioner Norman J. Griffin this story:

Upon reaching Philadelphia in the spring of 1943, Hernandes contacted Jose Laradogoitia, who had been trained in Spain as a Nazi spy, but Laradogoitia had already contacted FBI agents and made known his plans. He turned the notes Hernandes gave him over to Spencer.

Spencer then wrote a letter, in disappearing ink, to German officials, supplying them with false information. Between the lines he wrote what he termed a "family message."

Then, in company with E. Y. Sims, another FBI agent, he turned the letter over to Pablo Meso Legarreta, another seaman on the Spanish freighter, who took the letter back to Germany.

Apparently Didn't Suspect

Spencer said he was unable to state whether the Germans ever attempted to put the facts supplied in the message to use. However, he added, they apparently did not suspect that anything was amiss, since they continued to supply Laradogoitia with money.

Assistant United States Attorney James P. McCormick said Hernandes admitted his complicity in the plot but that Legarreta denied the charges.

Griffin held each man in $25,000 bail for the Federal Grand Jury.

When asked through an interpreter whether they had an attorney, the men said they had asked the Spanish Consul to retain an attorney for them, but that he informed them he could not do so.

Bow, Stern Gone, Ship Survives

Philadelphia, June 29 (AP)—The British cruiser Argonaut is stalking Japs in the Pacific—a spine-tingling achievement. Because the Argonaut came back to fight after both ends were shot away by Nazi torpedoes.

A nerve-wracking voyage across the Atlantic under her own crippled power, and finally the Philadelphia Navy Yard's remarkable reconstruction of more than one third of her length:

"Sunk" By Germany

The Navy disclosed the saga of the Argonaut today with a statement saying:

"The Berlin radio officially proclaimed the cruiser Argonaut as sunk in the Mediterranean in the spring of 1943. And the Nazis had every reason to believe they spoke the truth this time. A spread of 'fish' fired by a submarine just before dawn blew off the Argonaut's bow and blasted away her entire stern, including her rudder and two of her four propellers.

"By dogged determination, the Royal Navy brought the cripple completely across the Atlantic under her own power. She was steered with her two remaining propellers, by speeding one and slowing the other. Her speed once dropped as low as 4 knots, but she came through.

182 Feet Rebuilt

"Fully as impressive, from an official viewpoint, was the way in which the Philadelphia navy yard, crammed with battle-damaged jobs and new construction, tackled the fresh problem of rebuilding a foreign-made ship. . . .

"It was found necessary to rebuild 182 feet of the 512-foot ship—59 feet at the bow and 123 feet at the stern, starting from a point nearly amidships."

The British crew lived aboard the ship throughout the gigantic welding and riveting task that created a din like the inferno of battle, with only one request: "Hurry it up all you can. We want to get back out there."

LANDON APPROVES U.S. FOREIGN PLAN

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G.O.P. Leader Says Parties May Be Able to Unite Under Truman Program.

KANSAS CITY, June 29—(AP) Alf M. Landon of Kansas observed today after a presidential conference here, that President Truman is developing a foreign policy under which both parties may be able to unite.

The 1936 Republican presidential nominee also declared that the President was fully aware of dissatisfaction with the farm program and that he has in mind "a very practical and sound" flood control program.

Leaving his conference with the President at the latter's hotel suite here the former Kansas governor told reporters:

Agree on Food Problem

"The President agreed with me on the general proposition that difficulties in the food program were largely 'a state of mind' growing out of farmers seeing their crops 'rot in the fields' for lack of machinery.

Landon said the President told him he wanted "to develop an American foreign policy that would unite both parties behind it and provide a continuity in our foreign relations" regardless of any differences on domestic issues and any changes in administration over a long period of years."

Landon said that generally speaking "the general policy being developed by the President offers hope that it might be the basis for such an agreement."

While he said the country's judgment of the Truman administration was suspended he added that the nation was at least "relaxed and cool under the Missourian."

Landon said he told the President that the food problem was not so much a question of dollars and cents as it was a state of mind among farmers

Farmers Work Hard

"I told him these farmers have been working their heads off to produce only to see their crops rot on the ground because of lack of freight cars, and farm machinery," Landon said. "They are pestered by a lot of whipper-snappers of the OPA with a lot of petty questions while a black market is going on in farm machinery."

"While he didn't know about the black market the President agreed with me that it was largely a state of mind and that he knew from his own farm background how these farm families would feel at seeing the products they have worked so hard to produce rotting away while there is hunger in the world for them," Landon continued.

Landon did not disclose whether he made any specific proposals to the President on the food problem. He said he did not expect to see Truman again soon. He said he came over from Kansas at the President's invitation.

Understands Flood Control

On flood control, the third subject discussed, Landon said: "I am glad to say I think the President understands it thoroughly."

"He has in mind a very practical and sound program," Landon said, adding that it was not only for local territories but for national interests as well.

Referring again to the food program, Landon said that he thought people generally recognized that Mr. Truman 'knows and precipitates" farmers' problems.

Landon reminded newsmen of a speech he made June 7 in which he expressed the view that the country should close ranks behind the President as it had always done in critical periods of its history.

He said he was in basic agreement with much that the President has had to say on foreign policy, but that he had not read Mr. Truman's speech in Kansas City last night.

Congratulates MacArthur

President Truman congratulated General Douglas MacArthur today on the successful redemption of his pledge to liberate the Philippines and predicted that a powerful base being established in the liberated islands would play a vital part in the final knockout blow against Japan.

Earlier, he began work on a dramatic appeal he will send to the Senate Monday for immediate ratification of the United Nations peace charter.

Colonel La Follette Gets Out Of The Army

Fort Sheridan, Ill., June 29 (AP). Col. Philip F. La Follette, former Governor of Wisconsin, was discharged from the Army at Fort Sheridan today with 135 points for 34 months overseas in the Pacific, six battle stars, and a Legion of Merit award.

La Follette joined the Army in March, 1942, as a captain of a military police battalion and sailed for the South Pacific three months later.

Truman Sees Big Use Of Base In Philippines

Kansas City, June 29 (AP)—President Truman predicted today that a powerful base being fashioned in the liberated Philippines will play a part "in the final knockout blow against Japan."

In a message to Gen. Douglas MacArthur congratulating him upon the successful conclusion of the Luzon campaign, the President said:

"With the complete defeat of the enemy on Luzon you have swept them from all the Philippines and redeemed the promises of the American people to the loyal Filipino people."

Transfers WFA Functions

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross also announced that the President has signed an executive order formally transferring the functions of the War Food Administration to Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson, in conformity with plans disclosed some weeks ago.

The text of the President's message to General MacArthur follows:

"My most sincere congratulations to you and your command for the successful conclusion of the Luzon campaign. With the complete defeat of the enemy on Luzon you have swept them from all the Philippines and redeemed the promise of the American people to the loyal Filipino people.

"Lowest Possible Loss"

"All Americans are happy that victory has been won with the lowest possible loss in lives. I am con-

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fident that the powerful base that we are fashioning in the Philippines will play its full part in the final knockout blow in the war against Japan and restore the world to peace, freedom and sanity."

Meanwhile, the President worked on a message urging prompt Senate ratification of the United Nations Peace Organization Charter.

Ross said that the message "will be short, requiring about five minutes to read."

This development came after a speech last night in which the President put squarely up to the Senate what he termed the future peace of the world, and urged that the United States be the first nation to ratify the Charter.

Personal Plea Is Rumored

Although Capitol Hill sources in Washington reported that the President would make a personal appearance before the Senate when the Charter is submitted Monday, Ross would not confirm the report.

Ross said the President started work on the speech at 7.30 A.M. (Central war time) at his home in nearby Independence before driving to the Federal Building at 8.55 A.M. to meet a flood of callers.

He attended a luncheon at the Jesters Club at noon and later in the day will see former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas.

Gets 12 White Shirts

Eddie Jacobson, with six white shirts, was among the flood of callers who occupied most of the President's morning visit to his offices.

Jacobson, former haberdashery store partner of Mr. Truman,, showed up with the shirts he was unable to supply when the President called at his store yesterday.

"It took some maneuvering around," Jacobson said, "and I got him some red-hot bow ties, too." The President also received half a dozen shirts today from Henry D. Bradley, St. Joseph (Mo.) newspaper publisher, who had read that the President had difficulty ordering shirts from his former partner.

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LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-TWO YOUNG BRITISH NAVAL AIR ARM PILOTS WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN COMBAT LEFT ENGLAND RECENTLY FOR THE UNITED STATES, WHERE THEY WILL DEMONSTRATE BRITISH METHODS OF ATTACK TO AMERICAN FLIERS, THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PILOTS ARE LT. D.R. OWEN PRICE AND LT. R. G. ARMITAGE, BOTH OF WHOM WON THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND EACH OF WHOM HAS FIVE ENEMY AIRCRAFT TO HIS CREDIT. THEY WILL TAKE THE FAIREY FIREFLY, A TWO-SEATER RECONNAISSANCE FIGHTER, WITH THEM FOR INSTRUCTION PURPOSES.

THIS DEMONSTRATION PLANE, BUILT LAST JANUARY, IS EQUIPPED TO FIRE A HEAVY SALVO OF ROCKET PROJECTILES, IS ARMED WITH FOUR CANNON AND IS CAPABLE OF CARRYING A HEAVY BOMB LOAD. IT IS NOW IN QUANTITY PRODUCTION FOR THE ROYAL NAVY AND IS THE ONLY TWO-SEATER NAVAL FIGHTER IN SERVICE.

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(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-MISS FLORENCE ANGIER JACKSON, 1297 MILLEDGE AVENUE, ATHENS, GA., AND JOHN H. COLBURN, [redacted] 1502 WEST SIXTH AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WORLD SERVICE, WERE MARRIED TODAY AT MARYLEBONE [redacted]

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30-24-28009

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE BRIDE IS THE DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. WALTER JACKSON.

SHE HAS BEEN OVERSEAS SINCE LAST OCTOBER WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

COLBURN WAS FORMERLY WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS [redacted] COLUMBUS AND STOCKHOLM BUREAUS.

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MISS HELEN JANE FALK, BOISE, IDAHO, WAS THE MATRON OF HONOR AND CAPT. JOHN A. MARPLE, 1933 [redacted] STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS BEST MAN. ROBERT BUNNELLE, MANAGING EXECUTIVE OF THE AP FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, GAVE THE BRIDE AWAY. A RECEPTION WAS GIVEN AT THE DORCHESTER HOTEL.

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(125) LONDON JUNE 29-(AP)-A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR CONFIRMED TODAY REPORTS THE TIME AND PLACE WILL BE SET SOON FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE RETURN OF TANGIER TO ITS FORMER INTERNATIONAL STATUS.

A RESPONSIBLE SOURCE SAID THERE WAS A STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT SPAIN WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE DELIBERATIONS.

THE COMMENTATOR DECLINED TO DISCLOSE WHAT COUNTRIES WOULD BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE. BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN THE POSITION THAT SPAIN SACRIFICED HER RIGHT TO ATTEND THE MEETING AS A RESULT OF HER UNILATERAL ACT OF 1940 IN OCCUPYING THE STRATEGIC PORT AREA NEAR THE WEST ENTRANCE TO THE STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT HAS SENT A NOTE EXPRESSING WILLINGNESS TO AGREE TO THE TERRITORY'S RETURN TO INTERNATIONAL STATUS, IT WAS REPORTED IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS.

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KKS16AEW

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL RETURNED TO LONDON TODAY AFTER A 1,000-MILE ELECTION TOUR OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, DURING WHICH HE MADE 30 SPEECHES. HE LOOKED FIT BUT TIRED.

MRS. CHURCHILL, WEARING A TWEED SUIT OF DUCK-EGG BLUE AND HATLESS, WAS WITH HIM.

M619AEW

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-G. I. JOE IS GOING HOME BY AIRPLANE THESE DAYS WHILE BIG SHOTS "SUCH AS CONGRESSMEN" MUST SETTLE FOR PASSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BY SHIP, THE LONDON EDITION OF STARS AND STRIPES SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM THE AIR TERMINAL AT PRESTWICK, SCOTLAND.

"ONCE YOU HAD TO BE SOMEBODY TO GET ON AN ATC (AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND) C-54 FOR ONE OF THOSE HERE-TODAY-NEW YORK-TOMORROW RIDES," THE PAPER SAID. "NOW, HOWEVER, IT'S THE JOE WHO GETS THE PRIORITIES."

MOST SOLDIERS BEING SENT HOME BY AIR WERE DESCRIBED AS SLATED FOR DISCHARGE, AIR CREWS SCHEDULED FOR REDEPLOYMENT AND WOUNDED. THE LATTER CATEGORY, STARS AND STRIPES SAID, IS "FAST DWINDLING OUT."

M620AEW

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, PRE-WAR LEADER OF THE BRITISH UNION OF FASCISTS, SAID TODAY HE WAS BUSY FARMING AND WRITING AND HAD "NO INTEREST WHATEVER IN CURRENT POLITICS."

HE DENIED PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT HIS FORMER FOLLOWERS WERE TAKING AN ACTIVE PART IN THE CURRENT ELECTION CAMPAIGN. SIR OSWALD, WHO WAS INTERNED AT THE OUTSET OF THEWAR, WAS RELEASED IN 1943 BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH.

M617AEW

(170) LONDON JUNE 29-(AP)-THE NEW DELHI RADIO SAID TODAY THE SIMLA CONFERENCE SUMMONED BY VICEROY LORD WAVELL TO DISCUSS HIS PLANS FOR REVISION OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN ADJOURNED UNTIL JULY 14 BECAUSE OF A DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN LEADERS OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND THE CONGRESS PARTY.

THE TWO FACTIONS HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED DEADLOCKED OVER THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS IN A PROPOSED VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ANNOUNCING THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONFERENCE SAID:

"THE CONFERENCE OPENED AT 11 A.M.AND ADJOURNED TO ENABLE THE DELEGATES TO CONSULT FURTHER. THE CONFERENCE IS EXPECTED TO MEET AGAIN IN SIMLA ON SATURDAY, JULY 14."

A23

THE CHIEF STUMBLING BLOCK TO AGREEMENT AMONG THE INDIAN LEADERS APPARENTLY INVOLVED THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE CONGRESS PARTY SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO NAME ANY MOSLEMS AS ITS REPRESENTATIVES ON THE COUNCIL OR WHETHER MOSLEM REPRESENTATION SHOULD BE EXCLUSIVELY FROM MEMBERS OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

THE CONGRESS PARTY HAS INSISTED IT REPRESENTS ALL INDIAN COMMUNAL GROUPS, INCLUDING MANY MOSLEMS NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

KK402AEW

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-HERBERT MORRISON, FORMER HOME SECRETARY, TODAY CALLED FOR A LABOR GOVERNMENT FOR BRITAIN TO BRIDGE THE "GAP BETWEEN THE OUTLOOKS OF HER TWO GREAT ALLIES"--THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

DELIVERING THE LABOR PARTY'S LAST MESSAGE TO THE COUNTRY IN A SERIES OF NATIONAL POLITICAL ADDRESSES BROADCAST BY THE BRITISH RADIO, MORRISON URGED HIS LISTENERS TO LOOK FORWARD AND NOT BACK WHEN THEY GO TO THE POLLS JULY 5.

THE FORMER HOME SECRETARY, WHO SERVED IN THE WARTIME COALITION CABINET, ENVISIONED "A BRITAIN LEADING THE WORLD AS A GREAT POPULAR DEMOCRACY, BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN THE OUTLOOKS OF HER TWO GREAT ALLIES, INTERPRETING EACH TO THE OTHER AND LINKING THEM TOGETHER."

REFERRING TO THE CONSERVATIVE ARGUMENT THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN WERE NEEDED TO FINISH THE WAR WITH JAPAN AND EFFECT WORLD PEACE, MORRISON POINTED OUT THAT AMERICAN POLICY SURVIVED THE "TRAGIC LOSS" OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

"BUT ANOTHER MAN APPEARED--AN UNKNOWN, UNTRIED MAN," HE SAID. "DO YOU THINK THAT THE AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW AND AMERICAN INTERESTS ARE LIKELY TO BE SET ASIDE OR DISREGARDED UNDER PRESIDENT TRUMAN?

"INDISPENSABLE LEADERS MAY EXIST FOR WEAK PEOPLES IN BRITAIN, THANK GOD, WE HAVE NO INDISPENSABLES."

CB927PEW

JUN 30 1945

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY FRANCE AND RUSSIA HAD SIGNED AN AGREEMENT FOR THE IMMEDIATE REPATRIATION OF SOVIET AND FRENCH CITIZENS, WITH EACH GOVERNMENT PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSPORTATION AND CARE OF THE OTHER'S NATIONALISTS UNDER ITS CONTROL.

DN1127PEW

PARIS, JUNE 29-(AP)-PARIS' MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ORDERED TODAY THAT AVENUE VICTOR EMMANUEL, ONE OF THE CITY'S MAIN STREETS, BE RENAMED AVENUE DU PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HONOR OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

DN1126PEW

PARIS, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS SEIZED 8,841 PERSONAL FORTUNES IN A CAMPAIGN AGAINST WEALTH MADE ILLEGALLY DURING THE WAR AND MORE THAN $230,000,000 WILL BE CONFISCATED BY THE END OF 1945, FOREIGN MINISTER RENE PLEVIN TOLD A CABINET MEETING TODAY.

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER THE MEETING SAID PLEVIN ALSO HAD OBTAINED THE APPROVAL OF THE MINISTERS FOR A THREE PER CENT TAX ON CAPITAL AND A TAX BEGINNING AT 20 PER CENT AGAINST FORTUNES MADE LEGALLY DURING THE WAR.

DURING THE DAY THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY GAVE FINAL APPROVAL TO A NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET OF $500,000,000 FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1945.

CB1017PEW

IN GERMANY, JUNE 29-(AP)-ELEVEN HOLLYWOOD MOVIE EXECUTIVES ARRIVED TODAY AT FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS AFTER A FLIGHT IN AN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND LINER FROM BRUSSELS.

NINE OTHER OF THE TOURING FILM MAGNATES MISSED THE PLANE WHEN THEY DID NOT RESPOND TO RINGING ALARM CLOCKS AT 9 A.M.

PETER RATHVON, PRESIDENT OF RKO, SAID THE "PURPOSE OF OUR TRIP TO THE WAR ZONE IS TO SEE THE REALITIES OF WAR FOR BACKGROUND OF FUTURE FILMS. WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN THE GERMAN FILM INDUSTRY OR WHAT IS LEFT OF IT."

DA1016AEW

30.24-28911

PARIS, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE VENUS DE MILO, BOXED IN A CELLAR DURING SIX YEARS OF WAR, RETURNED TO THE LOUVRE TODAY.

ALL THROUGH HER ABSENCE A PLASTER REPRODUCTION STOOD ON HER BASE. MANY PICTURES WERE SENT HOME BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO THOUGHT THEY HAD SEEN AND PHOTOGRAPHED THE MCCOY.

CB1015PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

MUNICH, JUNE 29-(AP)-COL.CHARLES KEEGAN, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF AMERICAN-OCCUPIED BAVARIA, SAID TODAY HE WOULD BE ABLE TO TURN THE GOVERNMENT OVER TO THE GERMANS COMPLETELY BY NOV. 1 IF THE PROGRESS OF THE LAST TWO MONTHS CONTINUED.

BAVARIA COMPRISES WELL OVER HALF OF THE TOTAL AMERICAN OCCUPATION AREA IN GERMANY.

"THE WAY IT LOOKS NOW, I WILL BE ABLE TO RECOMMEND THAT ALL MILITARY GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CAN CONSIDER THE JOB FINISHED" BY NOVEMBER, THE FORMER NEW YORK CITY COUNCILMAN SAID. "THE GERMANS THEMSELVES CAN RUN BAVARIA, WITH AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS REMAINING, OF COURSE, TO GUARD POWER PLANTS, WAR INDUSTRIES, AND THE LIKE."

DR.FRITZ SCHAFFER, WHOM KEEGAN APPOINTED AS PRESIDENT OF BAVARIA, SAID "IF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WOULD PERMIT POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF GROUPS, THE BAVARIAN PEOPLES PARTY COULD BE BROUGHT INTO ACTION IN A VERY SHORT TIME. BAVARIA SHOULD BE MADE FREE FROM PRUSSIAN INFLUENCE AND BECOME A BAVARIAN STATE, INDEPENDENT AND RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS OWN AFFAIRS."

CB352PEW JUN 30 1945

CASERTA, ITALY, JUNE 29-(AP)-U.S. MEDITERRANEAN HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 357,686 AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER WILL BE REDEPLOYED TO THE PACIFIC WITHIN THE NEXT NINE MONTHS. THERE WERE 508,202 IN THE THEATER WHEN THE WAR IN ITALY ENDED.

EIGHTY-SEVEN PER CENT OF THE REDEPLOYED TROOPS WILL BE SENT BY WAY OF THE UNITED STATES. AFTER NINE MONTHS, HEADQUARTERS SAID, ONLY 2,694 SOLDIERS, ALL SERVICE TROOPS, WILL REMAIN IN THE THEATER. A TOTAL OF 128,844 WOUNDED SOLDIERS WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

-DASH-

IN NEW YORK, COL.EDWARD M.LASTAYO, OVER-ALL DIRECTOR OF ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, WHO ARRIVED TODAY ABOARD THE S.S. DARIEN AFTER 37 MONTHS OVERSEAS, SAID THAT TROOPS NOW WERE MOVING OUT OF ITALIAN PORTS AT THE RATE OF 30,000 MONTHLY.

HE DISCLOSED THAT STAGING AREAS FOR REDEPLOYMENT OF TROOPS WERE READY FOR USE EVEN BEFORE V-E DAY.

"WE KNEW THE WAR WAS DUE TO END, SO WE GOT READY IN ADVANCE," HE SAID.

CB913PEW

ROME, JUNE 29-(AP)-- JEAN A.BRUNNER, PRESIDENT OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, VISITED THE NEGRO 92ND DIVISION YESTERDAY AND [illegible] LATER TALKED TO [illegible] JAPANESE-AMERICANS OF THE 442ND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

BRUNNER, IN AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION, TOLD MEN OF THE 92ND THAT "THE TEST IN THE ARMY AS WELL AS IN CIVILIAN LIFE IS INDIVIDUAL EFFICIENCY."

"YOU MEN WILL, I PREDICT, BE ACCEPTED IN YOUR COMMUNITIES IN DIRECT PROPORTION TO YOUR ABILITIES," A FIFTH ARMY PRESS RELEASE QUOTED HIM AS SAYING.

JUN 30 1945

APR BRIAS 01035--JA-- 611A

MOSCOW, JUNE 29-(AP)-- THE U.S.SHUTTLE BOMBING BASE AT POLTAVA IN THE UKRAINE HAS CLOSED DOWN AND THE LAST AMERICAN OFFICER AND SOLDIER HAS DEPARTED.

JUN 30 1945

THE BASE, WHICH THE U.S.MILITARY MISSION IN MOSCOW CONSIDERS A SUCCESS, OPERATED AS A LANDING PLACE FOR BOMBERS AND SOME LONG DISTANCE FIGHTERS BR FLYING FROM ITALY AND ENGLAND ACROSS THE BALKANS AND GERMANY.

JUN 30 1945

PM GILMORES 00700--JA-- 550A

MOSCOW JUNE 29-(AP)-TASS REPORTED TODAY THAT THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF POLISH TROOPS IN WARSAW ANNOUNCED SOLDIERS, GUERRILLAS AND FAMILIES OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR POLAND WOULD BE ALLOTTED TEN HECTARES (ABOUT 25 ACRES) OF LAND EACH IN WESTERN POLISH TERRITORIES.

THE RESETTLEMENT OF WESTERN LANDS, WHICH APPARENTLY INCLUDE POMERANIA AND SILESIA IN PRE-WAR GERMANY, WILL BE VOLUNTARY AND THOSE OFFERED THE LAND WILL NOT BE OBLIGED TO ACCEPT, THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE DISPATCH SAID ALSO THAT SOLDIERS OF 40 OR OVER WOULD BE DEMOBILIZED AND RESETTLEMENT WOULD COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY.

KW913AEW

OSLO, JUNE 29-(AP)-A NORWEGIAN BACK FROM GERMAN INTERNMENT SAID TODAY HE HAD SUBMITTED A REPORT TO ALLIED AUTHORITIES THAT THERE WAS REASON TO BELIEVE THE NAZIS HAD SHIPPED BODIES OF THEIR VICTIMS TO KATYN, POLAND, FIXED UP TO LOOK LIKE POLISH OFFICERS MURDERED BY RUSSIANS.

ERIC JOHANSEN, WHO SAID HE SPENT FOUR YEARS IN SACHSENHAUSEN CONCENTRAT CAMP, GERMANY, XXXX DECLARED THIS CAMP WAS THE SOURCE OF THE BODIES IN THE KATYN MASS GRAVES.

JUN 30 1945

JOHANSEN
THE GERMANS AT SACHSENHAUSEN, HE/SAID, DRESSED THE CORPSES IN POLISH UNIFORMS AND WITH MONEY AND FORGED LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS IN THE POCKETS. HE SAID THE WALLETS WERE TREATED WITH SPECIAL CHEMICALS TO LOOK OLD AND WORN.

APR NORDNESS 1102 THRU 2D/MM 600A.

(130) BRUSSELS JUNE 29-(AP)-THE LEADING BELGIAN NEWSPAPERS, APPARENTLY CONVINCED THAT KING LEOPOLD III WOULD ABDICATE THIS WEEKEND IN FAVOR OF HIS 15-YEAR OLD SON, PRINCE BAUDOUIN, OBSERVED A VIRTUAL EDITORIAL TRUCE ON THE SUBJECT TODAY.

EXCEPTIONS WERE TWO EXTREMIST ORGANS. THE COMMUNIST PAPER DE DRAPEAU ROUGE, RAN AN ARTICLE HEADLINED "HAS THE ENTOURAGE OF LEOPOLD III FAVORED RECRUITMENTOF SS AGERMAN ELITE GUARD UNITS)?" THE EXTREME ROYALIST LE QUOTIDIEN DEPLORED EDITORIALLY WHAT IT SAID WAS THE REFUSAL OF LEOPOLD'S POLITICAL ENEMIES TO ALLOW HIM TO EXPLAIN IN FULL TO THE PEOPLE HIS COURSE OF ACTION DURING THE WAR.

MEANWHILE A PLANE LEFT BRUSSELS THIS MORNING FOR LEOPOLD'S RETREAT AT ST.WOLFGANG AUSTRIA, BEARING PAUL VAN ZEELAND, FORMER PREMIER AND PRESENT HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REPATRIATION; ALBERT DEVEEZE, LIBERAL AND FORMER WAR MINISTER, AND CHARLES DE VISSCHER, A FORMER MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

-(EDS:-2D PGH READ XXX FAVORED RECRUITMENT OF SS (GERMAN ELITE ETC)
KK732AEW

PRAGUE, JUNE 29-(AP)-CZECHOSLOVAK POLICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ARREST AT KARLSBAD OF A DR.KREIZLER, WHOM THEY IDENTIFIED AS A PERSONAL EMPLOYE OF ADOLF HITLER.

JUN 30 1945

(THE POLICE SAID HE DESIGNED HITLER'S BEDROOMS, STUDIES AND LIVING ROOMS IN BERLIN AND BERCHTESGADEN. HE REVEALED THE LOCATIONS OF SIX CZECHOSLOVAK STOREROOMS WHERE POLICE FOUND PICTURES AND ART OBJECTS TAKEN FROM CZECHOSLOVAK HOMES AND MUSEUMS, THE POLICE REPORTED).

CB1033PEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

ST.WOLFGANG, AUSTRIA, JUNE 29-(AP)-IN THIS GRAUSTARKIAN SETTING KING LEOPOLD III OF THE BELGIANS PLAYED ON TODAY AT THE GAME IN WHICH HIS THRONE AND DYNASTY WERE THE STAKES.

FROM THE CLOSELY GUARDED VILLA WHERE HE CONFERS DAY AFTER DAY WITH A CONSTANTLY CHANGING PROCESSION OF BELGIAN LEADERS THERE CAME NO HINT THAT HE WAS BOWING TO THE CLAMOR AT HOME THAT HE ABDICATE.

(AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM BRUSSELS SAID THAT PAUL VAN ZEELAND, FORMER BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER AND PRESENT HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REPATRIATION, AND ALBERT DEVEEZE, LIBERAL FORMER MINISTER OF WAR, LEFT FRIDAY BY PLANE FOR ST. WOLFGANG TO CONFER WITH THE MONARCH.)

THERE WERE COMINGS AND GOINGS IN THE CORRIDORS OF THE WHITE HORSE INN -- WHICH ONCE SERVED AS A SETTING FOR A POPULAR MUSICAL COMEDY -- SUDDEN EXITS INTO THE STREET AND MAD DASHINGS ABOUT OF CLOSED SEDANS TAKING VISITORS THROUGH THE TWISTING SQUARES OF ST.WOLFGANG AND DOWN THE HEAVILY GUARDED LANE TO THE KING'S VILLA.

AN AMERICAN MAJOR IN CHARGE OF THE TROOPS WHICH HAVE BEEN GUARDING THE KING FOR THE LAST MONTH SHRUGGED HIS SHOULDERS AND SAID "THERE ARE BELGIANS ALL OVER THE PLACE, BUT IT BEATS ME WHAT IS GOING ON."

ST.WOLFGANG IS ONE OF THOSE PICTURESQUE LITTLE GERMAN TOWNS ON THE NORTH SHORE OF THE ABERSEE. IT IS A PLEASANT PLACE TO PLAY CARDS WITH THE THRONE.

THE BALCONIES OF DER HAUS DES WEISSES ROESSL PROJECT JUDT ABOVE THE LAKE, AND ON THOSE CLOSED VERANDAS THERE IS MANY A WHISPERED PARLEY BEFORE THE CONFEREES ARE WHISKED UP THE LANE TO THE KING'S VILLA.

BUT THERE IS NO INDICATION OF ANY DECISION WHAT MAY BE IN THE MAKING.

JUN 30 1945

IN THE 20-MILE TRIP EASTWARD FROM SALZBURG TO ST.WOLFGANG THERE ARE EIGHT ROADBLOCKS WHERE CREDENTIALS ARE EXAMINED. BUT ONE NO LONGER NEEDS TO TRAVEL WITH A MACHINEGUN-MOUNTED JEEP AND GUARDED BY ROAD PATROL AS ONE DID A FORTNIGHT AGO. THAT GRAUSTARKIAN TOUCH HAS BEEN ABANDONED.

THE AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN WHO ARE MANNING THE ROADBLOCKS FIND IT FAR FROM THRILLING.

ONE GI SAID "I WISH HE'D MAKE UP HIS MIND TO GO HOME. HE'S ABOUT THE ONLY ONE AROUND HERE WHO IS EATING GOOD."

DA244PEW

ATHENS, GREECE, JUNE 29-(AP)-REPORTS FROM YANNINA IN NORTHWESTERN GREECE SAID TODAY AN ARMED FORCE OF 400 ALBANIANS, MOST OF THEM MEMBERS OF THE ALBANIAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, HAD CROSSED THE BORDER AND SURRENDERED TO GREEK MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

JSS 515P TRAVLOS 01600 APR

JUN 30 1945

3024-28013

MANILA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30-(AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA HAS ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF MAJ.GEN. BASILIO VALDES AS SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE IN THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT, THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

VALDES IS THE THIRD CABINET MEMBER TO RESIGN HIS POST IN THE PAST TWO DAYS. HIS RESIGNATION FOLLOWING THOSE OF TOMAS CABILI, SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, AND TOMAS CONFESOR, SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SAID VALDES WILL DEVOTE FULL TIME TO THE ORGANIZATION OF ALL FILIPINO DIVISIONS FOR "THE FINAL BATTLE AGAINST JAPAN."

UNTIL A SUCCESSOR IS NAMED OSMENA WILL TAKE OVER THE PORTFOLIO OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT. A NEW SECRETARY OF INTERIOR IS EXPECTED TO BE ANNOUNCED WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

JUN 30 1945

HW844PPW MP SPOT

IN THE PREDAWN RAIDS YESTERDAY THE AMERICANS ENCOUNTERED NO AERIAL OPPOSITION, EVEN OVER SASEBO, BUT MET VARYING QUANTITIES OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WHICH WAS HEAVIEST OVER MOJI.

ALL THE KYUSHU ISLAND TARGETS WERE HIT THROUGH AN OVERCAST, THE BOMBS SETTING OFF FIRES WHICH MADE THE CLOUDS GLOW "LIKE A RED HOT PLATE," CREWMEN SAID. LARGE EXPLOSIONS AT NOBEOKA INDICATED HITS ON THE CITY'S CHEMICAL AND EXPLOSIVE PRODUCTION AREAS.

THE STRIKE AT OKAYAMA, MADE BY HALF THE SUPERFORT FORMATION, WAS VISIBLE THROUGH BROKEN CLOUDS. THE YANK FLIERS SAID HEAT FROM THE OKAYAMA FIRES "BURNED A HOLE IN THEOVERCAST."

THE NEW RAIDS CONTRIBUTED ADDITIONAL AREAS TO THE 115 SQUARE MILES ALREADY BURNED AND BLASTED IN JAPANESE FACTORY CITIES IN PREVIOUS RAIDS SINCE THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND STARTED SENDING ITS MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTS AGAINST NIPPON LAST NOVEMBER.

PUSHING THE AERIAL CAMPAIGN TO TIE OFF JAPAN'S SHIPPING ARTERIES, U.S. FLEET AIR WING ONE SEARCH PLANES SANK 16 SMALL VESSELS BETWEEN KOREA AND NIPPON IN WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY ATTACKS, FLEET HEADQUARTERS REPORTED YESTERDAY. AppGuam(B-29s)xy completed

SEVEN MORE OF THE SMALL ENEMY VESSELS WERE SUNK NEAR THE AMAMI AND SAKISHIMA ISLANDS NORTH AND SOUTH, RESPECTIVELY, OF OKINAWA, AMERICAN BASE IN THE RYUKYUS.

JG/JO411PCW MM

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, JUNE 29-(AP)-SMOKE ROSE TO 20,000 FEET OVER THE BIG JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING CENTER OF SASEBO AND THREE OTHER ENEMY INDUSTRIAL CITIES THIS MORNING AFTER FIERCE FIRES WERE STARTED BY FROM 450 TO 500 SUPERFORTRESSES, RETURNING CREWMEN SAID.

THE CLOUD COVER SCREENING THE TARGET CITIES GLOWED "LIKE A RED-HOT PLATE," SAID THE BOMBER CREWS, WHO REPORTED THAT FIRES WERE VISIBLE FROM 50 TO 70 MILES AWAY.

ONE B-29 DUCKED UNDER THE CLOUD COVER AND THE CREW SAID THE COAL AND IRON PORT OF MOJI--ONE OF THE TARGETS ON NORTHWESTERN KYUSHU--WAS WELL HIT AND FIRES WERE GETTING A GOOD HOLD AS THE PLANE LEFT.

LARGE EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES WERE OBSERVED OVER NOBEOKA, PRODUCER OF CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES ON EASTERN KYUSHU.

SUPERFORT CREWS SAID THAT THE HEAT OVER OKAYAMA WAS SO INTENSE "IT BURNED A HOLE IN THE OVERCAST."

BOMBING WAS VISUAL OVER OKAYAMA, WHICH IS THE SITE OF MANY SMALL WAR PLANTS, INCLUDING AIRCRAFT PARTS.

WW747AP

JUN 30 1945

KUNMING, JUNE 29-(AP)-- A MONSOON CLOUDBURST FLOODED THE UNITED STATES ARMY STATION HOSPITAL HERE TODAY, FORCING THE EVACUATION OF ABOUT 300 PATIENTS.

HOSPITAL PERSONNEL AND AMBULATORY PATIENTS MXXX TRANSPORTED BED PATIENTS ACROSS A WEAKENED BRIDGE SPANNING A FLOODED IRRIGATION DITCH TO SHELTER IN THE HOSPITAL BARRACKS, AS WATER ROSE TO BED LEVEL IN SOME OF THE EIGHT ONE-STORY COTTAGE STYLE WARDS.

RESCUE WORK WAS DIRECTED BY COL. A. LEONIDOFF OF POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., HEAD OF THE HOSPITAL.

ONE HUNDRED AND 50 WALKING PATIENTS WERE BROUGHT INTO KUNMING AND SHELTERED IN A BUILDING PARTLY OCCUPIED BY A SERVICEMEN'S RED CROSS CLUB.

JUN 30 1945

PW FARNSWRTHS 2130-JA- 415A

(100) CAIRO JUNE 29-(AP)-FRANCIS P. SAYRE, DIPLOMATIC ADVISER TO THE UNITED NATIONS REHABILITATION AND RELIEF ADMINISTRATION, PREDICTED TODAY THE ORGANIZATION WOULD COMPLETE ITS WORK IN TWO YEARS.

"UNRRA HAS CERTAINLY HAD ITS HEADACHES, BUT IT IS BEGINNING TO SEE SEE DAYLIGHT," HE SAID.

HE DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT A LASTING PEACE COULD NOT BE HOPED FOR UNLESS COUNTRIES LEFT PROSTRATE BY THE EUROPEAN AND PACIFIC WARS WERE HELPED BACK ON THEIR FEET. HE SAID PLANS WERE UNDER WAY FOR A VAST RELIEF PROGRAM IN CHINA, AND THAT AN INCREASED AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES WERE BEING SENT TO THE BALKANS.

SAYRE MET HIS SON, LT. WOODROW WILSON SAYRE OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, IN CAIRO.

KK903AEW

CHUNGKING, JUNE 29-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK MESSAGED PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY "SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS" ON THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AND THE ADOPTION OF A WORLD CHARTER "WHICH IS INDEED A GREAT BLESSING TO MANKIND."

ME916AEW

SIMLA, INDIA, JUNE 28-(AP)-MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, SAID FLATLY TONIGHT THAT THE LEAGUE ALONE "IS ENTITLED" TO NOMINATE MOSLEMS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE PROPOSED NEW INTERIM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

JINNAH'S STATEMENT SUGGESTED THAT THE LEAGUE WOULD NOT COMPROMISE IN THE PRINCIPAL DISPUTE THREATENING THE SUCCESS OF VICEROY LORD WAVELL'S CONFERENCE TO SET UP AN ALMOST COMPLETELY INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S MAJOR POLITICAL RIVAL, THE CONGRESS PARTY, HAS INSISTED THAT IT TOO MIGHT NOMINATE MOSLEMS FOR GOVERNMENT POSTS. THE LEAGUE HAS SAID THAT IT WILL NOT ACCEPT OR TAKE PART IN ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NON-LEAGUE MOSLEMS AS MEMBERS.

WAVELL'S CONFERENCE ADJOURNED TODAY FOR TWO WEEKS AFTER DELEGATES HAD APPROVED PROPOSED MACHINERY FOR SETTING UP AN INDIA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. APPROVAL BY MOSLEM DELEGATES, HOWEVER, IS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION BY THE MOSLEM WORKING COMMITTEE AT A MEETING NEXT WEEK AND A MOSLEM SPOKESMAN SAID THIS RATIFICATION MIGHT BE WITHHELD.

LORD WAVELL HAD PROPOSED THAT AN SELECT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS FROM AMONG PANELS OF EIGHT TO 12 NOMINEES TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE LEAGUE AND CONGRESS PARTY AND PANELS OF THREE SUBMITTED BY MINORITY GROUPS. UNDER THE PLAN, HIS CHOICES WOULD BE SUBJECT TO FINAL RATIFICATION BY THE LEAGUE AND CONGRESS.

THE EXACT SIZE OF THE COUNCIL WAS NOT AGREED UPON.

AS THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED, ANNOUNCING THAT IT "EXPECTED" TO RECONVENE HERE JULY 14, MOHANDAS K.GANDHI SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT IT WAS HIS "HOPE AND PRAYER THAT THINGS WILL COME OUT RIGHT FOR BOTH INDIA AND GREAT BRITAIN."

JINNAH REITERATED ETC., SIXTH GRAF (INSERTED).

CB917PEW

JUN 30 1945

THE ANKARA RADIO SAID YESTERDAY (FRI) THAT RUSSIA HAS PROPOSED A NEW TREATY WHICH WOULD CLOSE THE STRAITS OF BOSPORUS AND DARDANELLES TO WARSHIPS OF ALL FOREIGN POWERS EXCEPT TURKEY AND THE SOVIET UNION.

THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE FCC, SAID RUSSIA "SEEMS TO DESIRE THE RENEWAL OF A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT" BUT ADDED THAT A SOVIET DEMAND, "WHICH IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FORMULATED REGARDING A TURKISH GOVERNMENT MORE DEMOCRATIC AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE, CAUSES CONCERN IN TURKISH CIRCLES."

"IT WOULD SEEM," THE BROADCAST SAID, "THAT IN COMPENSATION, PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN MADE THAT THE CITY OF ALEPPO IN NORTHERN SYRIA SHOULD BE CEDED TO TURKEY. THE TURKS, IT IS THOUGHT, WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO MAINTAIN THE NECESSARY ORDER IN THAT REGION WHERE BEDOUIN TRIBES IN RECENT TIMES HAVE ATTACKED FRONTIER POSTS."

CB1032PEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 29 --(AP)-- FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS, PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SAID TODAY THAT THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH MAY PROVIDE THE PATTERN FOR A BETTER, PEACEFUL WORLD.

THE 75-YEAR-OLD STATESMAN, EN ROUTE TO SOUTH AFRICA FROM SAN FRANCISCO, SAID THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, AS THE FIRST AND GREATEST REGIONAL GROUP IN HISTORY, IS THE FORERUNNER OF OTHER SIMILAR GROUPS WHICH EVENTUALLY WILL SOLVE THE [redacted] PROBLEM OF [redacted] GOVERNMENT.

SMUTS SAID THAT DESPITE THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE "LET US BE CAREFUL. I DON'T WANT A REPETITION OF WHAT HAPPENED" AFTER THE [redacted] FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHOM THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO FIGHT, BUT DECLARED "WE HAVE LEARNED THIS IS A DANGEROUS WORLD AND A WORLD ON THE MOVE."

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JUN 30 1945

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Byrnes To Be Secretary of State, Truman Announces Nomination; 4 New Cabinet Members Sworn In

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Nomination Will Be Sent to Senate Monday for Quick Confirmation.

KANSAS, CITY, June 30—(AP) James F. Byrnes, 66-year-old South Carolinian, was named today by President Truman as secretary of state.

The nomination of the former senator, Supreme court justice and war mobilizer will be sent to the Senate Monday for quick, possibly immediate, confirmation.

Confirmation, by unanimous consent, as is usually the procedure where appointments involve former senate members, would make Byrnes next in line for the presidency, under the present law of succession.

Action to be Speeded

In Washington, senate leaders said they expected the nomination to be confirmed without committee consideration. Such a practice is conventional senatorial courtesy for a former member.

Minority leader White (Maine) said he had no objection to the program.

Byrnes, who was in Washington, said he had "nothing to say" on the appointment.

Byrnes' appointment was announced by Press Secretary Charles G. Ross at a press conference in the Hotel Muehlebach with the brief statement that the nomination will be sent to the Senate Monday.

To Attend Conference

President Truman announced weeks ago that Byrnes will accompany him to the "Big Three" meeting near Berlin next month when the preliminaries to a peace treaty will be settled by the Chief Executive with Premier Stalin, and Prime Minister Churchill.

Byrnes, one of the most popular members of the Senate in the days when he and the late Pat Harrison of Mississippi were the Roosevelt administration's best legislative pilots, still counts most of the members among his close friends.

Byrnes succeeds Edward R. Stettinius who has been appointed United States representative to the new United Nations organization.

Byrnes was endorsed for the post by many administration supporters in the Senate to succeed the veteran Cordell Hull when ill health forced the latter's retirement last year.

Went to Yalta

Long a student of foreign affairs, Byrnes accompanied former President Roosevelt, under whom he was known as "assistant president," to the historic "Big Three" conference at Yalta this year.

President Truman, then a member of the Senate and chairman of its War Investigating committee, went to the last Democratic convention at Chicago advocating Byrnes' nomination for the vice-presidency.

When labor groups opposed Byrnes the nomination went to the Missourian.

A one-time shorthand reporter, Byrnes made extensive notes at the Yalta conference which Truman relied upon heavily to support background on consultations there.

Byrnes conferred with President Truman at the White House about the Yalta and other foreign policy meetings in which Mr. Roosevelt participated.

Truman sent a navy plane to Spartanburg to bring Byrnes back to Washington the day after Mr. Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Ga.

Byrnes' appointment, the fifth Truman change in the holdover Roosevelt cabinet, had been predicted from the time that Mr. Roosevelt's death sent Truman into the White House.

The President previously named new secretaries of agriculture and labor, and an attorney general and postmaster general, all of whom start their duties tomorrow. They are Clinton P. Anderson, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Tom C. Clark and Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National committee.

Speculation was strong that Byrnes will reorganize the State department.

4 Truman Men Take Cabinet Posts; Perkins, Wickard, Biddle, Walker Out

Justice, Post Office, Agriculture, Labor Departments Pass Into New Hands

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Washington, June 30 (AP)—Truman appointees moved into the Cabinet in force today, taking over the Agriculture, Labor, Justice and Postoffice departments.

With selection of James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State, the new President will have half the Cabinet composed of men of his own choosing.

Those taking office today:

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, until now a Democratic congressman from New Mexica, succeeding Claude Wickard as Secretary of Agriculture.

LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH, one time Washington State Senator and former Federal District Court judge, who became Secretary of Labor as successor to Frances Perkins, long time incumbent under President Roosevelt.

ROBERT E. HANNEGAN, of St. Louis, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who took over the reins of the Post Office Department as Postmaster General, succeeding Frank Walker.

TOM CLARK, an Assistant Attorney General, from Texas, who took over the Department of Justice as Attorney General, assuming the post vacated by Francis Biddle.

The new Cabinet posts gave the West and Southwest a greater hand in the national Administration.

Gets Added Powers

Anderson, in taking over the agriculture post, had been given greater powers than his predecessor. By Executive order the President placed the War Food Administration under the Agriculture Department to integrate their functions. Congress also granted Anderson additional power.

Taking the oath of office, Anderson promised to bring about an improvement in the food situation "as quickly as possible."

"There is no magic wand that I can wave to increase the food supply," he declared in a statement. "It takes a lot of time to grow, process and distribute food."

Six Friends To Aid Him

The nation is faced with serious shortages of many important foods, he added, "not on account of any failure of farmers, because they have done their best, but because demand has simply outstripped the production program."

The new Labor Secretary said he hoped to centralize all agencies affecting labor by September 1. He named six friends, including Dr. John R. Steelman, former Federal conciliator, to survey the situation for him.

He had no delusions, Schwellenbach told reporters, that he would be able to stop all strikes or solve all the problems of labor.

"My job, as I see it," he said, "is to minimize labor troubles."

A Good-Luck Necktie

Schwellenbach, of Spokane, Wash., was the first of the group to be formally sworn into office.

Wearing a good-luck necktie—he wore it when sworn in as a senator and later as a judge—Schwellenbach took the oath of office in the Capitol. Sherman Minton, a Federal circuit court of appeals judge and a former senatorial colleague of the new Labor Secretary, administered the oath.

Miss Perkins witnessed the ceremony, held in the office of the senate secretary, Leslie Biffle, and congratulated Schwellenbach afterward.

Hannegan was sworn in at the Post Office Department by Supreme Court Justice Wiley Rutledge, after being introduced by Walker. Various Cabinet officials and Government figures attended the ceremony.

Justice Rutledge went from the Post Office building to the Agriculture Department to officiate at his second swearing in ceremony of the day—for Anderson.

Arnold Administers Oath

Nearly 2,000 persons packed the Justice Department auditorium for the ceremony at which Clark was sworn in. His 78-year-old mother, his wife, and children looked on, as Associate Justice Thurman Arnold of the United States Court of Appeals administered the oath.

Anderson took the oath in his office at the Agriculture Department before a crowd which included leading Government figures and leaders of several national farm organizations.

Claude R. Wickard, the retiring Secretary of Agriculture, was not present. He is en route to St. Louis where on Monday he will be sworn in as head of the Rural Electrification Administration at that agency's headquarters there.

Churchill To Quit If Laborites Are Victors In British Voting

Campbell—Herchel

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London, June 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill said tonight that he best could lead the nation through "the dangers" ahead and that he would quit the government if the Labor party won the July 5 election.

"It would be impossible for me to serve in a Labor party government when that party is wedded to policies which I regard as ruinous to the future of this country," the Conservative leader declared in his final campaign address.

Churchill said a Labor victory would lead to factional strife and that without a strong government Britain might quickly be reduced to a secondary power.

"I Can Help You"

"I am convinced that I can help you through the dangers and difficulties of the next few years with more advantage than would fall to others," he said.

"If you wish me to continue to discharge the task of national leadership, there is only one way and that is to vote for candidates who support me," he added, asserting that Britons could not vote the Labor or Liberal ticket "without voting for my dismissal from power."

Churchill told the British armed forces overseas tonight they could not vote either the Liberal or Labor ticke "without at the same time voting for my dismissal from power."

Directing his final election broadcast to the soldiers, sailors and airmen, Churchill asserted they should "not hesitate" to vote against him if they believed "it is right and best for the country."

"All I ask is that you should do it with your eyes open," he said in a prepared speech. The election is next Thursday.

Campaign Bitter

A wave of election excitement swept Britain as one of the bitterest campaigns in the island's political history approached a climax.

Five days from now the British will choose their first new Government in ten years, but the result will not be announced until July 26, when the soldier vote has been collected and counted.

Interest in the campaign has mounted as 1,674 candidates waged verbal war for the 640 seats in the new Parliament. Voters packed hundreds of halls throughout the country to hear the issues loudly debated.

Nationalization Issue

The main battle was between the Conservative Government of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the Labor party of Clement Attlee, Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison, which proposes to nationize the basic British industries.

RAF transport planes have roared off to all the far-flung war theaters delivering general election ballots to army, navy and airforce units.

The Air Ministry reported that 6½ tons of ballots had been carried already and that more would be flown out over the week end.

Predicts Victory For Churchill

London, June 30 (A. P.).—In the first published forecast of Britain's general elections of July 5, Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard predicted today a Conservative victory which would give Prime Minister Churchill the support of a comfortable majority in Parliament.

The newspaper said that the forecast was based on reports from its election experts throughout the United Kingdom.

POLISH FACTIONS VYING FOR ARMY

Sandberg

Exiles Claim Loyalty Of 250,000 As Warsaw Beckons

London, June 30 (AP)—A potentially serious tug of war over the future control of the Polish Army abroad developed today between the newly formed Warsaw Government and Prime Minister Arciszewski's exile administration in London.

The exile group claimed the loyalty of 250,000 troops abroad and declared that there was "no fear of mass desertion."

Warsaw spokesmen meanwhile said that all soldiers of democratic belief would be welcomed home to help in Poland's reconstruction.

A responsible British spokesman said the probable solution—sometime in the indefinite future—would give individual Poles a choice between returning home or becoming British subjects in the dominions.

Poles To Get Pay

The spokesman said it was likely the task of determining this choice would be carried out by an Allied commission.

Earlier a British Foreign Office commentator declared that financial support for Polish troops would continue—at least temporarily—despite an imminent shift in Anglo-American recognition to the newly formed Warsaw Government.

Polish military headquarters in London emphasized that the status of the Polish troops abroad remained unchanged and that there was no question of the troops not receiving their pay.

On The West, The Oder

Meanwhile, Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski of the new Warsaw Government told the first meeting of the Socialist party congress tonight that reconstituted Poland's new western boundary would "lie on the Oder (river) and the Baltic Sea," the Warsaw radio said.

It was the first official Polish disclosure of the partial shape of new Poland. Exact delineation of the frontier was not given. The Premier indicated the southern boundary was still undecided.

U.S. Poles Ask Truman Not To O.K. New Setup

Washington, June 30 (AP)—The Polish American Congress has sent

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a letter to President Truman asking him to withhold recognition from the provisional government of Poland in Warsaw. Charles Rozmarek, president of the organization, announced today.

The congress, which claims to represent 6,000,000 Americans of Polish descent, told the President in the letter that it had been in session in Washington and had "just learned with the deepest sorrow that the recognition by our United States of the new version of the Soviet sponsored Lublin Government is imminent and, in fact, only awaits your final decision, Mr. President."

"Sinister Mockery"

"We beseech you Mr. President, to postpone your decision, which, in our opinion, would be tantamount to giving your approval to the virtual extinction of Poland's independence," the letter stated.

The letter claimed that "the so-called provisional Government of Poland as announced today is the same Soviet puppet Government which had been justly denied American recognition, with only addition of three men dragged into submission at the very moment when the fighting men of the Polish underground were put into Soviet jails."

It called the Warsaw Government "a sinister mockery of the Yalta compromise" and claimed that free elections under it would be impossible.

Britain To Support Pole Foreign Army

London, June 30 (AP)—Britain intends to pay the current expenses, at least temporarily, of Poland's foreign army, a British Foreign Office commentator emphasized today.

"We have no desire," he said, "to penalize a large body of troops who have fought so gallantly at the side of the Allies."

The question of the future of the troops, he explained, is under discussion with the Polish London government and will be discussed later with the "government (in Warsaw) we are about to recognize."

"No Fear Of Desertion"

Polish military headquarters in London, formally claiming the loyalty of the 250,000 Polish troops involved, said in a statement that the morale and discipline of the forces were high and "there is no fear of mass desertion as has been maliciously suggested in certain quarters."

Military headquarters, operating under the exiled administration, said the troops "remain loyal to the president of the Polish republic, Wladyslaw Rackiewicz, constitutional head of the Polish nation and of Polish forces."

Greek Terror Rule Reported

London, June 30 (AP)—Soviet dispatches today pictured a rule of terror in northern Greece, fronting on Yugoslavia. A Greek spokesman said reports of terrorism there were fantastic.

The Soviet Tass agency said in a Belgrade dispatch that 1,000 refugees from Greek Macedonia were arriving in the Yugoslav town of Bitolj. Tass asserted these people were fleeing "from the terror of Greek monarchists" and 91 Macedonian villages were completely or partly ransacked.

An Associated Press dispatch from Anthense said British troops were in Macedonia.

"Fantastic" Accounts

Constantine Isatasos, Greek Minister of Interior, told the press: "Reports of alleged terrorism of Slavs in Macedonia and of the exodus to Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are fantastic. Some hundreds of recalcitrant ELAS supporters who were pursued by national guards for refusing to surrender their arms may have crossed the border."

Public Prosecutor Kollias indicated that Nicholas Zachariadis, "*ex officio*" leader of the Left-Wing KKE and the editor of the Communist organ *Rizospastis* would be questioned in connection with the newspaper's publication of an anonymous letter charging that Greek militarists were secretly planning an invasion of Albania.

Greek Cabinet members have described the letter as "malicious propaganda aiming at discrediting Greece in the eyes of her northern neighbors and Soviet Russia." Leaders of all Greek political parties except the extreme left, an Athens dispatch said, have condemned KKE methods as "unpatriotic and treacherous."

Britain Built Big Seawall To Protect Scapa Flow

$8,000,000 Project Followed Royal Oak Disaster

LONDON, June 30 (AP).—Wartime construction of an $8,000,000 causeway blocking enemy entrance to the big Orkney Islands naval base of Scapa Flow was disclosed today by the British Admiralty.

Behind this mile and a half of seawall, linking five of the Orkneys and shutting off Scapa Flow's eastern approaches, the British Fleet nestled just north of Scotland in safety from attacks like the one in October, 1939, when German U-boats sank the battleship Royal Oak.

Although the causeway was opened formally May 12, censorship kept the lid on the five-year building project, which occupied 1,000 Italian prisoners and 800 civilians, closing up two sounds with 975,000 tons of rock and concrete blocks.

The wall joins South Ronaldsay, Burray, Lamb Holm and Glimps Holm Islands to the Orkney mainland island, leaving the six-and-one-half-mile Pentland Firth between Scotland and South Ronaldsay as the only free water to the east until the northern tip of the Orkney mainland, thirty miles beyond.

Says Big 3 Parley Will Open on July 9

London, June 30 (A. P.).—The Paris radio said tonight that the Big Three meeting would open on July 9 in or near Berlin.

British Air Force Reported for Pacific

London, June 30 (A. P.).—The magazine Aeroplane reported today that a new British air force has been formed for dispatch against the Japanese. The Air Ministry declined comment.

"No details can yet be given of where it is to be based," the magazine said, "but it will obviously include Lincoln aircraft. This improved type of Avro (Lancaster) bomber is capable of carrying to the Japanese mainland from bases already available the heaviest type of bomb yet used by the R. A. F."

The De Haviland Hornet may also be used. It is known to be a twin-motor fighter capable of escorting bombers to great range, the magazine added.

BuchenwaldCommanderFound

LONDON, June 30 (AP).—A dispatch from Weimar, Germany, in the London "Daily Mail" said today that Hermann Pister, commander of the Buchenwald concentration camp, has been found posing as a German Army officer in a prisoner-of-war cage in Bavaria. The dispatch said eighteen of Pister's henchmen were found with him, all carrying documents which they had forced Jewish prisoners at the camp to forge.

Absie Broadcast Station to Close

London, June 30 (A. P.).—Absie, the American broadcasting station in Europe, will close down Wednesday. For fourteen months it has transmitted OWI-sponsored broadcasts in German, French, Norwegian, Danish, Flemish and English.

BRITAIN MAKES STERLING MOVE

Accounts of U. S. Residents Among Those Affected.

London, June 30 (A. P.).—The British Treasury announced that all sterling accounts of residents in the United States, its dependencies and thirteen Central and South American countries would be known as American accounts at the close of business today, and sterling in them would be "freely available" for transfer to any other American account in the territory.

Sterling in such accounts also will be usable for payments to residents in the British sterling arear, which is roughly the whole empire, and payments for United Kingdom exports to the American territory affected.

The announcement said accounts affected included those in the United States, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador and Venezuela.

The Treasury said that the new regulations, besides removing some of the restrictions on the use of sterling, would permit holders of sterling accounts in what it termed "Central America" to deal in the New York market. The announcement said:

"Arrangements heretofore in force regarding 'Central American accounts' and 'United States registered accounts' will no longer apply. Holders of 'United States registered accounts' have the option until September 30, 1945, to remit the balance as at the close of business on June 30 at the rate of 4.02½ (subject to banking charges)."

Rate Guaranteed In 1940.

A Treasury spokesman explained that the rate of 4.02½ was guaranteed in 1940. With Britain now feeling more confident, the guaranty was being withdrawn and account holders could accept the rate of the day in their transactions.

The "registered" account system, by which the Bank of England undertook to convert balances on demand into dollars, or into Swiss francs in the case of Swiss accounts, was a temporary wartime measure.

The announcement also said that Swiss registered account arrangements were being modified. All sterling accounts of residents in Switzerland and Liechtenstein will be known in the future as "Swiss accounts." Holders of "Swiss registered accounts" will have the option until September 30 to remit their balances as at the close of today's business in Swiss francs at the rate of 17.30, subject to banking charges.

British Expenditures Decline

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Economies instituted since V-E Day were reflected in the British Treasury's quarterly report today showing a decrease of $458,774,950 in expenditures and an income increase of $42,728,983, compared with the second quarter of 1944. Income was reported at $2,471,556,867 and expenditures at $5,279,243,489 for the period.

ALLIES TO QUIT RUSSIAN ZONE

Evacuation Of Area In Germany To Start Today

Paris, June 30 (AP)—American and British troops will begin withdrawing tomorrow from their positions in Russia's official zone of occupation in Germany and by July 4 the readjustment to final occupational boundaries probably will be completed, it was announced tonight.

"Concurrently with this readjustment," an official supreme headquarters announcement said "British, United States and French troops will move into Berlin."

It was presumed that the four power occupation of Berlin also might be completed by July 4.

Boundaries Not Specified

The announcement did not specify the final boundaries of the United States, British, Russian and French occupation zones in Germany. It was believed here, however, that the Soviet announcement several weeks ago defining the Russian line from Luebeck to the Elbe River and around Thuringia to the Czechoslovak border probably was correct and still held.

Movements of British, American and French troops to their final positions "will proceed as rapidly as necessary arrangements can be completed," headquarters said.

The Statement, In Text

Text of the statement:

"Supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force announces that, in accordance with an agreement reached with the Russians, the readjustment of Red Army and AEF troops within the respective, agreed occupational zones in Germany will begin July 1.

"It is expected that the movement of British and American troops from that portion of the Soviet Union's zone now occupied by the British and Americans and the occupation of this area by the Red Army will be completed on July 4, 1945.

"Concurrently with this readjustment, British, United States and French troops will move into Berlin.

"Other movement of French, British and United States troops to their final occupational zones in Germany will proceed as rapidly as the necessary arrangements can be completed."

It was previously announced that the United States 82d Airborne Division would be the American occupation force in Berlin.

France To Guard Frontier

The Americans, French and British will occupy the city jointly with the Russians.

Although there has been no inter-Allied announcement defining the final boundaries, the French Ministry of Information said last Saturday that the French would occupy the southern half of the province of Rheins, the Saar and the Rhenish palatinate, most of the province of Baden, and a corridor across Wuertvemberg and Bavaria, including the Vorarlberg district of Austria.

Such a zone would put French troops on guard along every mile of German soil adjacent to the French frontier—in accordance with France's earlier demands.

Coblenz In British Area

The earlier Soviet announcement said Russia would occupy approximately the eastern half of the Reich, with the western half divided among the western Allies.

Allied statements have indicated that the British would administer the northern half of the western section, with the Americans and French occupying areas in the southwest.

The approximate southern boundary of the British zone has been indicated by a line extending westward from a point about 40 miles northwest of Weimar. This line swings to the south to embrace Coblenz.

Occupation Zone Final Accord Is Reached

Paris, June 30 (AP)—Supreme Headquarters announced today that final agreement had been reached on German occupation zones.

Readjustment of the zones between the Russian Army and the Allied Expeditionary Forces will begin tomorrow, the announcement said.

The readjustment is expected to be completed by Wednesday, so that Russian troops by then will have moved into the section from which British and American forces withdraw.

Russ Get Part Of Old Hungary In Cession

Moscow, June 30 (AP)—Maps published today in connection with the cession of the Carpatho-Ukraine to the Soviet Union showed that the territory being transferred includes the old Hungarian city of Csap and other land formerly considered part of Hungary.

Through the new Russian-Czechoslovak treaty, expected to be ratified quickly, the Soviet Ukraine acquires a common frontier with Hungary. The Carpatho-Ukraine, about four times the size of Rhode Island, was once part of the Austria-Hungary empire and went to Czechoslovakia after the last war. (Csap is south of the Carpatho-Ukraine and is an important Carpathian Mountain communication center, with four railways and one highway.

Line Near Beregovo

Maps showed the new Soviet boundary would swing southeastward from Csap, passing four miles south of the city of Beregovo, to a point six miles north of the Hungarian city of Satu-Mare, then northeastward to a point five miles south of Huszt, then along the outskirts of the town of Tachevo.

The agreement was signed last night at the Kremlin by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Czech Prime Minister Zdnek Fierlinger.

Under the agreement a repatriation plan will be set up between Slovakia and the Soviet Union on one hand and the Carpatho-Ukraine and the Soviet Union on the other.

Citizenship Plan

Persons of Ukrainian or Russian blood now living in Slovakia may apply before January 1, 1946, for Soviet citizenship and persons of Slovak or Czech blood living in the Carpatho-Ukraine may apply for Czechoslovakian citizenship.

A Soviet encyclopedia estimated that in 1936, persons of Ukrainian blood comprised 65 per cent of the population of the Carpatho-Ukraine. Ukrainian is the principal language. Another fifteen per cent of the population is Hungarian.

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Unofficial Vatican Comment.

Vatican City, June 30 (A. P.).—The Soviet-Czecho-Slovak accord ceding the Carpatho-Ukraine to Russia has caused a "profound impression" in the Vatican, Mgr. Enrico Pucci's unofficial news service said today.

"Once again it is observed," the agency said, "that Soviet diplomacy perseveres in accords reached between two parties while the need for accords based on international agreement becomes ever more evident."

The service added that the accord "cannot pass unobserved from the Catholic viewpoint because large numbers of Catholics reside in the area."

Vatican Takes Note

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The service added that the accord "cannot pass unobserved from the Catholic viewpoint because large numbers of Catholics reside in that area."

Spaatz Off For Home

Paris, June 30 (AP)—Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, who directed the world's mightiest air fleets as commander of the United States Army's strategic bombing forces in Europe, took off today en route to the United States for a new undisclosed assignment.

He was accompanied by most of his staff, including Brig. Gen. Edward P. Curtis, of Rochester, N.Y., his chief of staff.

Lieut. Gen. John K. Cannon, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean, will command the European occupation air forces, it was authoritatively stated.

Paris Honors Roosevelt

Paris, June 30 (AP)—Avenue Victor Emmanuel, one of Paris' principal streets, will be renamed Avenue du President Roosevelt in honor of the late President, the Paris Municipal Council decided yesterday.

450,000 Still Problem Of The AMG

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 30 (AP)—Military Government authorities estimated today that more than 450,000 persons brought into the Reich to work for the German war machine would remain in the United States zone of occupation as a continuing problem.

Lieut. Col. Joseph K. Carson, former Mayor of Portland, Ore., said that these included some 350,000 Poles. None displays any haste to get back to his former home, and many seem intent on remaining in Germany.

No Forcible Repatriation

Under a policy adopted by Military Government authorities, there will be no forcible repatriation of displaced persons. They have the right to decide whether they will enter assembly centers and wait to be sent home, or whether they will remain in Germany.

The most powerful persuasive force is Germany's food problem.

As long as they remain in the Reich they are a drain on Germany's resources, for it is the responsibility of the Germans to feed them. Military government officials estimated that there were few, if any, areas in the American zone where the normal consumer ration exceeds 1,000 calories per day.

Twice That In Camps

But in the assembly centers displaced persons receive 2,000 calories per day.

Repatriation, however, has been proceeding so rapidly that there are now only 312 camps or assembly centers in the entire United States zone, and this number will be reduced sharply during the next 30 days. At the peak, there were about 500 camps.

Great movement of these people back to their homes began in May with the collapse of Germany, and in the 12th Army Group area alone almost 900,000 were repatriated that month. From June 1 to June 28, more than 1,239,000 were repatriated.

30 Germans Seized For Possessing Arms

With 21st Army Group in Germany, June 30 (AP)—British occupation authorities in the Schleswig Holstein area have seized 30 Germans for possession of arms. They face death for breaking the military government laws and the terms of surrender.

At least a dozen other Germans have been decapitated by the guillotine for concealing arms, but the number of cases has continued to gain.

Reports of secret Nazi meetings have become more frequent.

The discharge of almost 300,000 German soldiers from prisoner of war camps for farm work has increased the problem of the military government in crushing out Nazism. Most of these men are well-trained soldiers who fell into Allied hands through the German surrender before they were beaten in battle.

Field Marshal Montgomery said ten days ago that the next three months would be a critical period in Germany when surviving Nazi elements may try to reorganize and lay the groundwork for a new war.

Premier Soong Arrives At Moscow's Airport

Projected Major Talks Will Be First in Long Time

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP).—A Chinese delegation headed by Premier T. V. Soong arrived at Moscow's military airport today from Chungking.

Diplomats in Moscow attached considerable importance to the visit of the Chinese party and to Soong's projected talks with Russian executives, the first between major figures in the two countries in a long time.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov, United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, British Ambassador Sir Archibald John Clark Kerr and other members of the Diplomatic Corps met the Chinese. A guard of honor marched across a field decorated with the Chinese and Russian flags. A band played the anthems of the two nations.

Included in the Chinese party were Sheng Hung-lieh, secretary general of the Price Control Commission; Victor Hu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Liu Tse-young, commissioner of foreign affairs in Sinkiang and former counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, and Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Delay In Leopold Move Expected

Brussels, June 30 (AP)—Anti-Leopold newspapers appeared resigned today to further delays in the announcement of King Leopold III's decision on abdication.

Communist and Socialist sources had reported earlier that Leopold might abdicate Sunday.

Meanwhile, a new quarrel broke out between the liberal press and extreme royalist newspapers. Liberal editors were accused of "sabotage of the dynastic function" in reporting that royal adviser Professor Jacques Pirenne had failed to collect a new cabinet and that Liberal party leaders told Leopold bluntly this week that he must give up the throne.

Tutor In King's Youth

Pirenne, an authority on legal history at the University of Brussels and tutor of the King in his youth, is widely credited with authorship of Leopold's vaguely worded message to Parliament last Sunday.

The anti-Leopold coalition of Liberals, Socialists and Communists announced that a mass meeting would be held Sunday at the Royal Circus in Brussels to discuss the "constitutional aspect of the problem of Leopold III."

Leaving For Conference

Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister and present High Commissioner for Repatriation, and Albert Deveeze, Liberal, former Minister of War, planned to leave today for St. Wolfgang to confer with the King. Bad flying weather prevented their departure yesterday.

[A dispatch from St. Wolfgang said there was considerable activity around the closely guarded villa, where Leopold confers day after day with a constantly changing procession of Belgian leaders, but there was no hint that he was bowing to the clamor at home for his abdication.]

Switzerland Shows Increased Birth Rate

Bern, Switzerland, June 30 (AP)—Neutral Switzerland, along with many belligerents, showed an increased birth rate in the last year of the European war.

In 1944 there were 83,606 births—more than had ever been recorded in one year since 1914, the first year of World War I. Births in 1943 totaled 83,049.

The marriage rate showed a tendency to decline. In 1943 there were 35,694 marriages as against 34,756 in 1944.

Deaths, 47,409 in 1943, increased to 52,000 in 1944.

The margin of births over deaths is declining, statisticians explained, because the average age of Switzerland's 4,343,000 inhabitants is increasing due to progress in medical science.

Axis Sally Still In Allied Custody

Rome, June 30 (A. P.).—Officials at Allied Headquarters said today that New York-born Rita Zucca, 33, known to American soldiers as "Axis Sally" for her radio propaganda broadcasts, still is in Allied military custody for questioning "pending her disposition to Italian authorities." Their declaration came after an attorney in Stamford, Conn., who said he represented the woman, declared he had information she would be released.

At Milan, United States Fifth Army officials said they knew nothing of any plans to free the woman. She has been held since June 7 in northern Italy.

Ex-German Gets Bronze Star

ROME, June 30 (AP)—Lieut. Martin Schwarzschild, a young astronomer who left Nazi Germany in 1937, was awarded the Bronze Star today for his expert work in evaluating American bomb damage in the Italian campaign. He was at Columbia University before he joined the Army as a private.

He received the Legion of Merit previously for the simplification of meteorological calculations used by anti-aircraft crews to help determine the course of their fire.

Moslem Head Bids For Gandhi Aid Opposing Wavell's Plan

Simla, India, June 30 (AP)—Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, proposed tonight to Mahondas K. Ghandi that British Viceroy Lord Wavell's proposal for a new national government for India be dropped and that direct negotiations toward a new Indian government be undertaken between the congress pary and the Moslem league.

Jinnah's plan came as a surprise. A conference called here by Lord Wavell to constitute the new Government was adjourned yesterday until July 14 while the Congres party and the Moslem League, India's most powerful political groups, endeavor to reach an agreement on the selection of Moslem members to an Indian governing council proposed of Wavell.

Two Met In Bombay

The Moslem League president said his proposition was entirely contingent upon Gandhi agreeing that in any government established the independence of areas in which the Moslems are dominant, commonly known as Pakistan, would be assured.

Gandhi and Jinnah met in Bombay last September to investigate the possibilities of agreement on the partition of India into the autonomous states, Hindustan, controlled by the Hindus, which predominate in the Congress party, and Pakistan under the Moslems. Gandhi's opposition to such a plan caused the breakdown of their talks.

Jinnah stated his proposition in an interview. An effort to get Gandhi to comment on the proposal was not immediately possible because he had gone to bed. Attendants promised to show him the proposal tomorrow.

Assurance To Gandhi

Jinnah coupled his suggestion with the assurance to Gandhi that in the event independence of Moslem India was assured, as he proposed, then the Moslems would support the Congress party in seeking Indian independence.

The insistence of Jinnah on Pakistan was merely another version of the stumbling block which impeded the present conference.

"What is the use of our having this conference?" Jinnah said. "Gandhi is, I know, a lover of freedom and independence for the peoples of India. So am I.

"And I have made it clear that Pakistan connot be established without the freedom of all peoples living in this sub-continent. So when we are fighting for Pakistan we are fighting for the freedom of all peoples of India."

Council For All Visioned

Jinnah asserted that even if the interim government is formed through the present conference, the Congress party and the Moslem League ultimately will be required to decide whether India will be united or divided into Pakistan and Hindustan, as he suggests.

Dr. Maulana Abul Kalam Azed, president of the Indian Congress party, declared in an interview today that his group would "see to it that all communities, Indians, Moslems and others, are represented" in an Indian governing council proposed by Viceroy Lord Wavell.

Hindus Number 275,000,000

Dr. Azad in a New Delhi broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission asserted that his party wants "the best men in the country, irrespective of whether they are Congress members or not."

Of the 388,000,000 persons recorded in India's 1941 census, Hindus number 275,000,000 and the Moslems 91,000,000. The others include 7,000,000 Indian Christians, 5,000,000 Sikhs and 100,000 Parsis.

99 Per Cent Claimed

The Moslem League claims 500,000 members. The Congress party is still considered outlaw and officially without members. However, in 1940 the party had an estimated 3,000,000 dues-paying members.

Regardless of membership, it is generally accepted in India that the bulk of the Hindus and a small percentage of the Moslems are followers of the Congress.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah claims that 99 per cent of the Moslems follow the league and insists that only the league is entitled to appoint Moslems to the council.

CHINESE PUSH PAST LIUCHOW

Old, Walled City Recaptured And Linhai Reoccupied

Chungking, June 30 (AP)—Chinese troops have rewon the burning South China airbase city of Liuchow and are pounding up China's eastern "invasion" coast within 145 miles of Shanghai, the Chinese high command said tonight.

Capturing three other Japanese strongholds in China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers reoccupied Linhai, on the China coast 380 miles northwest of American-invaded Kume Island and reached the French Indo-China frontier at Chungchingfu and Malungschai.

Two Towns Not On Maps

Chinese patrols presumably pushed across the frontier into Indo-China from Chungchingfu and Malungchai, recaptured for the second time in four weeks. Both towns were described as "on the frontier" and a Chinese Army spokesman said that the recapture of Chungchingfu should not be interpreted as the beginning of an invasion of Indo-China.

[Neither Chungchingfu nor Malungchai appears on available maps in Chungking or New Delhi. Maps do show in this area a town of Trung Khanh Bhu, 4 miles inside Indo-China and 19 miles southeast of Caobang. Should Trung Khanh Bhu be Chungchingfu the Chinese would be 131 miles northeast of Hanoi.]

New Chinese successes along the east coast within 91 miles of teeming, industrial Hangchow paved the way for any possible Allied landings.

Kweilin's Fall Expected

The old, walled city of Liuchow, in Kwangsi province 400 miles southeast of Chungking, was the third United States 14th Air Force

base recaptured by the Chinese.

Yungning (Nanning), in Kwangsi, and Suichwan, in Xiangsi province, previously had been retaken. Indications were that Kweilin, 90 miles northeast of Liuchow, would be the fourth.

Liuchow had been held by the Japanese since last November 11. The city is the largest and most vital communications center in rugged south-central China.

The Chinese began their assault on Liuchow at the end of May, inching forward in bitter battles that now have given them full control of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad, the first Japanese-held line to revert entirely to the Chinese.

The city fell at midnight last night, the Chinese command said.

Chinese Capture Linhai

Following Liuchow's capture, Chinese quarters predicted the Japanese would further contact their positions on the Liuchow-Hengyang railroad to a point 120 miles southwest of Hengyang and give up Kweilin, which Chinese units were approaching from only 10 miles.

Chinese forces in the last two months also have reoccupied the east-coast treaty ports of Foochow and Wenchow.

Continuing their pursuit of Japanese forces withdrawing along the invasion-vulnerable coast north of Wenchow, the Chinese seized Linhai (Taichow), on Taichow Bay 165 miles south of Shanghai, and were advancing on Tientai, 20 miles north.

The Chinese were sweeping down from hills into the great industrial plains of Hangchow Bay, threatening imminent capture of Tientai, which is 145 miles below Shanghai and 91 miles southeast of Hangchow city. It also is only 60 miles southwest of industrial Ninghsien (Ningpo).

Bitter Fighting Reported

Elsewhere in China, the Japanese based in Nanking, southwest of the former American airbase of Kanhsien, in Kiangsi province, drove northward Wednesday and pushed beyond Tangkiang, 11 miles west of Kanhsien.

Bitter fighting was reported by the Chinese in this area 230 miles north of Hong Kong. The Japanese drive appeared part of an enemy plan to establish an inner defense line from Kanhsien north to the Yangtze River to bolster the east flank of the north-south enemy corridor from Hankow to Hong Kong.

For the first time in 33 days, American flyers of the 14th Air Force destroyed a Japanese plane in the air. The Japanese plane was encountered over the southeast airdrome at Peiping, a United States communiqué said.

American fighter-bombers kept up their daily pounding of Japanese communications and shipping, attacking enemy rail lines in North China and bridges north and south of the Yellow River.

Chinese Capture Liuchow

JUL 1 1945

Bitter Fighting Marks Seizure of Former Base of Chennault's Flyers.

Chungking, June 30 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command announced today that Chinese troops recaptured Liuchow, former United States Fourteenth Air Force base, at midnight last night.

The recapture of the strategic Kwangsi province junction city came after bitter fighting through its suburbs. The center of the city, in flames for a week or more, was destroyed, the Chinese said.

DAY

The announcement followed an earlier official denial of what was termed a premature report that the city had been retaken.

The Japanese had been in control of vital Liuchow since last November when the United States Fourteenth Air Force abandoned the base.

Kweilin, more than 100 miles to the northeast of Liuchow, which also was among the bases abandoned by the Fourteenth Air Force at that time, now is directly threatened by other Chinese forces, who last were reported within ten miles of the city. A Chinese Army spokesman said a Chinese arc was being pushed down from the north and northwest within ten to eighteen miles of the city.

Center of City in Flames.

The Liuchow airfield in the southern suburbs was retaken by the Chinese on Wednesday in heavy fighting, while the center of the city itself was in flames.

Recapture of Liuchow, where the Jaanese fought a rear-guard action with only a handful of troops while their main forces moved toward Kweilin, ended the first phase of Japan's redeployment strategy in China, which began with the abandonment of Yungning (Nanning), relinquishment of their transcontinental connection and isolation of an estimated 200,000 troops in southeast Asia.

Gap Is 225 Miles.

The gap in the ruptured corridor extended from Liuchow to the suburbs of Japanese-held Pingsiang, eleven miles from the Indo-China frontier—a total airline distance of 225 miles.

With the reoccupation of Liuchow, delayed by rearguard resistance by about 1,000 enemy troops, the Kweichow - Kwangsi Railroad became the first rail line in China partly or totally held by the enemy to revert entirely to Chinese.

Chinese quarters predicted that the Japanese would contrast their positions on the Hunan-Kwangsi (Hengyang-Liuchow) Railroad to a point about 120 miles southwest of Hengyang. They said the enemy intention appeared at present to protect the vital Hongkong - Hankow corridor which if severed would isolate Japanese forces in the Hongkong and Canton areas.

The High Command announced belatedly that Chinese troops on June 24 had recaptured Chungchingfu on the Kwangsi-Indo-China frontier northeast of the important Indo - China town of Caobang.

The High Command reported also the occupation of Malungchai, described as being northwest of Hoewang on the French Indo-China border.

Other Chinese forces advancing along the coastal highway in Chekiang province from the enemy-abandoned port of Wenchow captured Linhai (Taichow) about 170 miles south of Shanghai.

ies building defense works.

General Wedemeyer said he had been greatly impressed with the discipline and spirit of American personnel in the areas visited. "Those with whom I talked had only one complaint," he said. "It was 'give us more gasoline.' They are eager to close in and destroy the Japanese."

"As for the Chinese," he added, "they have been more than cooperative with my forces. They have willingly made any sacrifice that would further the war effort and aid the Americans."

During the tour General Wedemeyer did some pretty straight talking to Chinese commanders, emphasizing the need of retiring "political generals" who lack leadership and training.

WEDEMEYER WINDS UP INSPECTION IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, China, June 30 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, has returned to Chungking after an eleven-day, 2,100-mile tour of inspection of Chinese and American installations in northern China, it was announced today.

Acting also in his capacity as chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General Wedemeyer went as far north as Shenpa in the Inner Mongolian province of Suiyuan. At no point did the American commander touch Communist-controlled territory.

Among the places Wedemeyer visted were Chengtu, Lanchow, Sian and Hanchung. He also went to Tungkwan at the Yellow River bend across which he stood within rifle range of Japanese soldiers guarding conscripted Chinese coolies building defense works.

NATIVES WEEP IN SHANGRI-LA

Medic Describes Signs Of Regret As Airmen Leave

MAY ON

Hollandia, New Guinea, June 28 [AP—Delayed]—Fierce native warriors of New Guinea wept today when the big bird dipped down out of the sky and snatched the strange white people away from "Shangri-La."

Still in that mountain-locked valley, 150 miles southwest of here, were five flying men who floated down from somewhere off over the mountains for the rescue operations but the WAC corporal and seven other aerial visitors were gone.

Medic Tells Of Tears

Medical Corporal Camilio Ramirez, one of the parachuted rescue party brought out in a second glider-army transport maneuver today, told about the tearful warriors.

The strapping natives, never before visited by a white man, were suspicious at first when one of those Army sky birds came out of the clouds May 13 and broke into flames against a mountain with a big bang.

The survivors of that tragedy that took the lives of twenty army sightseers were the first to be rescued yesterday. They were WAC Corporal Margaret Hastings, Owego, N.Y.; Lieut. John B. McCollom, Trenton, Mo., and Sergt. Kenneth Decker, Kelso, Wash.

Suspicion Dispelled

During their 46-day enforced stay in the strange area they dispelled much of the suspicion which the strapping natives showed at first.

By the time an army plane had spotted the survivors and parachuted the first of the rescue party the natives were beginning to get friendly.

They brought food and watched curiously while the strange white men and Filipino paratroops gouged out a landing strip on the valley floor so a glider could land and be towed out by an army transport plane.

Ramirez said that the natives who carried his packs down the 10-mile mountain trail from the crash scene to the landing strip cried when he told them good-by and boarded the glider.

5 More Rescued At Shangri-La

MAY ON

Hollandia, New Guinea, June 28 [AP — Delayed] — A glider-army transport team reached down into the hidden valley of "Shangri-La" for a second time today and daringly brought five more persons out over the surrounding 10,000-foot mountains.

The first operation yesterday, by glider and low plane rescued a WAC corporal, and two army airmen, who survived a transport plane crash into the primitive New Guinea valley 46 days ago.

Today the rescuers brought out four Filipino parachute troopers, who were dropped into the valley to aid the crash survivors, and Alexander Cann, Netherlands Information Service camerman, who landed to take pictures of the strange land.

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Five Remain

Still to be brought to safety are four other parachuted Filipino troopers and an army captain, who led the rescue party and superintended the construction of an emergency landing strip for the glider.

WAC Corporal Margaret Hastings, Owego, N.Y., one of the three rescued, was named the "Queen of the Valley" during the long ordeal, but she showed scant interest in ever going back to "reign" over the tribesmen.

"No," she said, with twinkling eyes and a toss of her windblown hair, "the native women offered to make a throne, but I refused. What I want most is a shower and a permanent wave."

Only Three Survived

Corporal Hastings, Lieut. John B. McCollom, of Trenton, Mo., and Sergt. Kenneth Decker, of Kelso, Wash., were the only survivors of a plane crash that killed twenty army personnel on the Oranje Mountain wall of the valley May 13.

Here today they told their story.

Dazed and bleeding, they found themselves on the slope near the burning plane. Two other passengers were alive. McCollom gave them morphine to ease the pain of their wounds, but both died within 24 hours. Among the dead was McCollom's twin brother.

Helpers Dropped

Four days after the crash a flyer spotted the yellow raft, and some food, clothing and medicine were parachuted to them. Two Filipino medical aid men arrived by parachute and attended to their comparatively minor injuries. A walkie-talkie radio was dropped.

Capt. Cecil Walters, of Portland, Ore., and the Filipino parachute troopers came in and began hacking out a glider landing strip. Movie Cameraman Alexander Cann, of Sydney, Australia, came to record the scene.

Yesterday was fair and it was decided to try with the glider.

Capt. Charles J. School, of Seattle, and his copilot, Capt. George Allen, of Salem, Ore., dropped the glider Fanless Faggot, piloted by Lieut. Henry E. Paver, of Baton Rouge, La.

Three Enter Glider

The WAC, the two airmen and two of the Filipinos got aboard the glider and the cable was made ready on poles.

Then another C-47 transport, with Major W. S. Samuels, of Oakland, Cal., as pilot, skimmed across the valley at a twenty-foot altitude.

The hook caught, there was a jerk and the glider was airborne. There followed the fight for altitude to get over the 10,000-foot peaks, then the easy "downhill pull" to Hollandia.

After the tumultuous welcome here and a luncheon of T-bone steaks, the rescued group regaled their rescuers with tales of Shangri-La.

Few To Return Soon From Middle East

Cairo, June 30 (AP)—Only a small proportion of American Army personnel assigned to Africa and the Middle East had prospects today of an early return to the United States.

Official figures show that only 4½ per cent of the enlisted men, 7 per cent of the enlisted WACs and 4½ per cent of the officers have sufficient points to return home.

Four Incendiary Types Being Used On Japanese

Fort Shafter, Hawaii, June 30 (AP)—Four types of incendiary bombs now are being used in the American B-29 fire raids on Japan, it was announced at this United States Army headquarters for the Pacific Ocean areas today.

The announcement, noting that July is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service, said the most "spectacularly successful" of the incendiaries was the "goop" bomb—the gasoline jelly flame spreader.

Other weapons developed by the service and now in use against the Japanese include flame-throwers, first used at Saipan; mortar boats—landing craft equipped with batteries of mortars—first used for beach storming at Palau, and the infantry's white phosphorous grenades.

ALL B-29'S SAFE AFTER JAP RAID

GUAM, Sunday, July 1—(AP)—Bombing of vital oil installations at the big Kudumatsu refinery in southern Japan shortly before midnight Friday brought "excellent" results, and all planes returned safely to their bases, the 20th Air Force announced today.

There was no enemy air opposition and anti-aircraft fire was inaccurate and meager as the B-29s struck Japan's fourth largest refinery on the inland sea coast in southwest Honshu, Washington headquarters reported.

Photographic reconnaissance remains to be completed on the B-29 raid at the Utsube river oil refinery June 26.

On other farflung fronts the air war on Nippon's installations and shipping continued relentlessly.

Today's fleet communique reported three small enemy raids on American forces in the Okinawa area Saturday morning and said one Japanese plane was shot down. The communique made no mention of damage. Japan's Domei agency claimed airfields were hit on Okinawa and Ie Jima and said conflagrations resulted at three places.

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8TH JAP OIL PLANT WRECKED BY B-29S

JUL 1 1945

Nippon's Fourth Largest Refinery Blasted in Knockout Campaign—Target on Honshu Is Hit Second Time in One Day.

Guam, June 30 (A. P.).—The B-29 knockout campaign against oil plants on Japan was extended last midnight to the eighth rich target.

DAY

Raiding the enemy homeland for the second time in one day, nearly fifty Superforts bombed the Kudumatsu oil refining plant with high explosives. The plant, Nippon's fourth largest, is on the Inland Sea coast of southwest Honshu.

[Tokyo radio, in a broadcast heard by the American Broadcasting Company, said at noon the same day B-29s raided the southwest area of Hokkaido Island and one was damaged by interceptors.

[The FCC heard Tokyo say that last night ten "large enemy planes" sowed mines in the north Honshu harbors of Nilgata and Sakata.

[Twentieth Air Force headquarters in Washington announced that all planes returned safely from the attack on Honshu. Observed results were described as "excellent." There was no enemy air opposition and anti-aircraft fire was meager and inaccurate.]

The twenty-first Bomber Command, announcing the Kudumatsu raid today, disclosed that since the big bombers began hitting oil installations on Japan May 10 they have destroyed: 73 per cent of the Koriyama chemical plant, 59 per cent of the Hodagaya chemical plant at Koriyama, 45 per cent of the Otake oil refinery, all tanks of the Tokuyama naval oil storage facilities, 50 per cent of the Tokuyama synthetic fuel plant roof area and 32 per cent of the by-product storage tanks, 70 per cent of the storage tanks and 90 per cent of the buildings at the Oshima naval oil storage facilities, Tokuyama.

Photographic assessment remains to be made of the damage wrought on the Utsube River oil refinery near Yakkaichi June 26 and on the Kudumatsu plant last night.

The raid at Kudumatsu followed a predawn strike Friday by nearly 500 Superforts at the big naval base of Sasebo and two other port cities on Kyushu and the industrial city of Okayama on Honshu, which started such big fires they cast a glow through the obscuring clouds.

The Kudumatsu strike was the fourth B-29 raid on Japan in a week which sorties of the big bombers approached 1,100.

Search Planes Keep Busy.

Fleet search planes, which already have sunk or damaged approximately 290,000 tons of enemy shipping in enemy home waters, also were active yesterday. They sank a small cargo ship south of Honshu and hit warehouses and railroad tunnels at Katsuura Harbor, southeast of Tokyo, fleet headquarters said in today's communique.

In Manila, Gen. Douglas MacArthur today reported that blockading patrol planes dealt blows at oil stores around Shanghai, China, hit docks at Canton, destroyed or damaged railroad bridges, transportation equipment and other installations in the Indo-China-Hainan sector and set a freighter afire in the Chukai River of Malaya.

Other planes made the run to Formosa, sinking a medium freighter - transport, destroying eight luggers and leaving a minelayer dead in the water. On Formosa barracks at Tainan were destroyed and fires set at a sugar refinery which could be seen for fifty miles.

U.S. PILOTS MAKE RAID OFF KYUSHU

Small Coastal Cargo Vessel Sunk And Five Damaged

Guam, *Sunday*, Juyl 1 (*AP*)—Search aircraft of Fleet Air Wing 1 sank a small coastal cargo ship and damaged five others off western Kyushu Friday, today's fleet communiqué reported, while other planes of the wing sank one and possibly two small vessels in the Yellow Sea.

Army Thunderbolts struck Kanoya and Kushiri in southern Kyushu on the same day, the communiqué said — a strike that Tokyo radio had credited to B-29's.

Japanese planes made three small-scale raids on American forces in the Okinawa area Saturday morning and one enemy plane was shot down. The communiqué made no mention of any damage to American shipping or ground forces.

600th Aerial Kill

The single enemy plane downed was the six hundredth aerial kill by the Okinawa Tactical Air Force.

Thunderbols bombing and strafing Kanoya and Kushira Airfields destroyed four more Japanese planes on the ground. On the same strike they set five luggers and tugs afiire and damaged a steamer in Kagashima Bay, rising to fourteen the total enemy small vessels or coastal craft damaged by Thunderbolts and flee aircraft in two days.

United States 20th Air Force headquarters said Marianas-based Superfortresses, which hit the Kudumatsu oil refinery on Honshu Island, Japan, before midnight Friday, obtained excellent results. All planes returned safely.

Kume Is Captured.

Guam, June 30 (A. P.).—Kume Island, fifty miles west of Okinawa, has been added—without bloodshed—to American invasion-base holdings in the central Ryukyus, today's fleet communique reported.

Although Tokyo Radio declared "heavy fighting" was in progress when it announced the American landings last Tuesday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said the invading patrols covered the whole island without encountering any Japanese troops.

Kume offers small craft port facilities, and in its flat central position possible airstrip sites. Three-fourths of its seven-by-three-mile area is forested, however. A coral reef pierced by several deep channels shelters the small steamers able to use Kume's wharves.

Bugler Finally Is 'Murdered'

Okinawa [*AP—Delayed*]—Everybody talks about it. But, a Marine combat correspondent relates, Corporal Joseph Stelmach, of Allentown, Pa., did something about it. He shot and killed the bugler.

The choice was accidental and oriental. Stelmach's squad of Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd's 6th Marine Division was charging a height near Naha when he spotted a Jap, took aim and fired. After the height was taken, the Leatherneck stopped to examine his victim and found the bugle beside him.

TOKYO RADIO SHOWS FEAR OF INVASION

DAVIS

Oil Storage Facilities And Manggar Airdrome Heavily Hit

JUL 1 1945

Manila, *Sunday*, July 1 (*AP*)—The Japanese defenders of Balikpapan have strung balloons with explosive-garnished cables over that flaming southwest Borneo oil port, but failed to prevent continued heavy bombing by more than 125 Allied planes, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters disclosed today.

The Tokyo radio contended that Allied mine sweepers, covered by naval gunfire, cleared the Balikpapan approaches yesterday in preparation for "imminent" invasion, but MacArthur's communiqué still did not confirm such a development.

230 Tons Of Bombs Dropped

More than 230 tons of bombs were dropped on the town's oil-storage facilities and defenses and on near-by airfields in the sixteenth consecutive day of all-out aerial preparation, however, and returning flyers reported a steady decline in the anti-aircraft defenses which until recently were so heavy "you could walk on the flak," as one airman put it.

The Japanese barrage balloons, with silvery explosive balls attached to their cables, were suspended at 500 to 1,800 feet, the flyers said. But they were useless in preventing the explosion of several underground petroleum tanks and covering the whole area by smoke and fire from American and Australian bombs.

Airdrome Pounded Heavily

The Manggar airdrome 12 miles northwest of Balikpapan was bombed heavily as were the Oelin and Tabanio airstrips near Bandjermasin on the south coast, MacArthur's communiqué related.

In their insistent and unconfirmed reports of Allied sea operations against Balikpapan, the Japanese said a fleet of 50 "enemy" warships and transports was in the vicinity.

American headquarters have announced continued air attacks on Balikpapan and its near-by airdromes, with more than 2,500 tons of bombs dropped in the area in the last two weeks.

Japs Report 'Heavy' Gunfire

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has told only of Allied fleet activities in Makassar Strait, but has made no mention of warship attacks on Balikpapan. Yesterday he said light naval units bombarded shore targets south of Tarakan Island off east Borneo, recently captured by the Australians.

Tokyo said Japanese artillery defending Balikpapan answered the Allied bombardment with "heavy" gunfire. The broadcast said ships offshore included five heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, ten destroyers, twenty or more mine sweepers and subchasers and a number of transports.

Balikpapan, principal source of Nippon's war oil supplies before the enemy's sea lanes were cut, was described by Tokyo as in ruins under the Allied pounding.

Brunei Hold Extended

"The time for a showdown battle is ripening," said the Tokyo broadcast forecasting the invasion.

Australian invasion forces in northwest Borneo have extended their hold in the Brunei Bay area with the occupation of Beaufort, about 60 miles northeast of Brunei. Beaufort is on a narrow-gauge railroad running northeast to Jesselton, port city also the target of Allied bombers.

The Australians pushing southwest down the north Borneo coast beyond the captured Miri oil fields made their first contact thus far with the Japanese who have been withdrawing without a fight from some of the world's richest petroleum and rubber areas.

Guerrillas Fight Off Japs

There still was no indication that the enemy would make a stand, a headquarters spokesman said.

In the Philippines, Filipino guerillas on Luzon fought off the fourth Japanese *banzai* charge in two days and advanced a mile and a half west of Mankayan in the northern mountains while another guerrilla column seized Desao, just short of a vital pass 7 miles from the enemy center of Bontoc.

United States 33d Division infantrymen east of the summer capital of Baguio captured 150 to 200 Japanese motor vehicles in a valley near Bokod. Most were serviceable but out of fuel. This was believed to be the enemy's last big motor pool on the island.

37th Division Takes Baggao

Pushing west of the important Japanese stronghold of Kiangan and Luzon's Cordillera peaks, the United States 6th Infantry Division observed its second anniversary o almost continuous combat by taking the village of Bolog.

In the northeast of Cagayan valley the 37th Division took the town of Baggao.

Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the 6th, praised his army's record of 21 amphibious landings, from the Woodlark and Kiriwina islands off New Guinea to Leyte and Luzon in the Philippines.

Krueger said his troops do not expect to "rest on the laurels of their past victories," but have "supreme confidence" in their ability to defeat the Japanese again as they have in the past.

On Mindanao Island, where United States 8th Army divisions are cleaning up Japanese holdout units in the mountains, the first surrender of a fair-sized number of Japanese civilians was reported.

Richard Bergholz, Associated Press correspondent, said 75 Japanese women and children came into American lines for internment. They were brought in by elements of Lieut. Col. Lester Wheeler's 34th Regiment, captors of Kirangay.

While it was estimated that there were 17,000 Japanese civilians in the prewar Nipponese center of Davao, on Mindanao Island, only 161 have surrendered to date.

Forces Planning New Landing, Tokyo Says

DAVIS

Manila, June 30 (*AP*)—An Allied fleet of 50 ships pounded Borneo's oil-refining city of Balikpapan all day yesterday and poured more shells into shore defenses today in preparation for an "imminent landing," the Tokyo radio reported

3024-28019

DAY

day.

The enemy account said Allied minesweepers were clearing waters off shore, braving the fire of Japanese shore batteries, which Domei agency described as "heavy."

The Japanese said other small Allied craft, moving in under cover of the "furious bombardments," had neared the shore for "close and careful reconnaissance."

The broadcast was unconfirmed, although Gen. Douglas MacArthur acknowledged today that guns of "light naval units" have taken up the bombardment of the oil-rich eastern Borneo coast.

Reconnaissance Reported

JUL 1 194

Domei said that since the night of June 25 enemy warships and planes have been engaged in a continuous reconnaissance of our coastal positions." Eight cruisers, ten destroyers, minesweepers and sub chasers "carry out furious bombardments against coastal installations," the dispatch added.

MacArthur said light naval units raided shore targets on Borneo, south of Tarakan Island, at night after combined 5th, 13th and RAAF attacks Thursday dumped 231 tons of bombs on Balikpapan's warehouse district. The total bombload dropped in the past two weeks is more than 2,500 tons.

Wells Believed Sabotaged

The steady red glow of mounting flames at Balikpapan undoubtedly is not due entirely to attacks, however. The enemy has doubtless been sabotaging oil wells there, as he did at Seria and Miri, North Borneo petroleum centers where Australian salvage crews already are at work.

Australians now hold 125 miles of coastline in North Borneo and Sarawak, the Melbourne radio said.

Oil wells on recaptured Tarakan, off Borneo's east coast, already are pumping fuel into Allied storage tanks—two months after D-day.

75 Civilians Surrender

In the Davao area of Mindanao, the first sizable number of Japanese civilians surrendered to American troops. Associated Press Correspondent Richard Bergholz in a dispatch from 3th Army headquarters said 75 Japanese women and children walked into American lines to be interned. Whether they have been held behind Japanese lines since Davao fell to Americans two months ago was not made clear.

Poorly clothed and hungry but not starving, they were taken into custody by elements of Lieut. Col. Lester Wheeler's 34th Infantry Regiment, which captured Kibangay. Only 161 of an estimated 17,-

000 Japanese civilians in the Davao area have surrendered.

In eastern Mindanao, a small force of 31st (Dixie) Division doughboys moved steadily up the wild Agusan Valley in a drive to contact remnants of Japan's 30th division.

6th Army Anniversary

Manila, June 30 (AP)—Gen. Walter Kreuger's United States 6th Army celebrated two years of unrelenting warfare against the Japanese today by chasing enemy remnants deeper into the uncharted wilds of Luzon.

In two years, Kreuger's troops have made 21 amphibious landings and have traveled more than 4,000 miles, yet even now, after all those miles, Kreuger declared on this anniversary occasion:

"Troops of the 6th Army do not expect to rest on the laurels of their past victories. While they know too well that the war has not yet been won, they are assailed neither by hesitation nor doubt.

Men Are Praised

"On the contrary, having defeated the Japs many times before, they have supreme confidence in their ability to do it again and to keep driving forward until they have done their full share in winning final, decisive victory."

Praising the Army's skill and courage, Krueger said no general could ask for better soldiers.

The 6th Army made its first amphibious landing two years ago today on Woodlark and Kiriwina, two small islands off the east coast of New Guinea.

The Army was activated January 25, 1943, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Kreuger, whose home is in San Antonio, headed an advance echelon overseas and made the plans for the first American landing in New Guinea.

After its first landings on Woodlark and Kiriwina, the 6th Army spearheaded Gen. Douglas MacArthur's drive back to the Philippines, and made the original landings on both Leyte and Luzon.

Kamikaze Reserve Claimed

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (AP)—Japan told the United States today that the bulk of her Kamikaze suicide air force still was intact and that Okinawa was no real test of Japan's ability to defend her homeland.

Other Japanese reports said American B-29's had appeared for the first time over Hokkaido, northernmost of Japan's main islands, and that approximately ten large enemy planes" carried out mine-laying operations Friday night along the northwestern coast of Honshu Island.

The Government-controlled Domei news agency, in radio dispatches directed to North America and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, declared:

The main reason for Okinawa's fall was that "Japan had to reserve and withhold from action a large number of special attack (suicide) planes for employment against the enemy's invasion of the homeland.

"To take this Okinawa case as a basis predicting the outcome of the battle on the Japanese mainland, therefore, is absolutely erroneous," it continued.

When the time for the decisive battle for the mainland arrives "up-to-date planes will be rushed endlessly from our factories, while damaged ones will be repaired speedily with the abundant supply of parts on hand."

Domei said that Japanese planes had been handicapped by the "long distance" to Okinawa, 325 miles.

Japs Hint U.S. Plans For New Invasion

San Francisco, June 30 (AP)—Radio Tokyo said today that several United States destroyers and mine sweepers had made a coastal reconnaissance of Okinoerabu Island, 40 miles northeast of Okinawa and about 275 miles south of Japan's southernmost island of Kyushu.

The broadcast, heard here, gave no additional details, but the Japanese have predicted further American invasions north of Okinawa as a forerunner to invasion of Japan itself.

Okinawa Raids Reported

Japan's Domei news agency reported that Nipponese planes attacked American airfields on Okinawa and adjacent Ie Jima today but claimed the bulk of the empire's air force was being reserved for anticipated invasion of the homeland.

The Okinawa attack dispatch recorded here said the Japanese planes caused "conflagrations at three places." It added that "special attack" planes struck at American shipping off Okinawa at the same time.

Domei alibied that the key reason for loss of Okinawa was that "Japan had to reserve and withhold from action a large number of special-attack planes for employment against the enemy's invasion of the homeland."

Other "Handicaps"

The dispatch said other "serious handicaps," such as an "extended supply line" and transportation of planes "over a long distance to the front line, involving accidents and other attrition en route," contributed to the fall of the island, only 325 miles from the Nippon mainland.

"To take this Okinawa case," the agency claimed, "as a basis for predicting the outcome of the battle on the Japanese mainland, therefore, is absolutely erroneous."

Japs Look To North

Japan's army defense reorganization shifted today to northern Japan, newest direction from which Tokyo has been anticipating an invasion.

Gen. Keisuke Fujie was named commander of the Tohoku army district of northern Honshu Island, Tokyo radio announced shortly after reporting that ten Superforts mined waters bordering the district. Three new army districts have been created this week on Honshu, Japan's "mainland."

Explosives Put First

Another Tokyo broadcast recorded here said the Cabinet had ordered "top priorities" for factories connected with the explosives industry in an effort to increase production.

Premier Kantaro Suzuki's 24-man "extraordinary war measure committee," an advisory body created under the Cabinet's newly won dictatorial powers, held its first meeting today at Suzuki's residence.

Hearings Open On Charter July 9

Washington, June 30 (AP) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided today to open hearings on the United Nations Charter on July 9.

The first witness probably will be Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., President Truman's choice for United States representative on the Security Council.

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) said the committee was unanimously agreed on the desirability of proceeding with all possible speed, but decided that next week could be profitably employed in permitting the State Department to assemble the many documents which will be needed in the hearing.

Open To Public

The sessions will be open to the public and will be held in the big, marble-walled majority caucus room in the Senate Office Building adjacent to the Capitol.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) is insisting that the power of the American delegate on the Security Council should be defined in the ratification resolution.

Senator George (D., Ga.) proposes delaying a decision on this issue until negotiations begin on the American forces to be made available to the international organization to help keep future peace.

"An Indirect Amendment"

George said any condition written into the ratification resolution could only be regarded by other nations as an indirect amendment of the Charter. He expressed fear that such a move would spawn similar proposals by many of the signatory powers.

"If we attempt to say in ratifying the Charter how our representative on the Council shall vote, we are in effect amending the procedure agreed upon at San Francisco," he said.

Connolly also opposed Taft's suggestion. But he wants the powers of the delegate defined in separate legislation setting up the office, fixing its salary and providing method of appointment.

Present Conditions

As the Charter now stands, the United States, Britain, Russia, China and France, plus two other members of the eleven-member Security Council, must vote affirmatively before the body can act to effect either peaceful settlements of international disputes or to use force to halt aggression.

It was pointed out that any action Congres takes toward limiting the authority of the American representative would also affect the Council's authority.

An Illustration

For instance, if the United States representative were barred from approving use of American troops in Europe, as some have suggested, his failure to vote would prevent action by the Council until Congress had decided the matter.

For that reason, Charter supporters are expected to urge that wide latitude be given the President to approve at his discretion the use of at least a limited number of American troops. This power he could delegate to the American representative.

CHARTER IS FLOWN TO WASHINGTON

Washington, June 30 (A. P.).—The original and certified copies of the United Nations Charter were flown here from San Francisco in a seventy-five pound fireproof safe equipped with a parachute.

Attached to the safe was a label directing any finder to return it unopened to the Department of State.

Alger Hiss, State Department official, said the idea was that if the plane developed any trouble the safe would be jettisoned and picked up no matter what happened to the plane. Hiss arrived here yesterday with the documents.

OPA BILL VOTED, GOES TO TRUMAN BY SPECIAL PLANE

House Approves One-Year Extension of Price Control Legislation.

VOTE IS 255-94

Gives Anderson Veto on Food Orders, Power to Curb Black Markets.

WASHINGTON, June 30—(AP) The first lap of a race against time to save OPA's life, due to expire at midnight, was won today when Congress finally approved a one-year extension of wartime price controls.

The action came on a 255 to 94 House vote approving the Senate-House compromise version of the legislation.

In the second phase of the race, the White House ordered a plane to fly the bill to President Truman at Kansas City, Mo., for his signature before the midnight deadline.

Final congressional action culminated a month-long bitter uprising against food shortages, in which shouts of "we want meat" were heard frequently on the House floor.

The House turned back a late-hour attempt by a Republican bloc to reject the compromise price control extension legislation. The Republicans sought to restore deleted provisions that would have made Clinton P. Anderson, new Secretary of Agriculture, virtual czar on the food front.

The Democratic leader, Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, told the House if the compromise was not approved today inflation would be "let loose" upon the country.

Hits at Black Market

As finally approved the bill confers upon Anderson authority that he said would enable him to break the back of the black market in meat.

Anderson, in his last act as a Democratic member of Congress from New Mexico—before being sworn this afternoon as Agriculture secretary—voted for the compromise bill, which lays the food problem squarely in his lap.

In a statement to newspapermen later he said:

"I voted for the bill as an expression of my faith that Congress has done what it felt was necessary at this time to give me sufficient working equipment. If it proves inadequate I know the members of Congress will want me to come back and say so, and I won't hesitate to do so."

Three Changes Voted

In an effort to solve food shortages, Congress wrote three important amendments into the basic price control law, as follows:

1. That the Agriculture secretary (Anderson) shall have veto powers over OPA orders affecting food.

2. The Agriculture secretary shall have authority to permit unlimited slaughter of meat, by certifying that local slaughterers are operating under sanitary conditions. Meat produced by such slaughterers would be permitted to move in interstate commerce and could be purchased by the Army, relaxing present rigid requirements on federal inspection.

3. OPA prices must allow processors of beef, lamb and pork a reasonable profit on each of the three kinds of meat processed.

Compromise Bill

The compromise legislation, drawn by a Senate-House committee, threw out the Senate-adopted amendment by Senator Wherry (R-Neb) that would have set up a cost-plus price system for agriculture products, and also a House-approved amendment by Representative Dirksen (R-Ill) permitting those aggrieved by OPA orders to seek redress in Federal district courts as well as before the Emergency Court of Appeals as now provided.

Just before today's vote was taken, Representative Monroney (D-Okla), member of the Banking committee, told the House:

"Already there is an airplane warmed up and waiting to take this bill to the President in Kansas City. If we allow this act to expire we're going to jeopardize price control. A vote against this bill is a vote against price control."

Representative Andresen (R-Minn), senior Republican on the House Food Study committee headed by Anderson, spearheaded the attempt to reject the compromise. He argued that no injury would result by letting the issue extend into next week.

While refraining from comment on the amendments, Price Administrator Chester Bowles called the legislation "a good act."

"With the help of business, labor, agriculture and the consuming public, I believe we can continue to do the difficult job Congress has assigned us," Bowles said.

Bowles said that while some persons "felt strongly that the act should be extended just as it was, others, most of them just as sincere in their support of price control, felt that OPA policies should be modified in greater or lesser degree."

He said the debate had been further complicated "by the pressures of special interests, professing support of price control but demanding higher prices for themselves."

"We should never forget that it was at just this point in the last war when our fight against inflation was lost," he added.

OPA STEPS UP DRIVE ON MEAT RACKETS

Investigators, Increased From 250 to 750, Attack Black Market at Wholesale Level

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration says it is giving the meat black market a roasting, with a big new staff of investigators setting the fire.

The drive by 750 agents where there were 250 before is scarcely under way, but already the number of court cases and enforcement actions against rationing and price ceilings violators is increasing.

"We're getting after meat violations with everything we have until the black market has been licked," says Chester Bowles, Price Administrator.

Congress, angered by a black market that has grown apace with the meat shortage, made the crack-down possible. It voted

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funds recently to treble the investigators working on the problem.

Meanwhile, nearly 3,000 other OPA agents are tracking down illicit operations in a dozen other fields. These include sugar, fats and oils, gasoline and rent control.

Rationing irregularities, price ceiling overcharges and counterfeiting of ration currency also are under investigation.

The augmented meat staff, schooled in part by the Secret Service, began to take the field late in April. In May OPA instituted more than 1,600 enforcement cases against meat retailers, fifteen times as many as in May, 1944.

In thirteen days, May 7 through 19, a total of 745 wholesale meat enforcement actions were started. This compared with 283 in all of March and 131 in May last year.

Works at Wholesale Level

In the case of meat as with other commodities, OPA is now concentrating its efforts at the wholesale level. The reason for this the agency explains, is that at that level it is often possible to avert thousands of violations at retail.

When a meat packer is found violating price regulations, the OPA enforcement staff steps in. They first enjoin him, in a court action, against future violations. Next they investigate to find out to what extent the overcharges are being passed on at subsequent sales levels.

In May, 200 injunction suits were filed against beef packers alone.

OPA believes one of the most effective blows against the black market in meat resulted from its new program to control the slaughter of livestock by non-Federally inspected packers.

This was a move to divert more meat to Federally inspected plants and thereby permit it to move across State lines to shortage areas.

In mid-May licenses previously issued by the Government to 26,436 non-Federally inspected slaughterers were canceled. New licenses were issued only to those packers who registered and met OPA requirements.

Program Provides Quotas

The program provided quotas for these packers based on the number of animals they killed and sold legitimately during 1944. Packers who failed to turn in ration points during any quarter of that year were refused quotas and thus were forced out of business.

Any who turned in fewer ration stamps than were required for the livestock they said they killed were given quotas based on the ration stamps they surrendered.

"In other words," Mr. Bowles explains, "we based our quotas on legitimate operations, not on inflated black market figures.

The result was that only about 16,000 non-Federally inspected packers applied for new licenses. OPA acknowledges that of the remaining 10,000 many probably had gone out of business previously. But Mr. Bowles adds:

"It is safe to say, however, that the majority of the 10,000 who failed to apply had been operating in the black market. Today they can no longer do business."

All of this, OPA reports, is channeling more meat to Federally inspected packers for shipment to deficit areas. In many these packers handled 8 per cent more cattle, 10 per cent more calves, 26 per cent more lamb and mutton, 14 per cent more hogs.

On the counterfeiting front there has been the usual big increase in the number of bogus ration stamps that always accompanies a shortage of any rationed commodity.

In the case of meat, says OPA, counterfeit red stamps are being purchased by slaughterers, wholesalers and retailers to attempt to cover up illegal sales.

Since May 1 OPA has been examining all surrendered red stamps under ultra-violet rays to establish their authenticity. All illicit stamps are then traced through collection records to the point of origin.

OPA Provides Miners Special Meat Rations

Washington, June 30 (AP)—The OPA today authorized larger rations of meats, fats and sugar for coal and ore miners in the San Francisco and Denver areas.

The plan, which is effective immediately, will be extended later to cover these miners in all regions, Chester H. Bowles, price administrator, announced.

The test plan applies to all coal and ore miners in the Western area except those served by on-the-job eating places.

It provides, in addition to regular rations, a monthly maximum of 50 red points and one pound of sugar per man.

The OPA said that additional rations of processed foods may be provided later.

The supplementary red-point grants may be adjusted upward or downward later as more complete studies are made, the OPA stated.

Bowles said the plan is directed at carrying out the findings of the National Research Council that heavy manual work done by miners "call for an unusually high intake of calories."

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New Slaughter Deadline

Washington, June 30 (AP)—The OPA today postponed to October 14 the deadline for farm slaughterers to register under the agency's meat-control program. The deadline was extended to permit registration by farmers who do not begin slaughtering until fall, OPA said.

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Anderson Offers Food Program

Signs House Report and Takes Office Today to Put Provisions in Effect.

Washington, June 30 (A. P.).—The House Food Committee sent its chairman into the Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture today with its own blunt ideas of what he must do to break the food crisis. And he agrees.

In a unanimous report signed by Representative Clinton P. Anderson, chairman (D.-N.M.), who takes the Cabinet oath today, the committee laid down this general blueprint to get more food:

1. Farm production on the same all-out basis as war production—outlined far enough in advance so growers will know what the Government expects of them.

2. Guaranties by all Government agencies—including the Army—to buy all the food they ask for, thus warding off price crushing surpluses at war's end.

The report spoke of a growing black market in eggs, aggravated by over-ceiling-price buying from the nation's laying flocks. To offset a growing shortage, the committee urged the Government to announce soon its egg price support program for next spring's production, so poultrymen will know what to expect.

It said that cooking fats and vegetable oils will grow steadily tighter through this year and probably next. But it revealed an arrangement between the United Nations and Argentina whereby that country will send out surplus fats and oils in exchange for United States fuel oil.

Stressing a growing pinch for farm labor, the committee suggested travel priorities for farm workers between now and the peak of the harvest season so they can get where the crops are and help them to market.

The group ended its report with this suggestion:

"The committee wishes to reemphasize the necessity of early announcements of programs, including ceiling prices, well in advance of the maturity for tree crops and the commodities processed therefrom in order to do away with the anxiety of the growers and processors who have not known in time under what ceilings their products were moving to market."

Also taking the oath of office today are Assistant Attorney-General Tom C. Clark of Texas, who becomes Attorney-General; Federal Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington, the new Secretary of Labor, and Robert E. Hannegan of Missouri as Postmaster-General.

Hopes For More Food 'Slight'

Washington, June 30 (AP)—The Agriculture Department today held out little hope for early improvement in the general food situation.

Civilian supplies of meats, food fats and oils, rice, sugar and sweet bakery products will be much smaller this summer than last, the report said.

Fresh vegetables and fruits, most cereal products, fluid milk and skim milk products will probably be sufficient to meet civilian demands, it added.

Eggs Below Demand

Egg supplies will be about as large as last summer but below a demand augmented by the severe meat and poultry shortage.

The report was the final food summary issued under direction of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and War Food Administrator Marvin Jones. Both will be succeeded late today by Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.).

The department said total meat production during the July-September quarter may be down five to ten per cent from the output of the third quarter of 1944, with a reduction in pork production being offset, in part, by increased output of beef and veal.

To Stay At Low Level

Stating that special Government programs may improve distribution the report said meat supplies for civilians "probably will remain at a very low level through the summer and early fall."

"Meat production will increase seasonably during the last quarter of the year, but increased non-civilian purchases for war uses, now indicated, probably will take most of the increased out," it added.

Less Butter Also

The department predicted that the "very tight" supply of food fats and oils—butter, margarine, lard, shortening, salad oils, etc.—would continue at least until late spring or summer of 1946. Civilian butter supplies were said to be somewhat smaller than last summer, but regional distribution was described as better.

Civilian supplies of such bakery products as cakes, sweet rolls and other items requiring large quantities of sugar and fats are expected to be smaller because of shorter supplies of the latter ingredients.

The report forecast a very tight egg-supply situation in deficit-producing areas of the North Atlantic and Pacific coasts during the last half of the year.

Vinson Urges High Wages, Lower Taxes

'Economic Charter' for After War Says People Must Live '50% Better'

Sees Rapid Drop In Arms Output

Tells of Possibility That Japanese May Give Up Sooner Than Expected

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 30.—By declaring that the United States must be prepared against the possibility that Japan will fall quickly, Fred M. Vinson outlined tonight a "post-war economic charter" stressing high wages, lower taxes and public works.

Mr. Vinson, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, declared the drop in munitions production will be rapid from now on and "will be accompanied by increases in unemployment" in the near future.

His message, the quarterly report which the O. W. R. must submit to Congress and the President, for the first time dealt at length with V-J Day and after.

"The American people are in the pleasant predicament of having to learn to live 50 per cent better than they have ever lived before," Mr. Vinson stated. "Only the defeatist can scoff at this inescapable fact that we must build our economy on that basis."

Would Lift Wage Minimum

The bulky document proposed lifting the national minimum wage to "at least 50 cents" an hour and broadening old-age and unemployment benefits, but it laid greater stress on the urgency of the armament production job still ahead.

It hinted also at the fury to be visited on Japan. American flyers will "drop as much as 10,000 tons of bombs upon Japan in a single day, or double what Germany got during the days of heaviest assault," the mobilization chief said.

"We shall move three million troops out of Europe and many of them half way around the world, together with the necessary material and supplies. Soon we shall have nearly six million men in all branches of the service in the actual theater of combat."

For the months immediately ahead he sketched this picture: Food—5 to 7 per cent less this year than last; civilian goods—within six months the first new cars, refrigerators and washing machines will reach the salesrooms in limited quantity; fuel—coal may be seriously short, fuel oil no more plentiful than last winter; transportation—tight for six to twelve months ahead; price, man-power and ration controls—they will continue.

Haste Is Urged on Agencies

But he exhorted the Federal agencies to hasten their preparations for final victory. "Particularly," said the report, "they must have plans for an early defeat of Japan as well as a late one."

"The later V-J Day comes, the fewer war workers will have to be absorbed, the smoother will be the transition and the shorter the lag between cutback disemployment and reconversion employment.

"Conversely, the shorter the war, the greater will be the V-J Day dislocations. We are determined to achieve victory as soon as possible. That will save lives, and that's what counts."

His nine-point "economic charter" called for no general tax cuts before V-J Day but demanded immediate drafting of a "modernized" tax program providing lower taxes both for industry, to spur investment and production and for individuals, to provide purchasing power.

Mr. Vinson called attention to the country's "vast reservoir of liquid assets"—$230,000,000,000, or three times the 1939 total—and declared it could be "a self-starter for our post-war economy and, if handled right, a fly wheel for years to come."

"How high business men aim, how resolutely they act will be an important factor in building a bridge from the present war-time peak to steady high levels of employment and production, with subsequent profit to all hands."

Predicting post-war government budgets of around $25,000,000,000 annually, or thrice the pre-war level, Mr. Vinson told a news conference that a national income of around $140,000,000,000 or $150,000,000,000 a year would be "imperative" compared with $89,000,000,000 in 1939.

Lists Nine Points

He listed these nine points as a framework on which "a post-war economic charter for a steadily rising American living standard must be built":

1. "A complete modernization of tax laws to help achieve stable levels of employment and production."

(Amplifying this point, Mr. Vinson asserted: "The sooner uncertainties in post-war tax structure are removed the sooner business management will be inclined to make firm commitments for expansion and the faster men can be put back to work following the wholesale cancellation of contracts that will occur with the unconditional surrender of Japan."

2. "A program to foster small business and encourage the birth of new business." He proposed Federal help in providing techni-

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cal knowledge and financing.

3. "A fair, vigorous anti-monopoly program because competition is a keystone to our free society."

4. "Measures to reduce industrial strife, the broadening of the minimum wage laws and the encouragement of a high wage policy by business." He asked a "determined effort" to substitute arbitration and other peaceful measures for strikes.

5. "The breaking down of artificial barriers to trade and positive measures to encourage world trade."

Bretton Woods Indorsed

(This included a blanket indorsement of Bretton Woods proposals, and repeal of prohibition against new loans to governments in default of old obligations.)

6. "The broadening and expansion of unemployment compensation, old-age pensions, health and education programs of Federal, state and local governments."

7. "Measures to assure the farm population an opportunity to enjoy the same standard of living, health and educational facilities as the rest of the American people."

8. "A long-term program of public works tied in with the government's fiscal policy, and a program to encourage far greater volume of private construction for housing than we have ever had in the past."

9. "A fiscal policy aimed at maintaining the economy at or near full employment, and coordinating all government programs that have either an inflationary or deflationary effect."

The proposal that Congress increase minimum wages from the present 40 cents hourly arises from the need to offset smaller paychecks as industry cuts out overtime operations, Mr. Vinson said. Pay floors higher than 50 cents should be set for some industries, he said.

As a hedge against unemployment and stimulant to the whole ecomony, Mr. Vinson urged that a "far larger" volume of public works projects be made ready for use when needed after V-J Day.

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W. P. B. to Drop Priorities on All But War Orders

Releases Steel and Copper for Civilian Goods; Last Liberty Ship Delivered

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—The War Production Board ordered today the gradual scrapping, over a six-month period, of priority control for "virtually everything except military requirements."

Also, effective tomorrow, the W. P. B. released steel and copper mills to deliver metal to non-priority manufacturers of civilfan goods, following a similar release of aluminum and brass mill products.

The latter move, by relaxing the W. P. B.'s allocation of the metals under the "controlled materials plan," gave the go-ahead signal for automobile, vacuum cleaner and other producers to resume peace-time production as rapidly as they can obtain labor and materials and re-tool plants—a matter of months in most cases.

Two additional production developments marked the end of fiscal 1945:

The vast Liberty Ship program came to an end, with completion of the 2,580th mass-produced cargo ship. The vessel, the Stanley R. Fisher, was delivered from the South Portland, Me., yard of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation.

The W. P. B. announced that May munitions output totaled $4,600,000,000, about 7 per cent under the two-front war peak in March. A slight further decline is expected for June. Armament cutbacks in May affected 979 war plants and will result in reducing output this year and next by $7,668,000,000.

The W. P. B. announced that total arms output in the next twelve months will fall just short of $42,000,000,000, as compared with a 1945 program set at $60,000,000,000 before the collapse of Germany.

The production report showed aircraft output in May to be 2 per cent below that of April; ships down 1 per cent, guns and fire-control equipment down 7 per cent, ammunition up 2 per cent, radar and radio equipment down 6 per cent, and vehicles and other equipment and supplies about the same as in April.

The streamlining of the priority system will take place over a transition period from July 1 to the year's end. To "give business an opportunity to adjust its operations to the new system," the W. P. B. said. It goes into full effect next Jan. 1.

It means that military orders will have top priority, while civilian production increasingly will operate without priority aid. At the end of 1945, the present priority system under which ratings of AA-1, AA-2 and so on are granted, will be replaced by a new "MM" rating.

The MM rating will be assigned by the Army, Navy and other war agencies, but the W. P. B. will use it for war-supporting and essential civilian goods in cases where clearly necessary for the war effort or for requirements similarly urgent, it was stated. The present AAA rating will continue, as at present, for emergency use only.

Until Dec. 31, the MM rating will be equivalent to the present AA-1 military priority. The old ratings will be kept for certain materials, such as textiles, which are under additional controls not lending themselves to the new system.

Beginning Oct. 1, no more ratings in the AA-1 series will be assigned except for deliveries to be completed before the year's end.

The year's end will bring the end of the controlled materials plan, under which metals are rationed to authorized users. The relaxation of the controlled materials plan tomorrow merely permits delivery of metals to non-priority users after deliveries have been made to priority users

Senators Drop Filibuster In FEPC Row

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Washington, June 30 (AP)—Southern Senators dropped their filibuster against the Fair Employment Practice Committee today.

After a secret strategy meeting, they relinquished their attempt to monopolize Senate debate, and the Senate approached a direct showdown on the FEPC money question which has held up the war agencies' appropriation bill the past three days.

The Southern group expressed belief they had enough votes to prevent attachment of the FEPC amendment, which under the existing parliamentary situation would require a two-thirds vote for approval.

Compromise Spurned

Earlier, Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) ridiculed the idea of a compromise on the FEPC appropriation.

"Anybody who'd make a horse-trade like the one that has been presented here would walk home with a saddle on his back," he told reporters.

Bilbo referred to a suggestion that FEPC be given $250,000 for the new fiscal year which begins tomorrow, instead of its present $446,200 operating fund. He and many other Southerners want to kill the agency outright. To that end they filibustered three days.

The FEPC was set up by executive order of President Roosevelt to police industry against job discriminations on account of race, creed, color or national origin. The southerners contend it has just caused trouble, and is backed by Communistic influences which want to discard all racial barriers.

Termed Pretense

Meanwhile Senator Taft (R., Ohio) termed the FEPC proceedings "another illustration of the fact that Democratic leadership has failed to support legislation beneficial to the Negroes, despite pretense to the contrary."

"The Negroes," Taft said, "will begin to realize that their best hope is in their historic friend, the Republican party." He contended the Democratic leadership "has actually been aiding the Southern Democrats' filibuster against FEPC."

dent Roosevelt to prevent racial or religious discrimination by employers—ended today when a compromise broke a filibuster and won the agency $250,000 for next year instead of the $446,200 originally asked.

The bill was hurried across the Capitol to the House, but when Chairman Clarence Cannon, Democrat of Missouri, of the Apropriations Committee sought permission to take it up the Southerners were on their feet immediately shouting their objections.

The log-jam at the end of the fiscal year caught other big money bills too.

A $38,620,904,581 War Department appropriation for the fight against Japan in fiscal 1946 didn't get through the Senate until well after noon, to late to catch a special plane that flew to President Truman in Kansas City the bill extending price control for a year.

War Output Off 1 P.C.

JUL 1

Washington, June 30 (AP)—Armament production last month slid down to a total of $4,600,000,000, within one per cent of the objective but seven per cent less than output in March, when the country port said.

The May contract cancellations affected 979 plants of prime war contractors and several times as many factories of subcontractors. The heaviest cuts have taken place in aircraft, down 25 per cent since March in planned production; ammunition and motorized vehicles.

Michigan Affected Most

Because of war plane and automobile cutbacks, Michigan was affected most by the May reductions, Krug said. Eighteen per cent of the gross per cent monthly cut since the start of the year have occurred in Michigan, 11 per cent in California, 10 per cent in Illinois and 9 per cent in New York.

In the major arms categories the following changes from April production took place in May: Aircraft, down 2 per cent; ships, down 1 per cent; guns and fire control equipment, down 7 per cent; ammunition, up 2 per cent; combat and motor vehicles down fractionally; radar, communications and electronic equipment down 6 per cent. Other equipment and supplies held about even.

Cro[illegible] an American officers' club [illegible]les, are filled every night with gray-green Brazilian uniforms. In a few days the liners in which they are to travel will weigh anchor for Brazil.

House Blocks F. E. P. C. Funds After Senate Grants $250,000

Southern Democrats Hold Up Entire War Agency Appropriation as Fiscal Year Ends; Deficiency Bill to Finance Other Federal Departments

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By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Shouted objections from Southern Democrats in the House blocked a Senate-approved compromise tonight which would have financed the embattled Fair Employment Practices Committee for a year.

As a consequence the $752,000,000 war agencies appropriation bill was sidetracked for the weekend, even though the fiscal year expires at midnight.

A temporary arrangement will finance all the departments—among them the O. P. A., War Production Board and other emergency agencies—except F. E. P. C. which will be without funds at midnight. The others are provided for in a deficiency appropriation.

The Senate's four-day wrangle over funds for the F. E. P. C.—agency set up by the late President Roosevelt to prevent racial or religious discrimination by employers—ended today when a compromise broke a filibuster and won the agency $250,000 for next year instead of the $446,200 originally asked.

The bill was hurried across the Capitol to the House, but when Chairman Clarence Cannon, Democrat of Missouri, of the Apropriations Committee sought permission to take it up the Southerners were on their feet immediately shouting their objections.

The log-jam at the end of the fiscal year caught other big money bills too.

A $38,620,904,581 War Department appropriation for the fight against Japan in fiscal 1946 didn't get through the Senate until well after noon, to late to catch a special plane that flew to President Truman in Kansas City the bill extending price control for a year.

was fighting on two fronts.

WPB Chairman J. A. Krug, in his monthly production report, said cutbacks in war contracts in may amounted to $7,668,000,000. These will reduce the munitions schedules through 1945-46.

Production in every major munitions category except ammunition declined in May from the April level. Ammunition ran two per cent ahead of the April total, reflecting demands of the Pacific war for bombs, rockets and naval artillery shells.

979 Big Plants Affected

"By the end of the year the rate of munitions production will be 23 per cent under the previous peak schedule, with further reductions still being reflected," the WPB re-

Rankin Charges Subversive Plot In Film Capital

Hints Some 'Big Names' Will Enter Inquiry by House Un-American Committee

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—The House Committee on Un-American Activities focused the spotlight of its investigation of subversive activities on Hollywood today.

Its action was announced by the acting committee chairman, Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, who said it was based on reports that "one of the most dangerous plots ever instigated for the overthrow of this government has its headquarters in Hollywood."

Who is in the plot or what is involved, Representative Rankin declined to say, but he indicated that before the investigation is finished some "big names" in moviedom will enter into the inquiry.

Representative Rankin said the committee will send investigators to the Hollywood area immediately. In fact, he hinted, they may be there already.

On Trail of Tarantula

"The information we get," he said in his statement, "is that this is the greatest hotbed of subversive activities in the United States."

"We're on the trail of the tarantula now, and we're going to follow through," he added orally. "The best people in California are helping us."

The situation, he declared, "has been festering for some time."

The committee's action was taken in the absence of the chairman, Representative Edward J. Hart, Democrat, of New Jersey, with whom Representative Rankin has differed frequently in the past.

Only last week Representative Rankin disputed Representative Hart's authority to issue a policy declaration for the committee in which un-Americanism was defined. No such declaration was voted on by the committee, Representative Rankin insisted.

Disagree on Propriety

The Mississippian and Representative Hart also disagreed over the propriety of investigating radio programs of the New York regional office of the Office of Price Administration while O. P. A. legislation was pending in the House.

Over Representative Hart's objections, public hearings were started last week in the O. P. A. inquiry and were to have been resumed today had not the House held an early session.

Subsequently it was learned that six of the nine committee members attended the meeting.

"We met to hear some transcriptions in the O. P. A. case," one of them said later. "Mr. Rankin offered a motion to send investigators to Hollywood. We don't know what information he has, but the motion was agreed to on the theory that we ought to find out whether our acting chairman is having nightmares or whether there really is something that ought to be investigated."

"This is a big thing," a committee spokesman declared. "We are going to get to the bottom of it regardless of whom it hurts."

The entire force of committee investigators may be assigned to the west coast for the inquiry.

Both actors and producers as well as others, the committe spokesman said, are involved. "It involves propaganda, both clever and childish, in movies," he said.

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F. B. I.'s Prints Prove 'Buried' Soldier Is Alive

Division of Identification Begins Its 22d Year by Listing Sample of Work

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Fellow soldiers sadly identified a dead buddy and buried him.

Later the man whom the G. I.s thought they buried returned to prove he was very much alive. The body was exhumed, fingerprints on file with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's identification division were studied and the man's true identity was fixed.

This example of the identification division's work was given today by the Justice Department as the division closed its twenty-first year.

F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover said that the identification division begins its twenty-second year with a record-breaking file of 97,200,000 fingerprint cards.

Mr. Hoover related that the world's largest collection of identification data began modestly July 1, 1924, when 810,188 fingerprint cards were received from the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Federal Reformatory at Leavenworth, Kan.

The 97,200,000 total represents the prints of about 55,000,000 different people. The other cards, both in the criminal and non-criminal files (which are kept separately), are necessary duplications.

For instance, a former United States Civil Service employee now in the Army would have at least two sets on file.

During the fiscal year just ended, it was found that about 70 per cent of the people arrested and fingerprinted had prior criminal records.

In any one year nearly 15,000 fugitives are located for local law enforcement agencies through fingerprints.

The identification of amnesia victims and unknown dead, including war casualties and disaster victims, has emphasized the benefit of fingerprinting as a means of personal identification, Mr. Hoover said.

2 R. F. C. Aids Hurt in Plane

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—An official of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and his woman pilot, also employed by the R. F. C., were injured today in a take-off crash of their single-engined plane at Washington National Airport. Miss Mozelle I. Simpson, twenty-six-year-old pilot, was listed at Providence Hospital as having a possible fractured skull and multiple deep cuts about the face, skull and neck. Her passenger, George Shapiro, industrial analyst, suffered possible fracture of one arm and cuts about the eyes. The pair were starting an extensive tour to check on surplus property on Army airfields of Arizona, Texas and California.

SENATORS ASK SURVEY OF OUR WAR DEBTS

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—A move to obtain a financial reckoning with Allied nations before the Bretton Woods monetary plan becomes effective was under way today in the Senate Banking Committee.

Senator Fulbright of Arkansas advanced the idea after discussions with Senators Millikin of Colorado and Downey of California.. The Arkansan would go into first World War debts, lend-lease commitments and monetary arrangements such as the British sterling block in which the empire holds large debits in Egypt and India.

"Egypt benefited greatly by the high prices we've had to pay in this war," Senator Fulbright contended, adding that in such cases the financial burden should be shared more equitably.

The Senator sounded out the Treasury on his plan by questioning Harry White, Assistant Secretary, at a closed session yesterday. Mr. White said the Treasury was opposed to amending Bretton Woods, especially in delaying its effective date. He will be questioned further on Monday.

"It's not that I think we should ever be repaid in cash for lend-lease," Senator Fulbright said. "I never have thought so and I never have thought we should have tried to collect the old war debts."

TRUMAN SAYS UNRRA IS READY FOR BIG JOB

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is just getting to the point where it can accomplish the enormous job it was created to do, President Truman told Congress today.

Transmitting the third report of America's participation in the UNRRA program, the President declared that "today, with hostilities (in Europe) at an end, UNRRA can now accomplish the purpose for which it was established.

"The degree of that accomplishment," the President added, "will be a measure of the extent to which we keep faith with those who fought and died in order to bring freedom and relief from suffering to the liberated peoples and a secure peace to the world."

Mr. Truman said that the United States was determined "to do its part in furnishing the ships and supplies required" to meet the critical needs of liberated Europe, which, he said, he expected to be greatest this coming winter.

The report, covering the first quarter of 1945 showed that the problem of displaced persons alone might involve 16,125,000 persons in Europe who would require assistance.

The report also showed that up to March 31 the United States had allocated a total of $272,213,689 worth of supplies, services and other benefits to UNRRA and had spent $41,141,536 to fulfill this allocation.

The total American appropriation for UNRRA, it said, eventually would be $1,350,000,000, as compared to estimated war costs up to April 1 of $267,000,000,000.

ASKS UNRRA INQUIRY

Washington, June 30 (A. P.).—Representative Dirksen (R.-Ill.) today introduced a resolution to create a five-man House committee to investigate the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

"Congress appropriated $450,000,000 of an authorized $1,350,000,000 for this activity and before other funds are appropriated it is time to take a good look at this agency," Dirksen said in a statement. Some very capable top-flight men have quit the UNRRA in sheer disgust. Considering its objectives, the UNRRA if badly administered can earn for us a large measure of ill-will and contempt which would require years to offset.

"UNRRA has developed an odor and the time is at hand to carefully audit its personnel, its accounts and its activities."

Gillette Says Single Head Should Sell War Surplus

Retiring Chairman Also Favors an Independent Agency

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Guy M. Gillette, retiring chairman of the Surplus Property Board, recommended to Congress today that the huge sales task be placed under a single administrator.

Mr. Gillette, a former Senator, submitted to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, a series of suggestions for legislation on the subject.

He said in a letter to Senator O'Mahoney that he originally favored the broad idea for surplus war property disposal, but his experiences since then have caused him to change his mind.

"I am forced to the conclusion," Mr. Gillette wrote, "that the act should be administered by one person as its head."

He also suggested that the agency be established independently. Now it is under the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

James F. Byrnes and Fred M. Vinson, O. W. M., directors, have been "painstakingly considerate in their interpretation of this supervisory function," Mr. Gillette wrote, "but there have been numerous instances where plans and policies of the board have been vetoed or changed in the Office of War Mobilization."

Some future director of O. W. M. might insist that he have absolute control of the agency, Mr. Gillette said.

He suggested, too, that Congress lower from $5,000,000 to $1,000,000 the minimum cost yardstick in which a sale of a plant must be reported to the Attorney General.

Landon Supports Truman Policy

Kansas City, Mo., June 30 (AP)—President Truman's campaign for bipartisan backing of a foreign policy committing the United States to a republic of nations to preserve future peace drew support today from Alf M. Landon.

The 1936 Republican presidential candidate said after a conference with the President that the basic features of the developing Truman international program would win the support of both parties.

The President, his vacation from Washington drawing to a close, worked again today on the message he will present to Congress Monday when he submits the San Francisco Charter and urges its early Senate ratification.

May Appear In Person

There were strong indications that the President would make a personal appearance before the Senate, but there was no confirmation in quarters close to Mr. Truman.

The President drove from his home in Independence to his Federal building offices here at 8.45 A.M., did several hours of paper work and signed a bill raising the pay of Federal employés.

He planned to go back to Independence at noon and remain there the rest of the day with his family, possibly driving later to Grandview to visit his mother, Mrs. Martha Truman, 92.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross planned a news conference late this afternoon at which he said he would have an announcement. He did not indicate its nature.

Would Sign OPA Bill

Ross said the President would sign the OPA extension bill if Congress completes action on it and gets it to him here before midnight.

The President will fly back to Washington tomorrow, leaving the Fairfax Army Air Field in near-by Kansas City, Kan., about 9.30 A.M.

Nazis' Secret Weapons Startled Naval Experts

German Developments To Be Used on Japanese

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—A Navy mission sent to Germany to study Nazi technological developments was "startled" by the progress made in some fields, especially rocket and jet-propelled weapons.

The mission's chief, Commodore Henry A. Schade, said that if the war had lasted another six months the Nazis would have had "quite a few" new weapons in operation. He declined to elaborate further than to say that their major developments were in the field of rocket and jet-propelled weapons.

Such discoveries still are "top secret," he told a news conference, because such things as the Nazis developed but didn't have time to use could be turned to good account by the Navy against the Japanese.

Commodore Schade said that he asked a high-ranking German naval officer what equipment the Nazis had for the threatened invasion of England. "The same thing Julius Caesar had," the German officer replied.

With a staff of about two hundred technological experts, Commodore Schade was sent over to investigate and exploit German inventions for the Navy's benefit. A survey of the field has been completed, and "a fairly rich harvest" is being reaped, he said.

He conceded the Nazi's development had far exceeded our own in the fields in which the Germans had concentrated attention for some special reason, such as the V-weapons."

U. S. Getting Borneo Oil In Reverse Lend-Lease

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 30—The United States armed forces already are receiving oil from the newly liberated island of Tarakan, off Borneo, and from the invaded Brunei area of Borneo proper, under reverse lend-lease from the Netherlands Government, the Foreign Economic Administration announced today.

"The amount obtained will be disclosed later by the military," FEA said.

It added that Borneo petroleum was unique in the respect that it could be used without refining on any oil-burning steamship. Many Allied ships are operating in the area.

Arrangements already have been made for the United States to obtain under reverse lend-lease rubber, tin and other needed materials as soon as Netherlands territories are liberated.

NEW ZEALAND RETURNS AID

Our Lend-Lease to Her Is 204 Million, Largely Reciprocated

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The United States has provided $204,693,000 to New Zealand in lend-lease aid and that country has reciprocated with about the same amount of help to American troops.

The Foreign Economic Administration reported the figures today for the period of March, 1941, through April of this year. They covered munitions, industrial materials and agricultural products.

The FEA Administrator, Leo T. Crowley, estimated that New Zealand had provided United States troops with reverse lend-lease goods vauled at about $198,000,000.

Submarine Kete Lost with 80 Men

WASHINGTON, June 30 — (AP) The submarine U. S. S. Kete is overdue from patrol and presumed lost, the Navy announced today.

It carried a wartime complement of from 80 to 85 men.

The Kete was commanded by Lt. Comdr. Edward Ackerman, whose wife Marjorie, lives in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Next of kin of those men aboard have been notified, the Navy said.

The Kete is the 44th submarine reported lost in this war.

The Kete was launched April 9, 1944 at the Manitowoc Ship Building Company, Manitowoc, Wis. She was commissioned July 31, 1944.

Truman Names Draper

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—President Truman today named Earle S. Draper to serve as acting commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration until a commissioner is appointed. He succeeds Abner H. Ferguson, whose resignation as commissioner becomes effective today. Mr. Draper, of Bethesda, Md., has been serving as deputy commissioner.

Truman Signs Bill For U. S. Pay Rise

Washington, June 30 (A. P.).—A general average 15 per cent salary increase for most Federal employees was signed into law today by President Truman. The pay-raise bill provides an increase of 20 per cent on salaries up to $1,200; 10 per cent on salaries between $1,200 and $4,600 and 5 per cent on everything over $4,600.

War Loan Total Rises To $22,698,000,000

Washington, June 30 (AP)—The mighty Seventh War Loan total rose today to $22,698,000,000—162 per cent of its $14,000,000,000 quota.

As the formal aspect of the campaign ended, sales to individuals totaled $7,204,000,000, or 103 per cent of quota; E-bond sales, included in the individual total, rose to $3,174,000,000, or 79.3 per cent of the $4,000,000,000 E-bond goal, and sales to corporations reached $15,494,000,000, or 221 per cent of the $7,000,000,000 corporation quota.

Although the dates of the formal drive were May 14 through June 30, it was announced at the beginning of the campaign that all sales processed through July 7 would count in the totals. Thus, the mighty Seventh will continue to grow for another seven days.

During remaining days, special effort will be exerted to bring E-bond sales into the quota-passing category.

Judge Melvin Named To Rail Dispute Board

Washington, June 30 (AP)—President Truman has appointed Judge Ridgely P. Melvin, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, to an emergency board which will investigate a dispute between the Erie Railroad Company and its employés.

Other board members are Leif Erickson, former associate justice of the Montana Supreme Court, and Robert G. Simmons, chief justice of the Nebraska Supreme Court.

Doidge Replaced in W.P.B.Post

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—The War Production Board announced today that William H. Stubbs, of Birmingham, Ala., has been named chief of the consumers durable goods branch of the Office of Civilian Requirements. Mr. Stubbs replaces Leslie P. Doidge, of New York City.

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Mead Pledges Action In Highway Probe

Washington, June 30 (AP)—Senator Mead (D., N.Y.) pledged "appropriate disciplinary action or criminal proceedings" if wrong-doing is uncovered in connection with the Pan-American highway.

Mead is chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee. In a prepared Senate speech he outlined plans for an investigation of the highway as part of a broad study of American construction projects in all parts of the world.

This development followed demands of three Republican House members that Congress investigate allegations of graft in construction of the great highway being built from the United States through Latin-American countries as an artery to carry war materials.

Morgenthau Hails Walker

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has conferred "a very well earned" citation on outgoing Postmaster General Frank C. Walker for his "remarkably efficient administration" of the Post Office Department.

The citation and an accompanying letter were made public today. In the letter Mr. Morgenthau said that it is a "little out of the ordinary" for him to so honor a Cabinet colleague, but that he was doing so to "emphasize my opinion that you have done a really great job in a quiet way."

Brereton In New Post

Washington, June 30 (AP)—The War Department announced today that Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton has assumed command of the 3d Air Force with headquarters in Tampa, Fla.

Truman Shirt Deluge

Kansas City, June 30 (AP)—President Truman's shirt shortage has ended.

On his visit here the Chief Executive asked his former haberdashery partner, Eddie Jacobcon, for three white shirts, but Jacobson had to tell him none was available at his men's-wear shop.

Yesterday, three dozen shirts, the correct size, 15½ with 33-inch sleeves, arrived from store owners and individuals in St. Joseph, Mo.; Wichita, Kan., and Oklahoma City.

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Striker Induction Ordered

Columbus, Ohio, June 30 (AP)—Gov. Frank J. Lausche today directed the Ohio Selective Service to proceed immediately with the induction into the armed forces of striking Goodyear workers at Akron.

The Governor informed Col. C. W. Goble, State Selective Service director, that when men were "bleeding and dying for the protection of our freedom," it was "a grave wrong to allow deferred civilian war workers to brazenly challenge and defy the request of the Army, the Navy and the Government."

Lausche also asserted "the leaders of this unwarranted defiance ought to be dealt with promptly and vigorously."

Text Of Statement

The text of the Governor's statement:

"In accordance with the request made by Stabilization Director William H. Davis, I have issued instructions to Col. C. W. Goble, director of selective service for the State of Ohio, to proceed immediately with the induction into the armed forces of those men who are now deferred from military service because they are engaged in civilian production but are now striking at and refusing to comply with the Government's order to return to their war jobs.

"We are in a war, men are bleeding and dying for the protection of our freedom. Under these circumstances it it a grave wrong to allow deferred civilian war workers to brazenly challenge and defy the request of the Army, the Navy and th eGovernment. The leaders of this unwarranted defiance ought to be dealt with promptly and vigorously."

U.S. Plea Defied

Akron, Ohio, June 30 (AP)—The nominal leader of 16,700 strikers at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Akron last night defied army and navy appeals to resume production by accusing the Government "driving and threatening" rubber workers.

In reply to War and Navy departments warnings that continuance of the fourteen-day-old walkout would "condemn countless American soldiers, sailors and flyers to death," C. V. Wheeler, local president of the CIO-United Rubber Workers, declared:

"I wonder how many wires they (the Army and Navy) have sent to the Goodyear Company. How much longer is the Government going to continue to drive, threaten and turn the heat on the rubber workers? The Government hasn't said a word to Goodyear about getting together with us to settled our grievances."

Hope For The Japs

The Army and Navy said: "The strike is providing the Japanese with the only hope they now have of resting and recovering from the heavy blows which have been dealt them."

The military appeal declared the Goodyear stoppage had tied up planes bound for the Pacific because of the shortage of tires, brake materials and self-sealing gas tanks.

Goodyear officials said 257 production employés under 30 were occupationally deferred from the draft and from 3,000 to 4,000 between the ages of 30 to 40 have been deferred on other grounds.

The walkout in Akron was felt in the Goodyear Company's Lincoln (Neb.) factory, which closed because of a lack of parts, giving 1,000 employés a week's vacation without pay.

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Akron Strikers Face Union-Right Loss

Washington, June 30 (AP)—The War Labor Board, in an unprecedented move, threatened today to withdraw cherished union contract rights from 16,700 rubber workers at Akron, Ohio, unless they end their two-week-old strike promptly.

Chairman George W. Taylor, in a statement addressed to the strikers at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber plants, warned that the board will consider whether it should modify its directive orders regarding maintenance of membership and checkoff, shift premium and vacations unless work is resumed immediately. Taylor said this action would be studied in executive session Monday unless the strike ends in the meantime.

"Defiance Of Government"

"In view of your local union officers' defiance of the Government and their refusal to use the orderly procedure of the board," Taylor said, "a question arises whether maintenance of membership, check off of dues and retroactive payment of shift premium and vacations should be withdrawn."

This was the second major move threatened by the Government in its attempt to send the 16,700 CIO-United Rubber Workers back to their jobs. William H. Davis, economic stabilization director, yesterday directed cancellation of occupational deferments for draft registrants participating in the walkout.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, promised "immediate steps" to carry out the Davis request.

Company Activities Hit

C. V. Wheeler, local president of the CIO-United Rubber Workers at Akron, said in a wire to President Truman that Government agencies are using "un-American and undemocratic tactics in their attempts to force 16,700 striking Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company employés to return to their jobs."

"We wish to advise," Wheeler continued, "that employés of the Goodyear Akron plant are conducting themselves according to the laws of the land and have resorted to the present action only as a last resort and to overcome the un-American and unlawful actions of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company."

In answer to Government moves to cancel occupational deferments of the strikers, Wheeler told the President:

"If the Government agencies resort to this shameful procedure, indicated as the easiest and least troublesome way out, then democracy in America is a hollow sham and we have already lost what our armed forces are supposed to be fighting for.

"This outrage will be resisted by 50,000 rubber workers in Akron, countless thousands elsewhere, and workers in every industry."

The WLB chairman told the union:

"As you know, the board by directive order dated May 21, 1943, provided your union with maintenance of membership and checkoff of dues. At that time your union had a record of responsible dealings."

Retroactive Order

"On April 3, 1945, the board by directive order provided a shift premium allowance and a more liberal vacation plan. These adjustments were ordered retroactively. One of the chief reasons for granting retroactivity was the willingness of your union to follow the orderly procedures of the board in settling its disputes with management."

Taylor said that the board cannot act upon the strike until the workers have gone back to work. He said that officers of the local union have attributed the strike to an accumulation of grievances, adding that the board advised these officers that it was ready to go into the whole question of grievances and work out a satisfactory method to get them settled.

GOODYEAR STRIKE BREAK EXPECTED

AKRON, O., June 30—(AP) The 14-day-old strike at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., raced toward a decision tonight as the Army, Navy, draft officials, National War Labor board and Ohio's Governor moved to force the 16,700 employes back to the production lines.

The government agencies, in unprecedented moves, threatened the strikers with loss of draft deferments and union contract rights unless the stoppage is terminated immediately.

C. V. Wheeler, local president of the CIO-United Rubber Workers, who has defied all appeals to send the workers back to their jobs, countered with a telegram to President Truman saying the government agencies were using "unAmerican and undemocratic tactics."

Wheeler, faced with the draft and union contract edicts, called a meeting of the strikers for 2 p. m. Sunday, when he said the "men would be brought up to date on developments."

ILWU Sticks To Pledge

Seattle, June 30 (AP)—The International executive board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) reaffirmed the union's wartime no-strike pledge yesterday and announced its intention to co-operate with "employers and industrialists who concede the right of American labor to exist."

Harry Bridges, of San Francisco, ILWU president, is presiding at the three-day meeting which is to be followed next week by a coastwide longshoremen conference here.

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Glass Union Calls End To Strike In 11 Plants

[By the Associated Press]

The Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers of America (CIO) today notified its approximately 15,000 members in eleven cities to return to work Monday.

The unionists, employed by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, had been on strike since June 21.

Lewis McCracken, secretary-treasurer, said in Columbus, Ohio, that a dispute between the union and the companies would remain "in *status quo*" pending a hearing before the National War Labor board July 10.

The plants are in Toledo, Mount Vernon and Rossford, Ohio; Ford City and Tarentum, Pa.; Ottawa, Ill.; Clarksburg and Charleston, W.Va.; Henrietta, Okla.; Shreveport, Lamn and Festus, Mo.

A spokesman for Local 14 in Ford City, Pa., said workers voted against resuming work at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plant there. The plant employs 3,000.

Better In Detroit

Detroit's total of idle—which earlier this week was more than 50,000—dropped rapidly as thousands of auto workers returned to work.

There were but 700 idle in Detroit area strikes continuing today as the CIO-AFL jurisdictional row over maintenance jobs reached settlement Friday.

Members of the Carpenters Joint Council (AFL) remained off their jobs at twelve lumber yards of five companies in a dispute over the union-shop issue.

Auto Workers Going Back

A total of 16,000 production workers at three Ford plants and 7,500 at Budd Wheel Company voted to return to their jobs today, while 23,000 Packard Motor Car Company employés were scheduled to resume work Monday.

At three Chrysler Corporation plants where work had been halted in the jurisdictional row, spokesmen said AFL workers would return to their jobs after all UAW-CIO workers are back.

Approximately 1,000 strikers at the Motor Products Corporation, who have been idle since Tuesday in a dispute on contract interpretations, have agreed to return to their jobs Monday, officers of Local 203, UAW-CIO, said.

There were 8,500 idle at four New Jersey-Pennsylvania plants producing auto parts. At New Brunswick, N.J., 2,500 CIO United Auto Workers struck in a dispute over seniority and 6,000 others staged sympathy walkouts in plants in Plainfield, N.J., and Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Back-To-Work Orders

The 1,500 AFL Machinist Union Workers at the Waukesha (Wis.) Motor Company, were directed by the WLB to return to their jobs, which they left Wednesday, while a similar order was given 475 employés of the Union City (Ind.) Body Company, on strike since May 24 over the issue of duration of contract.

Other disputes kept idle 1,000 at the Anchor Hocking Glass Company in Connellsville, Pa.; 300 at the Mather Spring Company in Connellsville, Pa.; 1,100 at the R. R. Donnelley Company in Chicago and 150 mechanics for the Dixie Greyhound Bus Service in Memphis, Tenn.

N.Y. SUNDAY PAPERS STALL

Deliverymen Fail To Report For Work At Five Plants

New York, June 30 (AP)—New York's five major Sunday newspapers said deliveries were blocked at 6 P.M. today by failure of deliverymen to report for work—five and a half hours in advance of a strike called by the Newspaper and Mail deliverers Union (unaffiliated).

Spokesmen for the newspapers said most of the workers, some of whom were due at work as early as 2 P.M., called their offices and reported they were "sick." All the workers were due by 6.30 P.M.

All of the Sunday papers—*Times, Herald Tribune, Journal-American, Daily News* and *Daily Mirror*—had advanced their press times in the hope that at least part of their Sunday editions might be delivered prior to the midnight strike deadline.

Contract Violation Charged

William Maple, vice president of the Publishers' Association of New York, said the "sick reports" of the delivery truck drivers were in violation of the contract between their union and the association, expiring at midnight.

Louis Waldman, attorney for the union, said it was his understanding and that of other union officials that the men would work tonight until midnight. He declined further comment.

The union offices on Park Row were closed, and a sign on the doors

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said: "Closed until Monday, July 2."

Circulation 7,700,000

The five newspapers immediately affected have a combined Sunday circulation of 7,700,000.

Union members voted, 1,648 to 41, last night to strike at midnight tonight against eleven metropolitan dailies, including the five which publish Sunday editions.

Union representatives did not attend a meeting of the Union-Publisher Adjustment Board called today in a last-minute effort to reach an agreement.

JUL 1 1945

WLB Wire to Deliverers

The text of the telegram sent by the War Labor Board t Joseph Simons, president, Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union and Louis Waldman, attorney, on Friday follows:

The National War Labor Board is informed that members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union of New York and vicinity, independent, employed by eleven daily newspapers in New York, are considering engaging in a strike which is to start midnight June 30, 1945. It appears that a misunderstanding exists concerning the expiration date of the collective bargaining agreement between the union and newspaper publishers.

Although the contract, by its terms, was to expire on June 30, 1945, the interim directive order of the Newspaper Commission served to continue in effect all the provisions of the collective agreement, including the no-strike clause thereof, until a new agreement is reached. The commission's interim directive order also assures the union retroactivity of any wage adjustment ordered by the commission. The fact that a strike vote has been taken today does not relieve your union of its responsibility not to engage in strikes during wartime. A strike will violate labor's no-strike pledge and the terms of your collective bargaining agreement, which has been continued in operation.

The union's dispute with the newspaper publishers is presently before the Newspaper Commission and a strike will serve no purpose except to postpone the hearing on the merits of the dispute. You are requested to convey this message to the members of the union and to do everything in your power to avert a work stoppage. Please reply.

National War Labor Board,
LEONARD L. BERLINER,
Director, Disputes Division.

NEWSPRINT RISE INDICATED NEAR

Boren Says Quotas Will Go Up at Least 5 Per Cent Today, but WPB Delays Action

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Officials of the War Production Board said today that newsprint quotas for the quarter which begins tomorrow probably would not be announced until Tuesday, and possibly not until a day or two later.

There were strong indications that an increase of about 5 per cent would be allowed to newspaper publishers. Paper quotas for magazines and book publishers will be announced simultaneously.

Any increases permitted would be made retroactive to July 1, the officials stated. The paper control orders had been delayed, they explained, by amendments.

In a statement today Chairman Boren of the House Newsprint Investigating Committee, known as the Boren-Halleck committee, said that the WPB control order would be relaxed by at least 5 per cent tomorrow.

"This is based on agreements from Canada to give us an additional 10,000 tons a month," he stated. "Other policies lead us to believe that it will be possible to relax another 5 per cent on Oct. 1."

He declared that it was the committee's "objective" to remove all controls over the use of newsprint as soon as it was assured that an adequate supply was available.

"That does not mean, however, that control will be removed immediately," he added.

He said that the committee hoped that additional or possibly complete relaxation of control could come early next year.

"The War Production Board has just advised the Foreign Economic Administration that after July 31 there will be no allocation available for overseas shipment from American supplies," he asserted.

"The next quarter allocation of newsprint to the FEA has been reduced by two-thirds.

"In effect, our policy is to give thiry days to get the house in order so that European countries can depend on Scandinavian supplies.

"In general, the newsprint committee, the WPB, the State Department and other responsible agencies of our Government are united in the purpose of relaxing control as fast as it is consistent with national welfare."

Among remaining problems Mr. Boren mentioned transportation of newsprint, especially in the Northeast, where railroad facilities are taxed, and the price of domestic production.

He announced that committee representatives would go to New York Monday to confer with the American Newspaper Publishers Association and other groups to analyze further and plan "any necessary action to implement the working policy of the committee."

To Publish Monday, N.Y. Papers Say

New York, June 30 (AP)—Publishers of eleven metropolitan newspapers announced today they would print as usual Monday should a threatened strike by the newspaper and mail deliveries union become effective at midnight tonight.

A strike would affect newspapers with a combined circulation of more than 5,000,000 daily and 7,700,000 Sunday.

Hope for a possible settlement was dimmed when representatives of the union failed to appear at a meeting called today by the Publishers Association of New York city.

No Distribution

"If the strike occurs, the papers plan to print Monday morning and afternoon editions, but will make no effort to distribute them," the Association said, adding:

"Copies will be available to the public at the plants of the individual papers. This was the procedure followed by the publishers when this same union struck in December, 1942."

Asked what course would be followed if a strike existed after Monday, William Mapel, vice president of the association, said: "We'll have to take that bite by bite."

To Broadcast News

The New York *Post* announced it would present its news and features over radio station WLIB if it was forced to suspend publication.

Mapel said the publishers had referred the dispute to Prof. Paul R. Hayes, impartial chairman of the publishers-union adjustment board. Louis Waldman, attorney for the union, said last night the board had "no jurisdiction whatever."

The unaffiliated union's decision to cease distribution was announced after the members voted last night, 1,648 to 41, to strike.

The chief issues in the dispute are union demands for wage increases, vacations with pay, severance pay, sick leave, establishment of a welfare fund and a specified number of holidays with pay.

WLB Takes Action

The War Labor Board, however, in a last-minute effort to avert a strike, contended that terms of the contract were extended by the WLB last June 14.

The WLB late yesterday telegraphed union officials that "a strike will violate labor's no-strike pledge."

Affected would be the New York *Daily News, Daily Mirror, Herald-Tribune, Journal-American, Post, Sun, Times, Wall Street Journal, World-Telegram,* Brooklyn *Citizen* and Long Island *Star-Journal.*

Transports With 585 Troops Reach New York

New York June 30 (AP)—Two troop transports, delayed by fog and storm-tossed for two days, arrived today with 585 troops.

The ships were the S.S. Santa Marta with 201 rotational troops from Leghorn, Italy, and the Liberty ship Ambrose E. Burnside with 384 troops, including 181 liberated prisoners of war.

The men from the Santa Marta went to Camp Kilmer, N.J. Soldiers from the Burnside went to Camp Shanks, N.Y.

Stassen Says Conferees Have 'Won Bridgehead'

Back Home, He Terms Allied Accord 'a Good Omen'

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn., June 30 (AP).—"We have won a bridgehead on the shores of peace," said Commander Harold E. Stassen today after his return to his home from the San Francisco United Nations Conference, where he was a member of the American delegation.

"We have taken one important step in the unanimous agreement of the nations, and it is a good omen on the future," he added.

The former Minnesota Republican Governor is to speak Monday at the Governors' Conference on Mackinac Island, Mich., and said he would broadcast from Washington later in the week when he goes to the capital to make his report on the San Francisco Conference.

HITS REPORT ON NEGROES

NAACP Aide Asks Senator Eastland to Prove Data on Troops

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 30 (AP)—J. M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today that he was requesting Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, to prove his assertions that "Negro troops are an utter and abysmal failure."

Mr. Hinton made known that he had written to Senator Eastland asking him to "name the commanding generals" who furnished such reports, or to have the charges stricken from the Senate record.

The NAACP's president for this State referred to assertions made by Mr. Eastland yesterday in the filibuster against the FEPC. The Senator was reported to have said that "high ranking generals" had told him on a recent European trip that Negro troops would neither work nor fight.

CRUISER ALBANY SENT DOWN WAYS

Quincy, Mass., June 30 (A. P.).—The heavy cruiser U. S. S. Albany, named for New York's capital city, was launched today at the Quincy ship yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Pinckney of Albany, whose son was shot down over Germany, sponsored the vessel, with Mrs. Michael A. Scambelluri, also of Albany, whose husband died in a North African hospital from wounds received in the invasion of sicily, as matron of honor.

The 13,000 ton craft is the fourth to bear the name, the first being lost at sea in 1843. The second, a screw sloop of war, was built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard in 1864, and served with the fleet until 1870. The third cruiser was purchased by the United States from the Brazilian government in 1898 and served in Asiatic and European waters until stricken from the Navy list in 1929.

The present Baltimore class vessel has a main battery of nine eight-inch guns, mounted in triple turrets, and secondary batteries of twelve five-inch guns mounted in pairs. It carries four planes that are launched with two catapults.

LONDON, JUNE 30--(AP)--THE U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT'S PIN-UP GIRL, MARGIE STEWART FROM WABASH, IND., "CLIMBED A SOAPBOX IN LONDON'S FAMED HYDE PARK YESTERDAY AND ORATED TO A GI AUDIENCE AS PART OF A WAR BOND CAMPAIGN.

MARGIE, DESIGNATED "UNCLE SAM'S POSTER GIRL," SINCE SHE APPEARS ON SO MANY WAR DEPARTMENT POSTERS, IS TRAVELING FROM BASE TO BASE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

"YOU DON'T HAVE TO SELL GI'S ON BUYING WAR BONDS," SHE SAID. "THEY'RE BUYING BONDS WITHOUT PROPAGANDA."

RW633AEW

JUL 1 1945

LONDON JUNE 30--(AP)--A WARSAW BROADCAST QUOTED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO INDICATED TODAY THAT SWEDEN HAD DECIDED TO RECOGNIZE THE NEW POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY.

THE BROADCAST SAID A SWEDISH ENVOY, WHO WAS NOT IDENTIFIED, HAD ARRIVED IN THE POLISH CAPITAL AND THAT A POLISH REPRESENTATIVE TO SWEDEN WOULD BE NAMED IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS. THE REPORT FOLLOWED AN ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY THAT FRANCE HAD RECOGNIZED THE NEW REGIME.

KW541AEW

JUL 1 1945

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-IN THE FIRST PUBLISHED FORECAST OF BRITAIN'S GENERAL ELECTIONS OF JULY 5, LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EVENING STANDARD PREDICTED TODAY A CONSERVATIVE VICTORY WHICH WOULD GIVE PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL THE SUPPORT OF A "COMFORTABLE MAJORITY" IN PARLIAMENT.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE FORECAST WAS BASED ON REPORTS FROM ITS ELECTION EXPERTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

JUL 1 1945

QQ736AEW

LONDON JUNE 30-(AP)-GEORGE BERNARD SHAW ENDORSED R.PALMER DUTT, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, FOR ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT, IN A LETTER TODAY TELLING DUTT "YOU CALL YOURSELF A COMMUNIST AND SO DO I."

"SO WOULD ALL THE OTHERS," ADDED THE IRISH-BORN DEAN OF ENGLISH DRAMA "IF THEY UNDERSTOOD THAT OUR PRACTICAL BRITISH COMMUNISM HAS SAVED US IN THE WAR IN THE WEST, JUST AS RUSSIAN COMMUNISM, WHICH THE RUSSIANS LEARNED FROM ENGLAND, HAS SAVED US IN THE EAST."

IN SUPPORT OF DUTT'S CAMPAIGN ON THE COMMUNIST PLATFORM IN THE BIRMINGHAM CONSTITUENCY OF SPARKBROOK, SHAW SAID:

"I HOPE THERE WILL BE ENOUGH GOOD SENSE IN THE SPARKBROOK DISTRICT PEOPLE TO SEE THAT WHAT YOU HAVE TO SAY ABOUT IT IS PLAIN COMMON SENSE AND THAT WHAT MR.CHURCHILL IS SAYING ABOUT IT IS ARRANT NONSENSE, LIKE HIS PIOUS PROTEST AGAINST 'VIOLENCE' AFTER SPENDING 12,000,000 POUNDS ($48,000,000) A DAY FOR FIVE YEARS IN THE MOST FRIGHTFUL FORM OF VIOLENCE IN THE HISTORY OF MANKINDUC

KK544A

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID MOST FRANCE AND RUSSIA HAD SIGNED AN AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR IMMEDIATE REPATRIATION OF EACH OTHER'S NATIONALS. THE AGREEMENT, COVERING BOTH CIVILIANS AND FORMER WAR PRISONERS, STIPULATES THAT EACH GOVERNMENT AFFORD TRANSPORTATION AND CARE OF THE OTHER'S NATIONALS UNDER ITS CONTROL.

JUL 1 1945

R REW 0245

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, SATURDAY, JUNE 30)

BY ED. L. CAMPBELL

GERMAN

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-AN ALL OUT MINE SOWING OFFENSIVE [redacted] DESIGNED TO DESTROY BRITISH SHIPPING AND BLOCK HARBORS CAME CLOSE TO SUCCEEDING AT TIMES IN 1940-41, THE ADMIRALTY DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

ON THE NIGHT OF MAY 1, 1940 FIVE BRITISH AND THREE FRENCH PORTS--SUNDERLAND, HARTLEPOOL, MIDDLESBROUGH, [redacted], HUMBER, DUNKERQUE, CALAIS AND BOULOGNE--WERE CLOSED BY ENEMY MINES SOWN BY AIRCRAFT.

IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER 8 ONE OF EVERY THREE GERMAN PLANES FLYING AGAINST BRITAIN WAS LAYING MINES. ON A NIGHT IN APRIL 1941 MINES WERE LAID [redacted] SIMULTANEOUSLY OFF HUMBER, THE THAMES ESTUARY, BRISTOL CHANNEL, LIVERPOOL BAY, [redacted] FIRTH-OF-FORTH, MILFORD HAVEN, ABERDEEN, HARWICH, BELFAST AND CLYDE.

THE MOST CONCENTRATED [redacted] MINING ATTACK OF THE WAR CAME THE DAY AFTER D-DAY FOLLOWING SIX WEEKS OF AN [redacted] INTENSIFIED MINE LAYING CAMPAIGN ON THE SOUTH COAST.

JUL 1 1945

LOSSES OF MERCHANT SHIPS FROM MINES REACHED A PEAK IN [redacted] JANUARY 1940 WHEN THE CASUALTIES TOTALED 90,000 TONS.

BRITAIN'S MINESWEEPING SERVICE SWEPT 16,000 MINES AT A COST OF 237 MINESWEEPERS [redacted] --99 BY MINING, 68 BY AIRCRAFT ATTACK AND 70 FROM OTHER CAUSES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, SATURDAY, JUNE 30)

CAMPBELLS SECOND 1522 ARR LDN --FR1117AEW

HDD London (Hercher) election xxx week end

THE LABORITES HAVE WARNED THEIR FOLLOWERS REPEATEDLY TO BEWARE OF LAST MINUTE ATTEMPTS BY THE CONSERVATIVES TO "STAMPEDE THE ELECTORATE."

HIGHLIGHT OF THE CAMPAIGN LAST WEEK WAS CHURCHILL'S 1,000-MILE TOUR OF THE MIDLANDS AND NORTH COUNTRY, A TOUR WHICH BROUGHT A PREDICTION FROM LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EVENING STANDARD TODAY THAT THE PRIME MINISTER WOULD WIN ANOTHER VICTORY FOR HIS PARTY, WITH A "COMFORTABLE MAJORITY" SUPPORTING HIM IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE EVENING STANDARD, A STAUNCH CHURCHILL SUPPORTER FOR MANY YEARS, SAID THE FORECAST WAS BASED ON REPORTS FROM THE PAPER'S ELECTION EXPERTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WD1257PEW

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, JUNE 30-(AP)-CMDR. HERBERT AGAR, AIDE AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT "IF THE WAR HAD GONE ON FOR ANOTHER SIX MONTHS, IT WAS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT THIS PLANET WOULD HAVE CEASED TO EXIST BECAUSE IT WAS PROBABLE THAT SOMEONE WOULD HAVE LEARNED TO BREAK THE ATOM WITHOUT CONTROLLING IT."

JUL 1 1945

AGAR, FORMER EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE, KY., COURIER-JOURNAL, SAID IN AN ADDRESS AT GRADUATION EXERCISES AT CLIFTON COLLEGE THAT "THERE WAS A DANGER THAT THE GERMANS WOULD LEARN HOW TO SPLIT THE ATOM FIRST."

HE ADDED THAT "I SINCERELY BELIEVE THAT IN A VERY FEW YEARS HUMAN BEINGS WILL KNOW HOW TO DESTROY THE HUMAN RACE."

JUL 1 1945

WR DENNEHYS LAP 01000 0515

3024-28027

PARIS, JUNE 30 --(AP)-- LT. COL. EDGAR MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D.C., CHIEF ENGINEER OF TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE, RETURNED HERE TODAY FROM COPENHAGEN AFTER DELIVERING THE MASTER PLANS OF MINEFIELDS IN DANISH WATERS INTO THE HANDS OF KING CHRISTIAN.

MORRIS WAS NOTIFIED ON HIS RETURN THAT HE WOULD BE AWARDED THE LEGION OF HONOR SOON.

JUL 1 1945

SINCE THE U.S. ARMY UNCOVERED PLANS OF ALL MINE FIELDS LAID BY THE GERMANS, MORRIS HAS DELIVERED SETS OF THE PLANS TO EIGHT COUNTRIES.

APR-LOWRYS 1920-DH-609PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE) (AP)-THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A WIRELESS DISPATCH REPORTED BY THE FCC THAT JOSEPH DARNAND, FORMER VICHY INTERIOR MINISTER AND CHIEF OF THE ANTI-UNDERGROUND MILITIA, WOULD BE TAKEN TO FRESNES PRISON OUTSIDE PARIS WITHIN 48 HOURS.

THE AGENCY SAID IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO TRY HIM "VERY SOON," SINCE HIS DOSSIER HAD BEEN PREPARED FOR TRIAL IN ABSENTIA.

WR CWI 0620

JUL 1 1945

BY DON WHITEHEAD

FRANKFURT, JUNE 30-(AP)-GERMANY'S HEAVY INDUSTRY, A DOMINANT FACTOR IN TWO WORLD WARS, WILL BE SCRAPPED FOR ALL TIME IF AMERICAN VIEWS OF FOUR-POWER CONTROL OF GERMANY ARE ACCEPTED BY RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

JUL 1 1945

THIS STERN POLICY, WHICH WOULD REDUCE GERMANY TO THE STATUS OF A SECOND-RATE INDUSTRIAL POWER BY BREAKING UP HER DANGEROUS WAR POTENTIAL, WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE QUDRIPARTITE CONTROL COUNCIL WHEN IT CONVENES IN BERLIN, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE OFFICIAL POLICY OF THE FOUR GOVERNMENTS HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED, BUT NO CONFLICT WAS FORESEEN HERE ON THE ADOPTION OF A PLAN WHICH WOULD SMASH GERMAN ABILITY TO INVOLVE THE WORLD IN ANOTHER CONFLICT.

THIS WOULD MEAN THE END OF SUCH GREAT INDUSTCIAL EMPIRES AS KRUPP, I.G.FARBEN, SIEMENS AND HERMAN GOERING STAHLWERKE, WHICH POURED STEEL ARMAMENTS, CHEMICALS, RUBBER AND ALUMINUM INTO THE MAW OF THE GERMAN WAR MACHINES AND GAVE GERMANY THE INDUSTRIAL DOMINATION OF EUROPE.

THE MAN HEADING THIS GIGANTIC TASK FOR THE AMERICANS IS BRIG. GEN.WILLIAM HENRY DRAPER CALLED FROM THE PACIFIC TO HEAD THE ECONOMICS DIVISION OF GENERAL EISENHOWER'S CONTROL STAFF FOR GOVERNING GERMANY.

JUST HOW THE BREAK-UP OF GERMAN HEAVY INDUSTRY WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED IS YET TO BE DETERMINED. THE ALLIES COULD REFUSE TO GIVE THE GERMANS PERMISSION TO REBUILD OR OPERATE PLANTS, OR THE EQUIPMENT MIGHT BE MOVED OUTSIDE GERMANY AND SET UP TO PRODUCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF OTHER NATIONS.

"THE ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY IS A PRIME REQUISITE," ONE ECONOMIST SAID. "THE COUNTRY'S WAR POTENTIAL MUST BE SMASHED. WE MUST TAKE A HARD POLICY, FOR ANYTHING LESS THAN THAT WOULD NOT BRING HOME TO THE GERMANS THEIR WAR GUILT."

"IT IS ONLY IN THE PAST 30 DAYS THAT GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS HAVE BEGN TO REALIZE THAT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO CARRY ON THEIR BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD STAND," HE SAID. "THEY HAD HOPED TO GO ON AS USUAL, BUT NOW THEY ARE BEGINNING TO SEE WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS FOR THEM. AND THEY DO NOT LIKE IT."

THE AMERICAN POLICY, THE ECONOMIST INDICATED, WILL BE TO PERMIT THE OPERATION OF INDUSTRIES SUPPLYING ESSENTIAL NEEDS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND OF THE OCCUPYING FORCES. MATERIAL FOR THE RELIEF OF FORMERLY OCCUPIED COUNTRIES ALSO MAY BE PRODUCED, AND LIGHT INDUSTRY WILL BE ENCOUNTERED.

JUL 1 1945

JP&MT306PEW

BY HOWARD COWAN (270)

MUNICH, GERMANY, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE SHIFT IN THE OCCUPATION ZONES WHICH GAVE THE RUSSIANS A PORTION OF THE THURINGIA REGION OF GERMANY HAS SENT 65,000 POLES FLEEING INTO AMERICAN-OCCUPIED BAVARIA, MAJ. ELMER DANIEL, FOOD OFFICER OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN BAVARIA, SAID TODAY.

JUL 1 1945

MAJOR DANIEL, OF ROCKY MOUNT, N.C., SAID 40,000 POLES ARE IN A CAMP AT WILDFLOCKEN AND OTHERS ARE AT BAMBERG AND COBURG. AND HE DECLARED "WE'VE REALLY GOT A JOB ON OUR HANDS FEEDING THEM."

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY AN IMMEDIATE 50 PER CENT INCREASE IN BREAD RATIONS FOR CIVILIANS IN BAVARIA AS GRAIN

30.24-28929

AND FLOUR SHIPMENTS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS BEGAN TO ARRIVE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

JUL 1 1945

GERMANS WILL

GERMANS WILL RECEIVE 1,550 GRAMS A WEEK -- ABOUT THREE TWO-POUND LOAVES OF HEAVY BLACK BREAD. THE RATION HAD BEEN 1,050 GRAMS (TWO LOAVES) IN AMERICAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

FOR FOUR MONTHS PRIOR TO THE NAZI CAPITULATION, THE RATION HAD BEEN 2,240 GRAMS OF BREAD WEEKLY, OR ABOUT FOUR AND ONE HALF LOAVES.

DANIEL SAID 5,000 TONS OF AMERICAN WHEAT AND RYE ARRIVED AT MUNICH, NUERNBERG, ROSENHEIM AND AICHACH, PART OF 20,000 TONS SLATED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE END OF JULY.

THREE HUNDRED FIFTY TONS OF AMERICAN FLOUR ARE BEING MOVED DAILY INTO AUSTRIA AND ALMOST AN EQUAL AMOUNT INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DANIEL SAID. THE AMERICAN GRAIN IS EARMARKED FOR DISPLACED PERSONS.

THE POLISH-RUSSIAN SITUATION HAS GIVEN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES MORE OR LESS OF A PERMANENT PROBLEM, DANIEL SAID. FEW POLES DESIRE TO RETURN TO POLAND, HE SAID, AS LONG AS THE RUSSIANS OCCUPY THE COUNTRY. THE POLES COMPRISE THE BULK OF DISPLACED PERSONS REMAINING IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

JUL 1 1945

DR.FRITZ SCHAFFER, PRIME MINISTER OF BAVARIA, IN HIS SECOND RADIO ADDRESS SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT, TOLD THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN GERMANY TONIGHT THAT THE AIM OF HIS GOVERNMENT IS A POSTWAR BAVARIAN STATE COMPLETELY DIVORCED FROM GERMANY.

MD916PEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG (380)

BUDAPEST, JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY DETACHMENT STATIONED HERE ARE DETECTIVES ON A MERCY MISSION, HUNTING LOST AMERICAN FLIERS OR THEIR GRAVES.

MANY AMERICAN FLIERS CRASHED OR MADE FORCED LANDINGS IN HUNGARY, ROMANIA AND NEARBY AREAS AS THE 15TH AIR FORCE PILED UP BLOWS AGAINST NAZI SATELLITES' INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT AHEAD OF THE ADVANCING RUSSIAN ARMIES.

JUL 1 1945

THOSE WHO LIVED WERE TENDED BY NATIVES, AND LATER GOT INTO HUNGARIAN, ROMANIAN OR SLOVAK HOSPITALS, OR INTO RED ARMY HOSPITALS.

LT.COL.HARRY MCCLAIN OF SAXTON, PA., SURGEON FOR THE MILITARY DETACHMENT, SAID 250 AIRMEN ALREADY HAD BEEN REPATRIATED FROM THE AREA, CHIEFLY FROM RED ARMY HOSPITALS.

"THE RUSSIANS TOOK BETTER CARE OF OUR BOYS THAN OF THEIR OWN," COL. MCCLAIN SAID.

LT.ARNOLD KESSLER OF 7 BORDEN TERRACE, MAPLEWOOD, N.J., HIMSELF FOUND AND EVACUATED 153 AIRMEN.

KESSLER PILOTED A FLYING FORTRESS DOWNED OVER VIENNA, BUT ALL THE CREW WAS SAVED AND MANAGED TO GET TO RUSSIAN LINES.

THE RUSSIANS GAVE HIM PERMISSION TO ROAM THE COUNTRYSE LOOKING FOR OTHER AMERICAN FLIERS AND HE TRAVELED AS FAR AS YUGOSLAVIA.

HE LIVED TWO WEEKS WITH THE RUSSIANS IN QUARTERS WITH MARSHAL FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN AND GEN.PAVLOV, AND SPENT SOME TIME IN CLOSELY GUARDED BULGARIA WHERE AS A LARK HE FLEW BULGARIAN PLANES IN TWO SORTIES. THE BULGARIANS GAVE HIM "THE ORDER OF THE VALOROUS PILOT," SYMBOLIZED BY A SET OF HUGE SILVER WINGS, FOR HIS FEAT.

WHEN THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION GOT INTO DEBRECEN, KESSLER MADE CONTACT AND VOLUNTEERED TO MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM S.KEYS, THE AMERICAN COMMANDER, TO CONTINUE HIS REPATRIATION TASK. KESSLER SPEAKS THE

LANGUAGES OF THE REGION.

"I JUST DRIVE AROUND THE COUNTRYSIDE, MAKE FRIENDS WITH THE NATIVES, AND ASK IF THEY HAVE HEARD OF AMERICAN FLIERS AND GENERALLY KEEP MY EYES AND EARS OPEN," KESSLER SAID.

EVEN THE UNITED STATES NAVY HAS A HAND IN OPERATIONS HERE. SEAMAN 1/C D.R.WEBSTER OF 2916 LESLIE AVENUE, DETROIT AND THE HOTEL BILTMORE, LOS ANGELES, IS ANOTHER MANHUNTER.

JUL 1 1945

5

I MET WEBSTER AT BRATISLAVA, WHERE HE HAD COME ON A DOUBLE MISSION--SEEKING LOST FLIERS AND RELATIVES.

THE MISSION WAS ONE OF DEEP PERSONAL TRAGEDY FOR HIM, HE LAST SAW HIS MOTHER IN SERED ON THE SLOVAKIA-HUNGARY BORDER IN 1938 BEFORE SHE DIED. WHEN HE GOT BACK HE LEARNED HIS FATHER HAD BEEN TAKEN TO THE OSWIECIM TORTURE CAMP NEAR LUBLIN, POLAND, IN 1942. ONE SISTER AND HER 3-YEAR-OLD SON HAD BEEN KILLED, AND THERE WAS NO TRACE OF TWO BROTHERS AND ONE OTHER SISTER.

DY1149PEW

ROME, JUNE 30-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE IN THE 15TH ARMY GROUP DECLINED TODAY TO COMMENT ON CRITICISM OF THE 92ND NEGRO INFANTRY DIVISION VOICED IN THE U.S. SENATE IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY BY SEN. EASTLAND (D-MISS).

"WE DON'T WANT TO GET INTO ANY CONTROVERSY WITH ANY MEMBER OF CONGRESS," THE SOURCE SAID.

OFFICIALS AT ALLIED MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, INCLUDING BRIG. GEN. OTTO L.NELSON, ACTING COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, LIKEWISE DECLINED TO COMMENT.

SEN. EASTLAND SAID IN HIS SPEECH THE NEGRO 92ND DIVISION COULD NOT BE PLACED IN AN IMPORTANT POSITION IN THE ALLIED LINE IN ITALY, AND THAT "RESPONSIBLE GENERALS" HAD TOLD HIM THE NEGRO SOLDIER HAS BEEN AN "UTTER AND ABYSMAL FAILURE."

WD454PEW

ROME, JUNE 30-(AP)-A MILAN DISPATCH SAID TODAY 150 PERSONS HAD BEEN WALLED UP ALIVE BY FASCISTS IN CELLARS OF THE ROYAL PALACE AT MONZA SHORTLY BEFORE THE LIBERATION OF NORTHERN ITALY.

THE DISPATCH QUOTED THE GIORNALE LOMBARDO, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, AS SAYING THAT VICTIMS WERE TIED IN SACKS AND BURIED IN PREVIOUSLY PREPARED NICHES.

ALLIED AUTHORITIES ALSO WERE REPORTED TO BE DRAGGING A LAKE NEAR THE VILLA FOR BODIES OF PERSONS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THROWN IN THE WATER WITH STONES ABOUT THEIR NECKS.

QQ814AEW

ROME, JUNE 30-(AP)-RENATO RICCI, FORMER FASCIST MINISTER OF CORPORATIONS, AND [redacted] COMMANDER OF THE FASCIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION [redacted] GIL WERE ARRESTED YESTERD AT LECCE IN NORTHERN ITALY BY ITALIAN POLICE, DISPATCHES SAID TODAY.

JUL 1 1945

MR AFRA BRIAS 01100 0603

NEW YORK, JUNE 30-(AP)-A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED BY AND FOR GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE UNITED STATES WAS QUOTED TODAY AS HAILING "THE DEATH OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST IDEA" AND CALLING FOR "A NEW AND REALLY FREE GERMANY."

THE STAATS-ZEITUNG UND HEROLD, GERMAN LANGUAGE DAILY, SAID THE STATEMENTS WERE PRINTED IN "DER RUF" (THE CALL) AND THAT IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THE WAR DEPARTMENT, WHICH SUPERVISES PUBLICATION OF "DER RUF," HAD PERMITTED QUOTATION FROM IT.

AN EDITORIAL IN "DER RUF" WAS QUOTED BY THE STAATS-ZEITUNG UND HEROLD AS SAYING:

"HITLER, GOERING, GOEBBELS, HIMMLER AND RIBBENTROP ARE IN THE FIRST LINE OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT DEBACLE OF GERMANY. BROKEN TREATIES, FORCEFUL EXPERIMENTS IN THE INTERIOR AND IN THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, DISRUPTION OF THE ECONOMY AND THE ABOLITION OF PERSONAL FREEDOM ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PAST 12 YEARS...THIS MEANS THE DEATH OF THE NATIONAL-SOCIALIST IDEA...

"THIS PAST EXPERIENCE WILL INDUCE US DEFINITELY TO RETURN TO OUR REAL TRADITIONS. THEY INVOLVE FOR US THE OBLIGATION TO BUILD A NEW AND REALLY FREE GERMANY, ANIMATED BY THE WILL FOR COOPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES."

WD5PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 30-(AP)-A GROUP OF 150 RUSSIANS WHO PARTICIPATED IN A RIOT AT FORT DIX, N.J., YESTERDAY WERE BROUGHT HERE TODAY FOR REPATRIATION TO THEIR HOMELAND BUT AT THE LAST MINUTE PLANS WERE CANCELLED.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID THE MEN, WHO WERE UNDER HEAVY MILITARY GUARD, HAD BEEN TAKEN BACK TO FORT DIS "FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION." THE ANNOUNCEMENT, ISSUED IN WASHINGTON, GAVE NO FUR

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THREE RUSSIANS COMMITTED SUICIDE IN YESTERDAY'S RIOT, WHICH MAJ. GEORGE R.PAUL, FORT DIX PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, SAID WAS IN PROTEST AGAINST REPATRIATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE YALTA AGREEMENT FOR RECIPROCAL EXCHANGE OF SOVIET AND U.S.CITIZENS.

THE RUSSIANS WERE CAPTURED WHILE SERVING IN THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES.

THE PRISONERS HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM DIX TO CAMP SHANKS.

30.24-28931

N.Y., LAST NIGHT. TODAY THEY WERE BROUGHT FROM SHANKS TO THE PIER IN ARMY TRUCKS AND WERE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR RUSSIA ON THE NAVY TRANSPORT MONTICELLO.

EACH PRISONER WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A MILITARY POLICEMAN OR A NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION GUARD WITH RIFLE. THERE WERE FOUR PRISONERS AND FOUR GUARDS IN EACH TRUCK AND A FIFTH ARMED GUARD RODE WITH THE DRIVER.

JUL 1 1945

EIGHT OF THE PRISONERS ARRIVED IN AMBULANCES. AN ARMED GUARD AND AN ATTENDANT RODE IN EACH AMBULANCE.

AT THE PIER ENTRANCE 50 MILITARY POLICE ARMED WITH SUB MACHINE GUNS KEPT A CROWD OF ABOUT 300 PERSONS, INCLUDING 20 FRENCH SAILORS, AT A DISTANCE OF 100 YARDS.

THE TRUCK CONVOY HAD BEEN AT THE PIER ABOUT 15 MINUTES AND THE PRISONERS WERE STILL IN THE TRUCKS WHEN THE COUNTERMANDING ORDERS ARRIVED.

IN THE RIOT YESTERDAY SEVEN PRISONERS RECEIVED MINOR GUNSHOT WOUNDS, ACCORDING TO THE ARMY, AND TWO OTHERS WERE INJURED SLIGHTLY. THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS RECEIVED CUTS AND OTHER INJURIES.

ONE PRISONER REMAINED HOSPITALIZED TODAY AT FORT DIX.

WD324PEW

FORT DIX, N.J., JUNE 30-(AP)-THREE RUSSIANS CAPTURED FIGHTING WITH THE GERMAN ARMY, COMMITTED SUICIDE AND THREE OTHERS WERE WOUNDED BY GUNFIRE YESTERDAY AS AMERICAN SOLDIERS WITH SUBMACHINES CARBINES, AND TEAR GAS, BROKE UP A RIOT STAGED IN A PRISONER OF WAR COMPOUND.

MAJ.GEORGE R.PAUL, CAMP PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, SAID 154 RUSSIAN-BORN PRISONERS PARTICIPATED IN THE RIOT PROTEST AGAINST REPATRIATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE YALTA AGREEMENT FOR RECIPROCAL EXCHANGE OF SOVIET AND U.S. CITIZENS.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR BARRACKS BY TEAR GAS, THE RIOTERS CHARGED AN AMERICAN SOLDIER GUARD UNIT WITH MESS KIT KNIVES AND CLUBS IMPROVISED FROM FURNITURE, INJURING THREE AMERICANS. A PRISONER WAS HURT AS HE TRIED TO SCALE A WALL OF THE COMPOUND.

THE SEVEN PRISONERS WOUNDED WHEN THE GUARDS OPENED FIRE ARE IN THE CAMP HOSPITAL. THE SUICIDES, FOUND HANGING FROM RAFTERS AFTER THEIR HALF-HOUR LONG RIOT HAD BEEN QUELLED, WERE IDENTIFIED BY MAJOR PAUL AS 2ND LT.SCOKTIST KALININ, 2ND LT.IGNAZ MASARENKO, PVT.PHILIP STOTOW.

QQ&KK537AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT P.N. POSPELOV, EDITOR OF PRAVDA, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE ORDER OF LENIN BY HIS GOVERNMENT "IN RECOGNITION OF SERVICES RENDERED IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM." THE DOMESTIC BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FCC.

JUL 1 1945

WR 0625 CWI

PRAGUE, JUNE 30-(AP)-CZECHOSLOVAK POLICE HAVE ARRESTED AT KARLSBAD A DR. KREIZLER, IDENTIFIED AS A PERSONAL EMPLOYE OF ADOLF HITLER. THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ARREST [redacted] SAID LAST NIGHT KREIZLER HAD DESIGNED SEVERAL ROOMS FOR HITLER IN BERLIN AND BERCHTESGADEN.

JUL 1 1945

WR 01230 REW

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE PRIME MINISTERS OF SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK WILL MEET IN STOCKHOLM ON JULY 13 AND 14, THE NEWSPAPER STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN REPORTED FROM OSLO TODAY.

THE MEETING WILL BE IN CONNECTION WITH A GATHERING OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM LABOR PARTIES AND UNIONS IN SCANDINAVIA, THE ACCOUNT SAID.

WR 0610 A [illegible]

JUL 1 1945

OSLO, JUNE 30-(AP)-NORWAY CELEBRATED "ALLIED NATIONS DAY" TODAY TO SHOW [redacted] GRATITUDE FOR HER LIBERATION.

NORWEGIANS DECORATED THE GRAVES OF RUSSIAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS AND ALLIED TROOPS WERE REVIEWED BY KING HAAKON, CROWN PRINCE OLAV, GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, ACTING AMERICAN COMMANDER IN EUROPE; BRITISH AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR HARRIS, AND SOVIET AIR VICE MARSHAL FALADIEJEV.

POSTERS BEARING PICTURES OF THE ALLIED NATIONS' CHIEFS AND OF POPULAR ALLIED GENERALS APPEARED THROUGHOUT OSLO.

JUL 1 1945

JSS 845P NORINESS 01710 APL

CASERTA, ITALY, JUNE 30-(AP)-U.S. MEDITERRANEAN HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT 357,686 AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER WILL BE REDEPLOYED TO THE PACIFIC WITHIN THE NEXT NINE MONTHS, 87 PER CENT OF THEM BY WAY OF THE UNITED STATES.

0037ZAEW

ADD Holland a

WHILE THE GLIDER STRIP WAS BEING BUILT, REHEARSALS WERE HELD NEAR HERE IN PICKING UP A GLIDER WITH A TRANSPORT PLANE AND A NYLON CABLE. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES TO CREWMEN TEMPTED COL. RAY T. ELSMORE OF MENLO PARK, CALIF., CARGO CHIEF OF THE FAST EASTERN AIR FORCE, TO DROP A BULL DOZER TO MAKE A REGULAR PLANE FIELD IN THE VALLEY.

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THE NATIVES, THEY SAID, WERE DARK-SKINNED PEOPLE, AVERAGING ABOUT FIVE FEET, SEVEN INCHES IN HEIGHT, AND AWED AT THE SIGHT OF THE WHITE PERSONS THEY NEVER HAD SEEN BEFORE.

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THE NATIVES PROVED TO BE GOOD FARMERS AND HOG BREEDERS. THE PECULIAR 100-FOOT WATCH TOWERS THAT AIRMEN HAD SEEN IN THE VALLEY TURNED OUT TO BE VANTAGE POINTS FOR KEEPING THE PIGS OUT OF THE YAMS

IN THE THATCHED HUTS THERE WERE NO COOKING UTENSILS. STONES SERVED AS PLATES AND FINGERS IN LIEU OF FORKS. YET THE NATIVES GENEROUSLY OFFERED THEIR VISITORS ROAST PORK AND YAMS.

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(Morton) xxx the glider

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JUL 1 1945

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HE REPORTED HE SAW OTHER BODIES OF NATIVES, KILLED IN BATTLES IN WHICH 13-FOOT SPEARS WERE THE PRINCIPAL WEAPONS.

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THE CAMERAMAN INSISTED THAT THE NATIVES USED THEM AS WATCH TOWERS FROM WHICH THEY SOUNDED THE ALARM AT THE APPROACH OF HOSTILE NEIGHBORS, WHO HAD A HABIT OF INDUGLING IN UNDECLARED WAR -- EVEN AS IN MORE CIVILIZED REGIONS.

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GG/FJ1150ACW

SIMLA, INDIA, JUNE 30-(AP)-DISAGREEMENT ON PARTY REPRESENTATION REMAINED TODAY THE GREATEST OBSTACLE STANDING IN THE WAY OF APPROVAL OF VICEROY WAVELL'S PLAN FOR A NEW AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDIAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

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A CONFERENCE CALLED BY LORD WAVELL TO RECONCILE PARTY DIFFERENCES ADJOURNED YESTERDAY FOR TWO WEEKS AFTER TENTATIVELY APPROVING PROPOSED MACHINERY FOR SETTING UP AN INDIA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE, STATED FLATLY LAST NIGHT THAT THE LEAGUE WOULD ACCEPT NO ARRANGEMENT WHICH WOULD DEPRIVE IT OF AUTHORITY TO NAME ALL MOSLEM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

0082SAEW

MARGHERITA, ASSAM, JUNE 30 --(AP)-- A MAN-EATING BENGAL TIGER, BLAMED FOR THE DEATH OF SEVEN PERSONS, WAS KILLED TODAY AFTER A FOUR-DAY HUNT. THE ANIMAL MEASURED NINE FEET IN LENGTH.

JUL 1 1945

APR-01905-DH-518PEW

MANILA, SUNDAY, JULY 1-(AP)-CONTINUING THE IMPLACABLE AERIAL BLOCKADE OF THE ASIATIC COAST, AMERICAN SEVENTH FLEET LIBERATORS HIT THE WOOSUNG COTTON MILLS NEAR SHANGHAI THURSDAY NIGHT AND FRIDAY MORNING. BOMBED AN ARMS FACTORY AT CANTON AND SANK A JAPANESE FREIGHTER OF UP TO 1,200 TONS IN THE MOUTH OF THE CANTON RIVER, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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BESIDES HEAVY TACTICAL AND STRATEGIC BLOWS OVER THE EAST AND NORTH BORNEO COASTS, MACARTHUR'S PLANES ALSO MAINTAINED DAY AND NIGHT PATROLS OVER THE CELEBES AND GAVE CLOSE SUPPORT TO AUSTRALIAN GROUND FORCES CLEANING UP THE BACK AREAS OF NEW GUINEA, NEW IRELAND AND THE SOLOMONS.

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JQ652PCW NM

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, JUNE 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE U.S.S. RELIEF, OLDEST OF THE HOSPITAL SHIPS IN SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC, EVACUATED MORE THAN 3,000 WOUNDED AMERICANS FROM OKINAWA, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

JUL 1 1945

OFTEN THE CASUALTIES WERE BROUGHT ABOARD THE WHITE AND GREEN STRIPED OLD SHIP, SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS THE "FLOATING CHRISTMAS TREE," WITHIN A HALF HOUR OF THE TIME THEY WERE WOUNDED.

CMDR.W.J.SHEEHAN, CHIEF SURGEON OF THE SHIP AND A MEMBER OF THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, ACADEMY OF MEDICINE WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., SAID WHOLE BLOOD WAS "PROBABLY THE IMPORTANT LIFE SAVING FACTOR" IN THE CAMPAIGN.

LT.CMDR. A.E.DAVIS, FORMER AKRON, OHIO, SURGEON, AMPUTATED THE TORN FOOT OF A YOUTH WHO STEPPED ON A JAPANESE GRENADE ON OKINAW AND PUSHED IT INTO THE GROUND BEFORE IT EXPLODED, SAVING THE LIVES OF HIMSELF AND FOUR BUDDIES. THE YOUNG HERO IS NOW ON HIS WAY HOME.

SHEEHAN COMMENDED THESE OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS SURGICAL STAFF: LT.CMDR.J.H.MEHERIN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, FORMERLY WITH THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTY; LT.CMDR.B.F.DODGE, OF NIAGRA FALLS, N.Y.; LT.R.T.SULLIVAN, OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY AND WORCESTER, MASS.; AND LT. (JG) A.M. MCCARTHY, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JUL 1 1945

CMDR.LUMAN TENNEY, OF PRINCETON, N.J., IS CHIEF OF PSYCHIATRY, AND LT.CMDR.R.E.OLSEN, OF PONTIAC, MICH., IS LABORATORY CHIEF OF THE SHIPS STAFF.

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT IS HEADED BY CMDR.D.M.COUGHLAN, OF CHICAGO, ILL., ASSISTED BY LT.NORWOOD LYONS, OF CHURCH POINT, LA.

JG1006PCW

30.24-28033

BY ROBERT GEIGER

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, JUNE 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN TIMING OF THE OKINAWA INVASION DEPRIVED THE JAPANESE OF FULL USE OF THEIR NEWEST SECRET WEAPON, THE BAKA BOMB, WHICH THEY HAD HOPED MIGHT STRIKE A DECISIVE BLOW AT THE UNITED STATES FLEET ANCHORED OFFSHORE.

JUL 1 1945

MILITARY AUTHORITIES WHO DISCUSSED THE BAKA BOMB--A PILOTED, JET-ACCELERATED BOMB LAUNCHED FROM A PLANE--SAID TODAY THERE IS NOW NO REASON WHY THE STORY CANNOT BE TOLED.

THE INVASION ON APRIL 1 CAME SO SWIFTLY THE JAPANESE WERE CAUGHT WITH ONLY A FEW OF THE BAKAS READY FOR USE ON OKINAWA, BUT WITH VAST PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY FOR LAUNCHING HUNDREDS, POSSIBLY THOUSANDS OF THEM.

A FEW WERE CAPTURED QUICKLY BY UNITED STATES FORCES, ONE ON THE DAY AFTER THE INVASION BEGAN. BECAUSE OF THE RAPID AMERICAN ADVANCE ACROSS THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND WHERE MOST OF THE BOMB HANGARS WERE LOCATED, THE JAPANESE NEVER GOT A CHANCE TO USE MANY OF THEM. A FEW, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN LAUNCHED AGAINST AMERICAN FORCES.

THE SIZE OF THE INSTALLATIONS AND THE CARE WITH WHICH THE BAKAS WERE HIDDEN WAS A STRONG INDICATION OF THE FAITH THE NIPPONESE PLACED IN THEIR NEW WEAPON.

JUL 1 1945

UNDOUBTEDLY THEY HAD THOUSANDS OF THEM, OR HAVE MANUFACTURED

THOUSANDS SINCE.

THE BAKA IS ONE OF THE FINEST RACING AIRPLANES EVER CONSTRUCTED, AVIATION ENGINEERS HAVE AGREED. IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A SUCCESSFUL WEAPON HAD NOT THE AMERICANS GAINED POSSESSION OF THE HANGAR AREA. YANKS CHRISTENED THEM BAKAS, A JAPANESE WORD MEANING STUPID, SINCE MANY OF THOSE LATER LAUNCHED FROM PLANES MISSED THEIR TARGETS BUT ALWAYS KILLED THEIR OWN PILOTS.

IT IS DESIGNED TO BE A SUICIDE WEAPON--IT LEAVES NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE FOR ITS PILOT--BUT ONLY AN EXPERIENCED PILOT COULD BE EXPECTED TO OPERATE SUCH A HIGH-POWERED, SPEEDY MISSILE WITH ACCURACY.

JUL 1 1945

A121FX

BUILT OF PLYWOOD WITH AN ALUMINUM FUSELAGE, IT IS STRICTLY A MASS-PRODUCTION WEAPON WITH ALL PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE. DESPITE ITS SIMPLE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, THE WEAPON HAS TERRIFIC SPEED. ALL SURFACES ARE HIGHLY POLISHED, REMOVING THE LAST OUNCE OF WIND RESISTANCE. THE WINGSPREAD IS APPROXIMATELY 16 FEET, THE LENGTH 20 FEET. TRAVELING MORE THAN 500 MILES AN HOUR, IT PRESENTS A TARGET ONLY A FEW INCHES WIDE AND ABOUT 16 FEET LONG.

BECAUSE OF ITS SPEED, IT IS IN VIEW OF THE OBSERVER ONLY SECONDS BEFORE IT REACHES ITS TARGET.

THE "FOOL'S BOMB," AS THE BAKA ALSO WAS TERMED BY YANKS BECAUSE OF ITS PILOT'S ONE-WAY RIDE, HAS BENEATH ITS COCKPIT BUBBLE A DASHBOARD CONTAINING DIRECTION CONTROLS, ALTIMETER, COMPASS AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC GADGETS TO GUIDE THE PILOT.

THE BAKA IS CARRIED BY A MOTHER PLANE THAT RELEASES IT IN FLIGHT. AS IT GLIDES AWAY FROM THE LAUNCHING PLANE, THE PILOT TURNS ON HIS FIRST THREE ROCKETS. THIS STEPS UP HIS SPEED TO AROUND 500 MILES AN HOUR. THE BAKA CAN BE PROPELLED FOR ABOUT 50 MILES BY THREE ROCKETS FIRED AT INTERVALS.

JUL 1 1945

AN IMPACT FUSE IN THE NOSE SETS OFF THE WARHEAD--2,500 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVE--THE INSTANT IT CONTACTS UY SOLID OBJECT.

ONE WARSHIP CAPTAIN WHOSE VESSEL WAS A BAKA TARGET WAS UNAWARE IT HAD BEEN LAUNCHED AT HIM UNTIL IT ALMOST STRUCK THE SHIP.

"WE SAW SOMETHING DROP FROM A JAP PLANE ABOUT FIVE MILES AWAY BUT WE JUST THOUGHT IT WAS AN AUXILIARY GAS TANK," HE EXPLAINED.

"THEN SUDDENLY WE WERE AWARE THERE WAS A BOMB COMING AT US. I JUDGED ITS SPEED AT 800 FEET A SECOND. FORTUNATELY, JUST BEFORE IT REACHED OUR SHIP IT ZOOMED UPWARD, JUMPED OVER THE BOW AND STRUCK THE WATER ON THE OTHER SIDE AND EXPLODED."

JUL 1 1945

THE CAPTAIN SAID THE SPEED DIDN'T PREVENT SEEING THE ENEMY

30.24-28035

PILOT HANGING TO THE CONTROLS.

SPEED SEEMS TO BE A WEAKNESS OF THE BAKA, BECAUSE IT REQUIRES GREAT SKILL IN GUIDING. THERE CAN BE NO PRACTICE RUNS. ALL OF THE PILOT'S COMBAT SKILL MUST BE DEVELOPED ON HIS FIRST--AND LAST--RUN.

JUL 1 1945

THE BAKA APPARENTLY CAN BE DROPPED FROM ANY TWIN-ENGINE PLANE.

JAPANESE EVIDENTLY HAD BEEN AT WORK FOR MONTHS ON A GREAT BAKA BASE ON OKINAWA. FIRST HINT AMERICANS HAD OF SUCH A WEAPON WAS ON D-DAY PLUS ONE, WHEN A BAKA WAS FOUND INTACT AT KADENA AIRPORT.

IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, EIGHT BAKAS WERE CAPTURED INTACT AT YONTAN AND KADENA AIRFIELDS AND ENOUGH PARTS FOR 30 MORE WERE DISCOVERED IN CAVES. EIGHTY WAR HEADS WERE FOUND IN CAVES AS FAR SOUTH AS NAHA, CAPTURED IN MAY.

SPECIAL HANGARS FOR BAKAS WERE IN ALL STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION. SOME OF THE COMPLETED ONES, ON ROADS NEAR AIRFIELDS, WERE HIGHLY CAMOUFLAGED.

JUL 1 1945

THERE WERE SCORES OF THESE HANGARS ON HALF A DOZEN ROADS.

HAD THE JAPANESE HAD ANOTHER MONTH--POSSIBLY AS LITTLE AS A WEEK -- TO ADVANCE THE PLANS, UNDOUBTEDLY THE UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE PAID A GREATER PRICE TO TAKE OKINAWA.

PM/MH809PPW

GUAM, SUNDAY, JULY 1-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES DISCOVERED JAPAN'S SECRET WEAPON--THE BAKA OR FOOLISH BOMB--BY ACCIDENT. AND THE DISCOVERY COST A FEW AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

MEN OF COMPANY C, 32ND REGIMENT OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION LED BY LT.JACK H.ANDREWS, 601 WEST MAIN ST., SHEFFIELD, PA., HAD LANDED IN THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVE. SHORTLY AFTERWARD THEY SEIZED KADENA AIRFIELD.

JUL 1 1945

WHEN THEY BEGAN BURNING THATCH-ROOFED NATIVE HUTS THAT MIGHT SHELTER SNIPERS, ONE HUT EXPLODED WITH A TERRIFIC BLAST, CAUSING SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

"WE STOPPED BURNING HUTS THEN, AND INVESTIGATED," ANDREWS SAID. "WE FOUND THE FIRST OF SEVERAL MAMMOTH FLYING BOMBS HIDDEN IN SIMILAR HUTS AND REPORTED THE FIND TO HEADQUARTERS."

JG1036PCW NM

BY HAMILTON W.FARON (270)

WITH THE U.S. 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION,LUZON,JUNE JWOA (DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH NORTPERN LUZON FORMALLY LIBERATED, A STARVATION BLOCKADE IS BEING DRAWN TIGHTER DAILY AROUND THOUSANDS OF DISORGANIZED JAPANESE TRMOPS.

JUL 1 1945

IN THE FERTILE CAGAYAN VALLEY, EXTENDING OVER 100 MILES NORTHWARD TO THE SEA, THE ENEMY HAS BEEN FORCED BACK INTO THE BORDERING MOUNTAINS BY THE 37TH.

"KEEP THEM AWAY FROM THE BREADBASKET AND UP IN THE HILLS AND

THEY'LL STARVE OR COME DOWN AND SURRENDER," SAID MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER, COMMANDER OF THE BUCKEYE DIVISION.

MANY ALREADY HAVE COME IN TO SURRENDER. MORE ARZ MZANDERING HUNGRILY DOWN FROM THE HILLS EVERY DAY OR FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS.

SURRENDERS SINCE THIS DIVISION BEGAN ITS DRIVE DOWN THE VALLEY ABOUT A MONTH AGO NOW NUMBER ABOUT 1,500, INCLUDING JAPANES COMBAT TROOPS AND FORMOSAN LABOR CONSCRIPTS WHO HAD BEEN CONVERTED INTO INFANTRY.

JUL 1 1945

"WE PROBABLY WILL NOT MAKE ANY LARGE-SCALE EFFORT TO MOP UP THE MOUNTAINS," SAID BIEGHTLER. "STARVATION AND THE GUERRILLAS WILL TAKE CARE OF THAT PROBLEM."

WITH THE VIRTUAL END OF FIGHTING, MUCH WORK REMAINS TO PUT THE CAGAYAN VALLEY BACK IN OPERATING CONDITION AND TO CONSOLIDATE AMERICAN POSITIONS.

SCORES OF BRIDGES MUST BE REBUILT, FOR HIGHWAY NO. 5, THE ONLY GOOD VALLEY ROAD, CROSSES AND RECROSSES THE CAGAYAN RIVER AND OTHER GOOD-SIZED STREAMS. BRIDGES NOW IN USE ARE PONTOONS ERECTED UNDER FIRE BY AMERICAN ENGINEERS.

THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES MUST BE REBUILT, TOO, FOR MOST OF THEM WERE LEVELED BY SHELLS, BOMBS OR FIRE WHEN THE JAPANESE TRIED TO REMAIN IN THEM FOR HARASSING PURPOSES. APARRI, THE ONLY SIZABLE SEAPORT IN NORTHERN LUZON, WAS VIRTUALLY DESTROYED BECAUSE THE JAPANESE MAINTAINED HEADQUARTERS THERE.

HW916PPW

U.S.11TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ALEUTIANS, JUNE 30-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.JOHN B.BROOKS, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND BASE COMMAND, HAS ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE 11TH AIR FORCE.

HE SUCCEEDS MAJ.GEN.DAVENPORT JOHNSON WHO WAS REASSIGNED AFTER 22 MONTHS IN THE ALEUTIANS.

BROOKS CAME HERE FROM THE OFFICE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WHERE HE HAD SERVED SINCE LAST OCTOBER. HIS HOME IS 34 ALBANY ST., CAZENOVIA, N.Y.

JUL 1 1945

FR1 20ACW NM

HONOLULU, JUNE 30-(AP)-ACTING GOV.GERALD R.CORBETT APPEALED TODAY FOR NURSES ON THE MAINLAND TO COME TO HAWAII TO HELP RELIEVE "A SEVERE SHORTAGE" OF SKILLED HELP.

"HONOLULU IS FACING A SEVERE SHORTAGE OF CIVILIAN NURSES. HOSPITALS ARE REPORTING A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF VACANT BEDS BECAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL. THE SITUATION IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY ACUTE," HE SAID.

RA853PCW

JAPCAST TOKYO LIFE (100)

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 30-(AP)-JAPAN'S DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY, IN ANNOUNCING PLANS FOR MASS HOUSING OF REMAINING TOKYO RESIDENTS, THAT "WE HOPE EVERY ONE WILL BE ABLE TO LIVE COMFORTABLY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

THE RADIO DISPATCH, DIRECTED TO JAPANESE-OCCUPIED ASIA AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE PLAN WAS TO CONVERT BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE SURVIVED AIR RAID FIRES INTO MASS LIVING QUARTERS.

DOMEI COMMENTED THAT AIR RAID SHELTERS AS LIVING QUARTERS WERE "UNBEARABLE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SUMMER HEAT" AND THAT LIVING "UNDERGROUND WHEN COLD WEATHER COMES" WOULD BE EQUALLY UNSATISFACTORY.

TOKYO RADIO IN A BROADCAST TO ASIA, ALSO RECORDED BY FCC, ANNOUNCED JAPANESE INSURANCE PREMIUMS WOULD BE INCREASED 400 PER CENT, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, BECAUSE OF "RECENT CONDITIONS CAUSED BY ENEMY AIR RAIDS."

THE BROADCAST ADDED THE WARTIME INSURANCE PLAN WOULD BE EXPANDED TO COVER "SECONDARY AREAS" SO THAT DISTRICTS COVERED BY ORDINARY FIRE INSURANCE "ALSO CAN AUTOMATICALLY BE ENTERED" UNDER IT.

JQ533PCW

A165KX ADD Frisco (bdcst) Max 325 miles.

JUL 1 1945

TOKYO RADIO, IN AN UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, SAID: "ONE B-29 WAS DAMAGED BY OUR INTERCEPTORS AT NOON FRIDAY (11 P.M. THURSDAY, U.S. EASTERN WAR TIME) WHEN THE ENEMY SUPERFORTS CAME RAIDING THE AREA" OF SOUTHWESTERN HOKKAIDO.

THIS AREA IS SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES NORTH OF THE LONGEST AMERICAN-ANNOUNCED PENETRATION OF JAPAN BY MARIANAS-BASED B-29S. U.S. ELEVENTH AIR FORCE LIBERATORS FROM ALEUTIAN BASES HAVE RANGED

30.24-28037

DOWN THE KURILE ISLANDS TO WITHIN 300 OR 400 MILES OF HOKKAIDO.

DOMEI, WHICH YESTERDAY REPORTED JAPANESE CONCERN OVER POSSIBLE U.S. ATTACKS FROM THE NORTH, ANNOUNCED REORGANIZATION OF THE HOMELAND DEFENSE HAD BEEN EXTENDED TO THE TOHOKU ARMY DISTRICT IN NORTHERN HONSHU. GEN.KEISUKE FUJIE HAS BEEN APPOINTED DISTRICT COMMANDER.

THE AGENCY ALSO REPORTED THAT ALLIED NAVAL AND AIR CRAFT WERE STRIKING BALIKPAPAN AND OTHER SOUTHEAST BORNEO POINTS AND THAT AN INVASION THERE WAS IMMINENT.

OTHER DOMEI AND TOKYO RADIO ITEMS INCLUDED:

A BROADCAST FOR THE JAPANESE PEOPLE THAT UNITED STATES AND BRITISH OCCUPATION OF GERMANY HAD BROUGHT "CHAOS" WHILE RUSSIA, ON THE OTHER HAND, WAS RESTORING ORDER TO EASTERN GERMANY.

JAPAN'S MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION OPENED A CONFERENCE ON "STRENGTHENING OF RAILWAY FUNCTIONS" AND "EMERGENCY MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED IN COPING WITH THE PROBABLY DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE MAINLAND."

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, IN ANOTHER MOVE DESIGNED TO PREPARE THE PEOPLE FOR INVASION, FORMED A NEW "THOUGHT-GUIDING ORGANIZATION" CALLED THE "HOME DEFENSE LEAGUE" FOR "BOOSTING MORALE AND DEFENDING THE NATIONAL POLICY."

JUL 1 1945

PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI'S CABINET ORDERED TOP PRIORITIES PRODUCTION OF EXPLOSIVES.

THE 24-MEMBER "EXTRAORDINARY WAR MEASURE COMMITTEE" CREATED TO DVISE THE GOVERNMENT, HELD ITS FIRST MEETING, WITH PRINCE IYEMASA TOKUGAWA AS ACTING CHAIRMAN, AND "DELIBERATED ON THE OUTLINE OF THE IMPERIAL DECREE CONCERNING WAR-RAVAGED LANDED PROPERTY.

FJ1225PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT JOSE P.LAUREL, FORMERLY CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES, HAS ARRIVED IN JAPAN AND WAS RECEIVED BY THE EMPEROR ON THURSDAY.

JUL 1 1945

THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, RECORDED BOTH BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AND THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO., SAID:

"HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR ON JUNE 28 WAS PLEASED TO RECEIVE JOSE P.LAUREL, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES. THE OBJECT OF THE PRESENT VIIT IS TO CONFER WITH THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT REGARDING POLICIES TO BE TAKEN TO MEET THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR SITUATION.

"ACCOMPANYING HIM ARE BENIGNO AQUINO, SENATOR OF THE PHILIPPINES; CAMILO OSIAS, EDUCATIONAL MINISTER; AND MAJ.GEN. MATEO CAPINPIN, MILITARY ADVISOR."

JUL 1 1945

HW1024PPW NM

U.S. DIVISIONS:

LUZON--SIXTH INFANTRY CAPTURED BOLOG; 33RD INFANTRY EAST OF BAGUIO CAPTURED 200 JAPANESE VEHICLES; 37TH INFANTRY TOOK BAGGAO IN CAGAYAN VALLEY.

MINDANAO--24TH INFANTRY ELIMINATED JAPANESE POCKET IN TALOMO-DAVAO RIVER SECTOR.

JQ648PCW

PANAMA CITY, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE PANAMA GOVERNMENT FORMALLY NOTIFIED THE SPANISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TODAY THAT IT HAS SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

THE SPANISH DIPLOMAT, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ DE GORTAZAR, WHO ARRIVED ONLY FIVE DAYS AGO TO TAKE OVER HIS POST, WAS SUMMONED TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO RECEIVE THE NOTICE.

AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED A GOVERNMENT STATEMENT SAYING RELATIONS WERE BROKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECOMMENDATION OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE BODY.

JUL 1 1945

SK905PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 30-(AP)-THREE STORM-BATTERED TRANSPORT SHIPS DOCKED TODAY WITH 952 GI VETERANS OF THE EUROPEAN FIGHTING.

SHIPS WERE THE S.S. SANTA MARTA WITH 201 ROTATIONAL TROOPS FROM LEGHORN, ITALY; THE LIBERTY SHIP AMBROSE E.BURNSIDE WITH 384 TROOPS, INCLUDING 181 LIBERATED PRISONERS OF WAR, AND THE LIBERTY SHIP JAMES

TURNER WITH 367 TROOPS.

THE LAST TWO SHIPS EMBARKED FROM LE HAVRE, FRANCE.

MEN FROM THE SANTA MARTA AND THE TURNER WENT TO CAMP KILMER, N.J. THOSE FROM THE BURNSIDE WENT TO CAMP SHANKS, N.Y.

AMONG THOSE RETURNING ON THE TURNER WAS CAPT.VERNON W.RICE, A PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN WHO FORMERLY WAS PASTOR OF THE PEOPLE'S CONGREGATIONE CHURCH, SIDNEY, MONTANA. HIS WIFE NOW RESIDES AT (21 NORTH CENTER ST.) NEWTON FALLS, OHIO.

CAPT.KINDLE WALSTON OF (3744 FINCASTLE ROAD) LOUISVILLE, KY., RETURNE AFTER 37 MONTHS OVERSEAS. HE WAS TROOP COMMANDER OF THE MEN ON THE TURNER.

PFC NICK FORKAPA OF (3086 WEST 48TH ST.) CLEVELAND, OHIO, A PARATROOPE WAS ANOTHER PASSENGER.

JUL 1 1945

DY1152PEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 30-(AP)-A TOTAL OF 952 AMERICAN SOLDIERS, INCLUDING ROTATIONAL AND REASSIGNMENT TROOPS, WILL ARRIVE FROM EUROPE TOMORROW ABOARD THREE TRANSPORTS WHICH WILL DOCK AT STATEN ISLAND.

THE SHIPS ARE THE SANTA MARTA, CARRYING A ROTATIONAL GROUP OF 201; THE JAMES TURNER, WITH 367 REASSIGNMENT TROOPS, AND THE AMBROSE BURNSIDE, WITH 384 ROTATIONAL TROOPS.

SOLDIERS ABOARD THE SANTA MARTA AND THE JAMES TURNER WILL BE SENT TO CAMP KILMER, N.J., AND THOSE ON THE AMBROSE BURNSIDE TO CAMP SHANKS N.Y.

RW355AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 30-(AP)-SOME 50,000 TROOPS WILL BE FLOWN BACK FROM EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA DURING JULY, WHEN REDEPLOYMENT BY PLANE WILL REACH ITS PEAK, COL.EUGENE F.GILLESPIE, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, SAID TODAY.

JUL 1 1945

MD919PEW

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD TROOPSHIPS (TOP ON AAA) X X X CAMP SHANKS,N.Y.

LT.JACK W.EDWARDS OF (5825 REIGER AVE.) DALLAS, TEX., CAME BACK WITH TWO SOUVENIRS OF SERVICE WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY, A GERMAN CAVALRY SABER WITH A GOLD AND JEWELED HILT AND A GERMAN SHEPHERD PUP NAMED JOE, WHICH EDWARDS FOUND IN BRUHL, GERMANY.

"JOE IS LEARNING TO MIND IN ENGLISH NOW, BUT HE IS STILL GERMAN EHOUGKE BEER," EDWARDS SAID. "HE GOT A TASTE FOR GIN ABOARD SHIP. A SOLDIER DROPPED A BOTTLE OF GIN ON THE DECK AND JOE LICKED IT UP AND GOT HIGHER THAN A KITE."

T/4 VERNE HARTENSTEIN, OF ST.PAUL,MINN., WHO SERVED WITH THE 10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION DURING THE FIFTH ARMY'S CAMPAIGNS IN THE ALPS AND APPENINES, SAID: "I'M HOPING FOR A DISCHARGE." HE HAS 103 POINTS.

"I MAY GO BACK TO BEING A BUTCHER, PROVIDING THERE IS ANY MEAT," HE ADDED.

JUL 1 1945

T/SGT. DWIGHT DAVIS, EARNED 104 POINTS DURING TWO YEARS OVERSEAS WITH THE 45TH DIVISION AND WAS WOUNDED TWICE. HE LIVES AT LAMAR, COLO.

COMMENTING ON HIS PURPLE HEAR, DAVIS SAID: "I'VE GOT NOTHING TO GRIPE ABOUT THOUGH--I CAME BACK ALL IN ONE PIECE."

ANOTHER RETURNEE, S/SGT. LOUIS PREECE, OF (195 SOUTH NINTH EAST ST.,) SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, HAD 103 POINTS AND SAID HE MIGHT GO TO BUSIN

T/5 EDWARD H.FAY SAID HE WAS ANXIOUS TO HURRY TO HIS HOME AT (1616 EAST STATE ST.) ROCKFORD, ILL., BECAUSE I HAVEN'T SEEN MY FIVE-MONTHS OLD DAUGHTER, BARBARA LYNN, YET."

T/4 WILLARD LARASON, OF (1500 SPRINGFIELD PIKE), CINCINNATI, OHIO, CARRIED A 30-CALIBER MAUSER SPORTING RIFLE. A MEMBER OF AN ORDNANCE COMPANY, HE SAID THE RIFLE WAS CAPTURED ENEMY EQUIPMENT "BUT NOW I'M GOING TO BE USING IT FOR DER HUNTING IN NORTHERN, OHIO."

"FROM LE HARVE TO HAVRE ARE MY LEAVE PLANS," SAID CAPT.ALVIN P. BRENDE, WHO EXPLAINED THAT HE SAILED FROM LE HARVE, FRANCE, AND THAT HIS HOME WAS (1028 FIFTH AVE.) HAVRRE, MONT. HE SAID HE WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING FOR THE FIRST TIME HIS SIX-MONTHS-OLD SON, ALVIN P.,

30.24-28039

JR.

(EDS: IN 2ND GRAF READ IT XXX STILL GERMAN ENOUGH TO LIKE BEER,"
EDWARDS SAID.

JUL 1 1945

RH159PEW

MITCHEL FIELD, N.Y., JUNE 30-(AP)-COUNSEL FOR MAJ.WALTER V.RADOVICH PREPARED TODAY TO APPEAL TO HIGH MILITARY AUTHORITIES THE COURT MARTIAL CONVICTION OF THE YOUNG COMBAT PILOT ON CHARGES OF ACCEPTING $7,000 TO KEEP TWO ENLISTED MEN FROM BEING SENT OVERSEAS.

THE 24-YEAR OLD LOS ANGELES NATIVE, HOLDER OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR EXPLOITS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER, WAS CONVICTED YESTERDAY BY A 10-MAN MILITARY COURT. HE WAS SENTENCED TO BE DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED AND TO SERVE THREE YEARS IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR.

HIS ATTORNEY, SAMUEL ANSELL, FORMER UNITED STATES ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, SAID THE VERDICT WOULD BE APPEALED TO THE JUDGE ADVOCATE IN WASHINGTON. FOLLOWING SUCH AN APPEAL, RADOVICH'S ONLY FURTHER RECOURSE IS AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

RADOVICH, WHO IS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN FOUR JAP PLANES, WAS ACCUSED OF ACCEPTING BRIBES FROM SAMUEL AND ELIAS BAYER, NEW YORK THREAD MANUFACTURERS, FOR ALLEGEDLY ARRANGING THE TRANSFER OF PVT.MARTIN B. BAYER AND T/5 MELVIN USDAM, INTO A UNIT WHICH WAS NOT ALERTED FOR " SHIPMENT OVERSEAS.

THE SOLDIERS LATER WERE SHIPPED OUT OF THE COUNTRY. SAMUEL IS T FATHER OF PRIVATE BAYER. BOTH SOLDIERS ARE NEPHEWS OF ELIAS B

JUL 1 1945

RW554AEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME SATURDAY, JUNE 30)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 30-(AP)-NATIVES OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, A JAPANESE MANDATE BEFORE THE WAR, ALREADY HAVE THEIR POSTWAR PLANS --THEY WANT TO REMAIN UNDER UNITED STATES CONTROL AND PROTECTION.

THE NAVY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT OFFICIALS OF THE NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THE ISLANDS HAVE RECEIVED PETITIONS FROM MARSHALLESE LIVING ON MAJURE, ARNE AND AUR ATOLLS REQUESTING THAT THE MARSHALLS BECOME A UNITED STATES PROTECTORATE.

MANY OF THE PETITIONERS WERE EVACUEES FROM THE JAPANESE-HELD ATOLLS OF WOTJE, MALOELAP, MILLE AND JALUIT.

ONE PETITION, SIGNED BY 380 MEN AND 455 WOMEN ON ARNE ATOLL, SAID:

"WHEN THIS WORLD WAR IS OVER WE REQUEST AS IT IS WRITTEN BELOW.

"1. WE ASK THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO LOOK OVER US.

"2. AND IT SHOULD ALSO KEEP OUR CUSTOMS.

"3. WE WANT THE UNITED STATES AS LONG AS WE LIVE ON THE WORLD."

ANOTHER, SIGNED BY 1,025 MEN AND WOMEN, INCLUDING THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF MAJURE ATOLL, AND REPRESENTING IN ADDITION WOTJE, MALOELAP, AUR, AILUK, UTROK, MEJIJ, LEKIEP AND ARNO MILLE ATOLLS, SAID:

"WE MAKE THIS REQUEST FOR WHEN THE WAR IS OVER, AND THE UNITED STATES WILL DELIBERATE ABOUT THE MARSHALL ISLANDS. WE ALL AGREE TO THIS, THAT AMERICA SHOULD NOT GIVE AWAY THESE ISLANDS TO ANY OTHER NATION.

"WE HAVE KNOWN AMERICANS FOR 89 YEARS AND AMERICANS HAVE LIVED WITH US SINCE 1857. THEY ARE NOT NEW TO US.

"WE WANT AND ASK THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BE OUR GUARDIAN AND PROTECTOR."

AT THE SAME TIME THE NAVY DISCLOSED HOW A DARING RAID ON THE BY-PASSED ENEMY-HELD ATOLLS IN THE MARSHALLS HAD SUCCEEDED IN LIBERATING 590 MARSHALLESE FROM JALUIT, JAPANESE ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE ISLANDS.

THE SURPRISE MISSION CLIMAXED A SERIES OF SUCH RAIDS WHICH HAS BROUGHT TO MORE THAN 2,000 THE NUMBER OF MARSHALLESE SUCCESSFULLY EVACUATED FROM ISLANDS REMAINING IN JAPANESE HANDS.

A155WX

CAPT. HAROLD B. GROW, GREENVILLE, MICH., WHO HAD DIRECTED NUMEROUS PRIOR RESCUES, COMMANDED THE MISSION AGAINST JALUIT, WHICH WAS CARRIED OUT BY FIVE LCI'S, A DESTROYER ESCORT AND A MOTOR MINESWEEPER, SUPPORTED BY NAVY AND MARINE AIRCRAFT.

ALTHOUGH CAUGHT BY SURPRISE, THE ENEMY RESISTED BY SMALL ARM AND MACHINE GUN FIRE AS NATIVE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE TAKEN FROM CORAL REEFS AND THE SURF. A NUMBER OF JAPANESE WERE KILLED. ONE AMERICAN OFFICER WAS KILLED AND THREE ENLISTED MEN AND A NATIVE WERE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

WASHTN

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS SERVING UNDER CAPT. GROW ON THE JALUIT MISSION INCLUDED: XXX slightly wounded

JUL 1 1945

LT. H.B. WILSON OF (2646 VALLEJO ST.) SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER AT MAJURO; LT.JOSEPH T.SINCLAIR OF (938 BELFOUR ROAD) GROSSE POINTE PARK, MICH., DEPUTY AT MAJURO; LT.WILLIAM G. NAGLE OF (8 EIGHT STREET) OCEAN CITY, MD., MILITARY GOVERNMENT SUPPLY OFFICER AT MAJURO; LT.CMDR. L.C. BERGQUIST OF (802 SAMPSON STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN., AND LT.J.T. CARPENTER OF (ROUTE 5) DURHAM, N.C., BOTH ON THE MILITARY " " " GOVERNMENT STAFF OF THE COMMANDER OF THE MARSHALLS-GILBERTS AREA.

VESSELS PARTICIPATING IN THE RAID WERE LCI'S COMMANDED BY LT."

E.S.RUBIN OF (360 CENTRAL PARK WEST) NEW YORK CITY; LT.P.A. WASEMANSDORF OF (330 MOHAWK AVE.) SCOTIA, N.Y.; LT.A.S.FIELD OF (1134 EAST MCDOWELL) PHOENIX, ARIZ.; LT.G. WILKINSON OF (460 PLACIDIA AVE.) NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.; AND LT.P.M. COSPER OF CLIFTON, ARIZ.; A DESTROYER-ESCORT COMMANDED BY LT.CMDR. ALEXANDER LEIPPER OF (ROUTE 2) BENTON, WASH.; AND A MINESWEEPER UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.R.W. MCCLURE OF (1010 BRYDEN ROAD) COLUMBUS, O.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EWT., TODAY, JUNE 30)

AB237PEW

JUL 1 1945

AN ORGANIZATION WITH SUCH A HISTORY, PUBLIC IMPORTANCE AND HIGH, DEMOCRATIC IDEALS. THIS IS NOT WHAT WE FOUGHT FOR IN THIS WAR AND IT WILL NOT HELP OUR BUDDIES IN THE PACIFIC WHO STILL HAVE A JOB TO DO."

JQ-543PCW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30-(AP)-GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS WILL SUCCEED GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL AS COMMANDER OF THE ARMY GROUND FORCES.

STILWELL RECENTLY REPLACED LT. GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION, AS COMMANDER OF THE 10TH ARMY ON OKINAWA.

DEVERS COMMANDED THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS DURING THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

SUB03AEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY SIGNED LEGISLATION CONTINUING FOR ANOTHER YEAR THE PROGRAM OF LAND BANK COMMISSIONER LOANS FOR FARMERS.

THE LEGISLATION ALSO INCREASES THE LENDING AUTHORITY OF THE FEDERAL LAND BANKS BY PERMITTING THEM TO MAKE LOANS UP TO 65 PER CENT OF THE NORMAL VALUE OF FARM LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS.

EG1005PEW

BY D.HAROLD OLIVER

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH., JUNE 30-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN NOTIFIED OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNORS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT HE WOULD UNABLE BECAUSE OF OFFICIAL DUTIES TO ATTEND AND ADDRESS THE CONFE TUESDAY EVENING AS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED.

THE PRESIDENT, IN A TELEGRAM TO GOVERNOR HERBERT D. UTAH, CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN, DIRECTED THE GOVERNORS' ATTENTION TO WHAT HE CALLED "THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEM FACING ALL OF US TODAY; THE TASK OF BUILDING WORLD SECURITY WHICH WE HAVE JUST UNDERTAKEN."

HE SAID GOVERNORS' CONFERENCES IN THE PAST HAVE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE NATION'S WELFARE IN PEACETIME AND HAVE HELPED MOBILIZE MANPOWER FOR INDUSTRY IN TIME OF WAR.

HE SAID ONE OF THE TASKS FACING STATE CHIEF EXECUTIVES IS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF JAPAN AND TO AID IN THE ORDERLY TRANSITION TO PEACE.

MU702PEW

SPOKANE, WASH., JUNE 30-(AP)-MORE THAN 500 COMBAT VETERANS AT BAXTER GENERAL HOSPITAL HAVE SIGNED A PETITION ASKING A SPOKANE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS POST TO RECONSIDER ITS REJECTION OF A MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FROM A WOUNDED JAPANESE-AMERICAN VETERAN OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN, PVT.ERNEST R.BATEMAN OF GREAT FALLS, MONT., SAID TODAY.

BATEMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE "VETERANS ANTI-PREJUDICE COMMITTEE" AT BAXTER WHERE THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN, PFC.RICHARD H.NAITO OF SPOKANE, ALSO IS A PATIENT, SAID THE PETITION HAD BEEN TABLED "UNDER AN OBSCURE BY-LAW" AT A MEETING OF THE JOHN R.MONAGHAN POST NO.51, VFW.

RAY C.ARNOTT, POST ADJUTANT, SAID POST OFFICERS DECIDED THE PETITION COULD NOT BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE MEETING BECAUSE OF A BY-LAW PROHIBITING REVIEW OF REJECTED APPLICATION UNTIL A YEAR AFTER THE ORIGINAL APPLICATION.

ARNOTT SAID REJECTION OF NAITO'S APPLICATION WAS NOT INDICATIVE OF ANY POLICY AGAINST JAPANESE-AMERICANS BY THE LOCAL POST OR THE NATIONAL VFW. HE SAID EACH MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION WAS VOTED UPON BY MEMBERS AND THAT THREE NEGATIVE VOTES IN THE POST COULD REJECT AN APPLICATION.

"WE FEEL STRONGLY," THE VETERANS' PETITION SAID, "THAT THE PREJUDICE OF A FEW MEMBERS WHICH RESULTED IN HIS (NAITO'S) REJECTION HAS NO PLACE IN AMERICAN LIFE AND PARTICULARLY NOT

JUL 1 1945

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS PRESENTED TO REAR ADMIRAL DEWITT C. RAMSEY TODAY BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FOR AIR ARTEMUS L. GATES.

JUL 1 1945

RAMSEY, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS FROM AUGUST, 1943 TO JUNE 1, 1945, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO DUTY AT SEA.

THE 56-YEAR-OLD ADMIRAL WAS BORN AT WHIPPLE BARRACKS, ARIZ, WHERE HIS FATHER WAS ON DUTY WITH THE ARMY. HE AND HIS WIFE, MRS. JUANITA HOLMES RAMSEY, HAVE AS THEIR OFFICIAL ADDRESS 38 SYLVANIA AVENUE, AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.

MR926PEW

(100) WASHINGTON, JUNE 30-(AP)-A HOUSE MILITARY SUBCOMMITTEE JUST RETURNED FROM THE EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN WAR THEATERS TODAY URGED EARLY DISCHARGE OF HIGH-POINT SOLDIERS SLATED FOR TRANSFER TO THE PACIFIC.

REPORTING ON A HURRIED SURVEY OF REDEPLOYMENT AND SURPLUS PROPERTY PROGRAMS ABROAD, THE COMMITTEE PRAISED THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR ITS HANDLING OF THE JOB.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT MEN WITH SUFFICIENT POINTS TO RATE DISCHARGE BUT SLATED FOR RETENTION BE REPLACED AS SOON AS THEIR SERVICES CAN BE SPARED IN THE PACIFIC "WITHOUT CRIPPLING OUR WAR EFFORT."

IT URGED ALSO THAT PRISONERS OF WAR BE USED TO MINE COAL NEEDED TO TRANSPORT FOOD INTO FAMINE AREAS.

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